

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 27.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Aponeet Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTES, SALISBURY do. LYONS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL, FLOCKING, Sateen, Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Call Boots; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys' Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cast NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Moulds; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Aponeet Village) Oct. 25.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwelcome benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been much acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various testimonials of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, HUNT'S Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor more skillfully and accurate delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is so completely in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"A pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready learner of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, *

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Jr. Quincy Railway. CHARLES BRICK, Milton. JORIN P. BACON, Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth. JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham. HOS. A. TURNER, South Scituate. E. T. FOGG, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem. N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City. FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St. J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

THE STAGE DRIVER.

Some time in the year 1821, passing through the town of Athol in this Commonwealth, an accident occurred to the stage-coach in which I was comfortably dozing, which rendered it necessary to take another team—and, as a matter of course, a new driver—a happy looking fellow, with rosy cheeks, who, to all appearance was about twenty years of age. The passengers having congratulated themselves on their escape from a vehicle so unsafe, were again beginning to resign themselves to nodding slumbers, when I determined upon another change of position; and therefore by the politeness of the driver, who checked the horses, mounted the box, at his left hand. The driver's seat is always a good one, and if the man at the rein is an obliging being, possessing withal a topographical knowledge of his route, a traveller must be a solitary, who does not love to view strange scenery, which is continually varying as he gazes.

A little courtesy on my part soon drew George into conversation. My first opinion, that he was an intelligent and obliging young man, was confirmed by a variety of circumstances. I ascertained that George was an orphan. His father and mother both died in one season, leaving him at the helpless age of two years, without a farthing, to the mercy of those into whose hands he might fall. How he had been taken care of, or by whom, he could not tell; at least he appeared unwilling. At the age of ten, after having passed through several families, a gentleman placed him with an upright New England Farmer, in the northern part of the county of Worcester, where he enjoyed the advantages of a district school, and toiled at the plough and turf, till his nineteenth year. His reputation for honesty, sobriety and faithfulness, induced a stage proprietor in a neighboring town to give him employment as a driver; his constitution being evidently enfeebled by the constant fatigues of a farm. His master, perfectly convinced of the necessity of his pursuing a different line of business, with great kindness of heart went thirteen miles to assure the proprietor that George's character was without a blemish.

When I was in the stage, George had been one year on the line—and as I afterwards learned, had secured the friendship of all the proprietors, and the esteem of every stranger whom chance brought to his coach. There was an elderly lady on the back seat, to whom I related George's story, when I resumed my former place. This was Mrs. B.—whose home was in Porto Rico. She had been over various sections of the United States, in the vain hope of recovering her health. Such was her interest in George, from my account of him, that when we arrived at Lancaster, a pleasant town thirty-five miles from Boston, the end of his route, that she presented him with a silk pocket handkerchief, in one corner of which was a dollar, in consideration, she said, of his 'carefulness with her baggage.' George was sensibly affected by her kindness—assured her he did not merit a present, for he had done no more than his duty, and the same he did for every one. 'Well,' said Mrs. B.—'always take care of the baggage, and you will be prospered.' George bowed respectfully, and the new coach in which we were located, drove from the door. Our next driver was a bloated-faced, short, swaggering, swearing, whip-cracking, Jehu, who ran his horses one moment, and condemned them for not trotting the next. The contrast betwixt him and George was so apparent, that the passengers exclaimed he was unfit to manage a rein. In a moment, owing to his unskillfulness or partial intoxication, we never could determine which, the horses sprang from the road, and the carriage, passengers and baggage were thrown into chaos down a precipice of fifteen or twenty feet. I have no leisure for describing the particulars of the scene; it was soon ascertained, however, that Mrs. B. was badly injured. One of the horses was immediately detached from the carriage, on which I rode without a saddle and almost without a bridle, back to the village for a physician. As I knew no one but George and thinking that so good a driver was proba-

bly taking as good care of his horses as he had of his charge before we left him, I rode to the stable door, and to my great joy found him washing the horses. It was unnecessary to relate the disaster—he anticipated my words and in ten minutes mounted the doctor on one of his fleetest nags, and followed him on another. On examination, the right arm of Mrs. B. was found to be fractured. She was taken to the nearest dwelling, where the limb was splinted; and in the meantime George assisted the careless dog who caused the whole mischief, to regulate his affairs, re-harness, re-pack, re-sit, etc. In the course of two hours the carriage, which had received no material damage, was again under way, with the exception of one passenger. Recollecting the lady's injunction, 'to take care of the baggage,' George carefully conveyed her trunks and band boxes to the hotel, where they were placed in a safe depository. Several weeks elapsed before Mrs. B. was again able to pursue her journey towards the metropolis. Whenever George had leisure from the constant routine of business, he called to inquire how she recovered—and as often as he made these little visits of attention, was made the bearer of some message to the doctor, the clergyman or the apothecary, for which he would never accept an offered payment. At length the time arrived when the physician consented to her leaving town. Such was her confidence and regard for George, that she interceded with the proprietor to give him permission to drive into Boston, as she never could consent to be left at the mercy of the author of her late misfortune. The request served to raise George still higher in the estimation of the proprietor, who felt himself so much flattered by the lady's partiality, that partly to oblige her, and partly to have a very definite idea on the point. I must run on with my story. I am not about to choose this angel for my heroine, because she is too handsome—and too much like other heroines for my purpose. But Miss Isabelle had a sister, and I think I shall take her. 'Little Kate,' for she was only spoken of in the diminutive—was some years younger than her sister, and somewhat shorter in stature. She had no pretensions to beauty—none at all—yet there was a certain something—a certain—in short, sir, she looked very much like Mrs. A. or Miss G. whom you admire so much—though you always declare she is not handsome.

It requires very good talent to be overlooked with a good grace, and on this talent Miss Kate remarkably excelled. She was as placid and happy by the side of her brilliant sister, as any little contented star, that forages has twinkled on, unnoticed and almost eclipsed, by the side of the peerless moon. Indeed, the only art or science, in which Kate ever made any great proficiency, was the art and science of being happy, and in this she had so remarkably excelled, that one could scarcely be in her presence half an hour without feeling unaccountably comfortable himself. She had a world of sprightliness—a deal of simplicity and affection—with a dash of good natured shrewdness, that after all, kept you more in awe than you would ever suppose you could be kept by such a merry good natured little body. Not one of Isabelle's adorers ever looked at her with such devout admiration as did the laughter looking Kate. No one was so ready to run, wait and tend—to be up stairs, and down stairs, and every where in ten minutes, when Isabelle was dressing for conquest; in short, she was, as the delicacy of books sometimes set forth, her ladyship's most obedient, most devoted servant.

But, if I am going to tell you my story, I must not keep you all night looking at pictures; so now to my tale, which I shall commence in manner and form the following:—

It came to pass that a certain college valedictorian and a far off cousin of the two sisters came down to pass the first few months of free agency at their father's; and as aforesaid, he had carried off the first college honor, besides the hearts of all the ladies in the front gallery at the first commencement.

So interesting! so poetic! such fine eyes, and all that, was the reputation he left with the gentle sex. But, alas! poor Edward—what did all this advantage him? so long as he was afflicted with that unutterable, indescribable malady commonly rendered bashfulness, a worse nullifier than any heard of in Carolina. Should you see him in company you would really suppose him ashamed of his remarkable handsome person and cultivated mind. When he began to speak you felt tempted to throw open the window and offer him a smelling bottle, he made such a distressing affair of it; and as to speaking to a lady! the thing was not to be thought of.

When Kate heard that this rara avis was coming to her father's she was unaccountably interested to see him; of course—because he was her cousin, and because—a dozen other things too numerous to mention.

He came, and was for one or two days an object of great commiseration, as well as admiration, to the whole family circle. After a while, however he grew quite domestic; entered the room straight forward, instead of stealing in sideways; talked off whole sentences without stopping; looked Miss Isabelle full in the face without blushing; even tried his skill at sketching patterns and winding silk; read poetry and played the flute with the ladies; romped and frolicked with the children, and, in short, as old John observed, was as pleasant as an psalm book from morning till night.

Divers reports began to spread in the neighborhood, and great confusion was heard in the camp of Miss Isabelle's admirers. It was stated with great precision how many times they had ridden, walked, talked together, and even

all they had said. In short, the whole neighborhood was full of it.

That strange knowledge that comes—we know not how—we know not where. As for Katy, she always gave all admirers to her sister 'ex officio' so she thought 'that of all the men she had ever seen, she should like cousin Edward best for brother,' and she did hope that Isabelle would like him as much as she did, and for some reason or other, her speculations were remarkably drawn to that point, and yet, for some reason or other, she felt as if she could not ask any questions about it.

At last, events happened to draw towards a crisis. Edward became more and more 'brown studies' every day, and he and Isabelle had divined solitary walks and confabulations, from which they returned with a peculiar solemnity of countenance. Moreover the quick-sighted little Kate noticed that when Edward was with her, he talked as though he talked not, while with Isabelle it was animation and interest; that he was continually falling into trances and reveries, and broke off the thread of conversation abruptly; and, in short, had every appearance of a person who would be glad to say something if he only knew how.

So, said Kate to herself, 'they neither of them speak to me about it—I should think they might; Belle I should think would—and Edward knows I am a good friend of his; I know he is thinking of it all the time—he might as well tell me, and he shall.'

The next morning Kate was sitting in the back parlor. Isabelle was going out shopping—and Edward was—she did not know where. Oh, no, here he is—coming book in hand, in the self-same room—now for it, said the merry girl mentally, 'I'll make a charge at him.' She looked up to Edward who was sitting diagonally on the sofa, twirling the leaves of his book in a very unscholarship manner; he looked out of the window, and—then he walked to the sideboard, and poured out three tumblers of water; then he drew a chair up to the work table, and took up first one ball of cotton; looked it all over, and laid it down again; then another; then he picked up the scissors, and hunched up two or three little bunches of paper, and then began to pull the needles out of the needle book, and put them back again.

'Do you wish for sewing, sir?' said the young lady, after having very composedly superintended these operations.

'How—ma'am—what?' said he, starting and upsetting the box, stand and all, upon the floor.

'Now, cousin, I'll thank you to pick up that cotton,' said Kate, as the confused collegian stood staring at the cotton balls rolling in divers directions. It takes some time to pick up all the things in a lady's work box; but at last, peace was restored, and with it came a last pause.

'Well, cousin,' said Kate, in about ten minutes, 'if you can't speak, I can; you have something to tell me, you know you have.'

'Well, I know I have' said the scholar, in a tone of hearty vexation.

'There's no need of being so fierce about it,' said the mischievous maiden; 'nor of tangling my silks, and picking out all my needles, and upsetting my work box, as preparatory ceremonies.'

'There is never any need of being a fool, Kate and I am vexed that I cannot say'—(a pause).

'Well, sir, you have displayed a reasonable fluency so far; don't you feel as if you could finish? So don't be alarmed; I should like of all things to be your confidante.'

But Edward did not finish; his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth, and he appeared to be going into convulsions.

'Well, I must finish for you, I suppose. The short of the matter is, Master Edward you are in love; and have exhibited all the phenomena thereof this fortnight. Now you know I am a friendly little body, so tractable, and tell me the rest. Have you said anything to her about it?'

'To her? to who?' said Edward starting.

'Why Isabelle, to be sure; it's she, isn't it?'

'No, Miss Catherine, it's you,' said the scholar who, like most bashful persons, could be amazingly explicit when he spoke at all.

Poor little Kate! it was her turn to look at the cotton balls, and to exhibit symptoms of scarlet fever; and she was thinking what to say next, and what next she did say or do, the reader may guess.

I KNOW I AM RIGHT.

I had been staying at the house of a friend for a few days, and one afternoon as I was entering the parlor, the first words that met my ear were, 'I know I am right, Mary.' I glanced at the countenance of the one who was speaking. She was a very bright girl of about twelve. She was pretty too—but now her face was suffused with the glow of anger, her eyes were flashing with excitement and her whole manner presented the air of defiance to the one with whom she was speaking. I waited anxiously for the reply, nor did I wait long. 'Well, Susan,' said Mary, 'you may be right, but I thought I heard father say, that yesterday was the twenty-fifth; but it is no matter which of us is right.' 'Well, but can't you believe me when I tell you that I have looked in the almanac, and it says that to-day is the twenty-fifth,' and she repeated her former asseveration, 'I know I am right.' 'Well, please don't talk to me any more now Susan, for I can't study if you do.' Susan walked slowly out of the room

saying, 'I guess you have just remembered your lesson, you have a very convenient memory certainly.' It was a very hard speech for a sister to make, and I looked to see what effect it had produced; I saw her hastily wipe away a tear, and it seemed as though a sadder expression shaded her pensive countenance; I would have given much to know what were her feelings then, but she was extremely diffident, and her mother alone was permitted to be the confidant of her sorrows.

A few moments after Susan left the room, I was called by her mother, and I did not meet either of the girls until tea-time. One glance at Susan, however, was sufficient to tell me that the disputed point had not yet been decided. Mary seemed to have quite forgotten the affair, until she met Susan's eye, when it was recalled to her recollection. We were scarcely seated at the table, when Susan said eagerly, 'Father, is not to-day the twenty-fifth?' 'let me think a moment,' said he. 'No; don't you remember my telling you yesterday at breakfast, that it was the twenty-fifth, just two years from the day we first saw Niagara? I thought you would remember.' Never was the appearance of a countenance more suddenly changed. I saw the deep blush of shame and mortification. She did not dare to meet Mary's eye, for she dreaded the triumphant glance which she knew too well that she would have assumed had she been right. I, however, turned my eyes instantly upon Mary. There was on her countenance no expression of gratified pride. It seemed rather sorrow for Susan's mortification. Her father looked at her calmly, but said nothing; he knew her failing, but thought the present circumstances might produce as great an effect, as if aided by any thing that he might say. There was nothing spoken for a few moments, when Susan broke the silence by saying, 'Well, the almanac was wrong then, I know.' 'Go and get it, said her father. She went with rapid step and brought the book with her finger on the date. Her father looked at it a moment, then turned to the title page, and showed the date of the book. She had taken the last year's almanac. I shall not soon forget her look as she took the book from her father's hand, and returned it to its place. There were very many feelings mingled there. I went away from my friend's house early next morning. I have never seen Susan since, but I have heard that now she never says, 'I know I am right.'

A few days after this, while I was walking in the streets of a large and crowded city, I was detained a moment on the side-walk, waiting until several carriages should have passed. Two young ladies were like myself detained. They were carrying on an animated conversation, and I unavoidably heard a part of it. The first words that I chanced to hear, were, 'I know I am right Jane.' 'Poor thing!' thought I, 'you have a hard lesson yet to learn, but again the voice sounded in my ear low and gentle, and I hesitated. The carriages had by this time passed, but I followed the young ladies no longer an unwilling listener. 'Emily,' said the elder of the two, 'now do go with us to-night. You may not have so good a chance of going to the concert again, and Mrs. Wood is going out of town to-morrow. I don't believe but that your father would be perfectly willing you should go, were he at home.' 'I think perhaps he would be,' said Emily, 'but I do not feel certain about it. I do not feel quite sure that I should do right to go—and if I stay at home, though I may lose much pleasure, yet Jane, I shall know I am right.' 'Well, but I don't see that there would be wrong in going to-night. You say your father would let you were he at home. I don't think the concert would hurt you any more without your father than with him. Why can't you go?'

I think I have told you my reasons before, Jane, but if you wish, I can tell them again. I am not sure whether the pieces are such as father would approve of my hearing. I do not know whether he would be willing that I should join the proposed party. Now, are not these good reasons, Jane? Besides, I think it would be wrong for me to go without, feeling sure that it would be right.' 'That may all be very well to say, but I think you will be sorry if you don't go. I am sure I should go were I in your place.' 'I doubt whether you would Jane, for you would love my dear father far too well, to do any thing which you thought might displease him and—Here she stopped, and I thought she would have referred to a higher, and nobler duty, but something restrained her. 'Then you won't go?' said Jane. 'No, you know what I have said.'

'Well, good morning, I hope you will not repent being so fastidious.' 'I am not at all afraid, good bye.' Here they parted. As Emily turned half round with her last words, I recognized her as the daughter of an intimate friend of mine, and then determined that when her father returned I would ask what would have been his decision respecting Emily's invitation to the concert. I called on him the next day, and fortunately found that he had just returned. After some conversation I spoke of his daughter, of the concert, and the dialogue which I had overheard. 'Emily,' said he, 'mentioned it very soon after I returned. I was very glad that she did not yield to the solicitations of her companions. I told her some time since, I was willing she should go to the concert once, and although the pieces last night were unobjectionable, and though I should have given her permission to join the party, yet I was rejoiced to learn that she had strength of mind to do what she knew was right.'

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USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.

The usefulness of birds—in the strict sense of the term—is sadly undervalued and overlooked. They render services to society which give them substantial claims to our consideration, and which the utilitarian himself may not despise. In the following passage from Mr. Peabody's official report on the Birds of Massachusetts made by order of the Legislature, some of these services were properly brought into view:

"But a more important object of the surveyor is to ascertain, with respect to many birds which man pursues with unrelenting vengeance, whether they are really as injurious as is commonly supposed. The crow and other birds of that description, do certainly make havoc with the corn. The cedar-birds, robins, cat birds, and others, make large demands upon the garden; but it is certain that the grubs which they devour, would, if suffered to live, destroy all the promise of the year; and while we have nothing but the birds to protect us from these destroyers, there are some means already known, and many others will be discovered, to prevent the birds from taking more than their share. If any one will consider the subject, he will see that insects are by far the most formidable enemy man has to contend with. The mosquito, for example, occasions far more suffering, and is actually more feared than the lion. Other enemies equally contemptible, are busy throughout the summer torturing our beasts to madness, and destroying the comfort of man. The birds are the instruments commissioned to keep down their numbers, and if they are exterminated, how is this work to be done? It may be said, that if the injurious birds are destroyed, harmless ones will still labor in that vocation; but the misfortune is, that altogether are not sufficient for the purpose, and if they are exterminated the evil will grow."

It is well known that the cultivation of fruit is regarded as hopeless by many, and found discouraging by all who attempt it. And the reason is, not that birds plunder the trees, but that insects destroy them. The insects then, and not the birds, are the proper subjects of extermination. Means may be found to prevent the birds from taking more than their portion of the fruit, but it is not probable that human agency can contend with the millions of the insect race. If so, we are taking the part of our enemies against our friends; and it may be our persecution of the birds which has caused the insects to increase in numbers to such an extent, that many doubt whether under present circumstances, the more delicate kinds of fruit are worth the trouble and expense of cultivation."

LAURA BRIDGEMAN.

There are few persons, at least in our community, who have not read or heard the story of Julia Bruce, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, of the Hartford Asylum for deaf mutes, but there are probably very few who have yet heard of a still more pitiful case of deprivation, in the person of Laura Bridgeman, a very pretty, intelligent and sprightly girl, of eight years of age, a pupil of the Institution for the Blind in Pearl street, who is entirely blind, deaf, dumb, and almost entirely deprived of the sense of smell, and has been so from her infancy! An account of this interesting girl is published in the sixth Annual Report of the Institution, recently printed, and cannot fail to excite the most lively emotions.

The report informs us that the child is constantly active; she runs about the house, and up and down stairs; she frolics with the other children, or plays with her dolls; she dresses and undresses herself with great quickness and precision, and behaves with propriety at the table and every where. She knows every inmate of the house by the touch, and is very affectionate to them. She can sew, and knit, and braid, and is quite as active and expert as any of the rest of the children. But all this—interesting as it is, is nothing compared to the mental phenomena which she presented. She has a quick sense of propriety, a sense of property, a love of approbation; a desire to appear neatly and smoothly dressed, and to make others notice that she is so, a strong tendency to imitation, inasmuch that she will sit and hold a book steadily before her face in imitation of persons reading. It is difficult to say whether she has any sense of right or wrong disconnected with the feeling that such an action will be reproved, and such a one approved by those about her, but certain it is, she will retain nothing belonging to another; she will not eat an apple or piece of cake which she may find, unless signs are made that she may do so. She has an evident pleasure in playfully teasing or puzzling others. The different states of her mind are clearly marked upon her countenance, which varies with hope and fear, pleasure and pain, self approbation and regret, and which, when she is trying to study out any thing, assumes an expression of intense attention and thought.

"It was considered doubtful when she came, whether it would be possible to teach her any regular system of signs by which she could express her thoughts or understand those of others; it was deemed highly desirable, however, to make the experiment, and thus far it has been successful. Common articles, such as a knife, a spoon, a book, etc., were first taken, and labelled with their names in raised letters; she was made to feel carefully of the article with the name pasted upon it, then the name was given her on another piece of paper, and she quickly learned to associate it with the thing. Then the name of the thing being given on a separate label, she was required to select the thing from a number of other articles, or to find the article—for instance, the word key was given her, on a bit of paper on raised letters; she would at once feel for a key on the table, and, not finding it, would rise and grope her way to the door, and place the paper

upon the key with an expression of peculiar gratification. Thus far no attention was paid to the component letters of the word; the next step was to ascertain the correctness of the notion, by giving her metal types with the separate letters on the ends; these she soon learned to arrange and spell the word—for instance, the teacher would touch the child's ear, or put her hand on a book, then to the letters, and she would instantly begin to select the types and to set them in order in a little frame, used for the purpose, and when she had spelt the word correctly, she would shew her satisfaction and assure her teacher that she understood, by taking all the letters of the word and putting them to her ear or a book."

She then learned the arrangement of the letters in the alphabet, and is now occupied in increasing her vocabulary of words. Having learned the alphabet and the arrangement of letters into words, she was next taught the manual alphabet, as used by the deaf mutes—and it is a subject of delight and wonder to see how rapidly, correctly and eagerly she goes on with her labors. Her teacher gives her a new subject—for instance a pencil, first lets her examine it and get an idea of its use, then teaches her how to spell it by making the signs for the letters with her own fingers; the child grasps her hand, and feels of her fingers, as the different letters are formed—she turns her head a little one side, like a person listening closely—her lips are apart—she seems scarcely to breathe—and her countenance, at first anxious, gradually changes to a smile, as she comprehends the lesson. She then holds up her little fingers and spells the word in the manual alphabet; next takes her types and arranges her letters; and last to make sure that she is right, she takes the whole of the types composing the word, and places them upon or in contact with the pencil, or whatever the object may be. The process of teaching her is of course slow and tedious; the different steps to it must be suggested by her successive attainments, for there are no precedents to go by; but thus far, the results have been most gratifying. She has not been long enough under instruction (four months only) to have got beyond the names of substances; the more difficult task of giving her a knowledge of names, expressive of qualities, feelings, etc., remains yet to be accomplished. No sure prognostic can be made, but much is to be hoped from the intelligence of the child, and the eager delight with which she lends all her attention, and the strong effort she evidently makes to gain new ideas; not from fear of punishment, or hope of reward, but from the pleasure which the exercise of the faculties confers upon her. No pains or expense will be spared in efforts to develop the moral and intellectual nature of this interesting child, and no opportunity lost, of gathering for science whatever phenomena her singular case may furnish.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THE COUNTRYMAN'S GOOSE.

Leslie in his Rehearsals, relates that a countryman, once upon a time, found a strange decay among his geese; he missed one every other night, and could not tell what had become of them: he suspected the fox, but it was one with two legs; for, watching one night he saw a young fellow with one of his geese under his arm. The countryman pursued—the thief fled, and took his course up hill to a certain private academy; but the countryman kept so close to him, that he saw him go into his chamber which he shut against him. The countryman then went immediately and fetched the master, when the scholar perceiving his danger, and not having time to kill the goose in form, found an effectual method to gag her. He tied a string about her neck, which having fastened to a nail he had without the window, as he heard the master coming, he threw out the goose and shut the window after her. Search was made in the room; but no goose was found; the scholar stood upon his innocence and accused the countryman of slander and malice; 'for,' said he 'if I had killed the goose, her blood or her feathers would appear; and if she were alive in the room, no doubt she would have cackled upon all this searching, and I could not have concealed her.' The argument was strong and the countryman could not answer it, but began to think himself mistaken; the master also chid him for bringing a scandal upon the academy, and so all went down stairs again, the countryman the last. The scholar then pulled in the goose, and having her under his arm, he softly called *Boh!* to the countryman, who looking about, the scholar said, 'Here you dog, do you know your goose?' Upon this the countryman called out to the master, and desired him to return, for that he now had seen his goose. The master being near the bottom of the stairs came up again, but the scholar having time to shut the door, had disposed of his goose as before. Then fresh search was made and more strictly, but no goose could be found. The scholar then inveighed against the impudence of the countryman for abusing the master and bringing an affront upon the seminary. The poor farmer began to suspect his senses, and to think that he was in some enchanted place; so down they all went again. The second time the scholar pulled in his goose, as before, and said softly to the countryman *Boh!* showing him also the head of the goose. The man could not contain himself, but cried out with an oath to the master that he now actually saw the goose with his own eyes, and that the scholar had her under his arm. This brought up the master a third time, and not only the room and the trunks, but the scholar himself, was searched and his very clothes stripped off; after which the master said, 'Are you not satisfied, friend?' The countryman stood confounded and knew not what to say, but was still certain he had seen his goose; adding that now he was sure there were not only thieves but *wizards* too,

let them chop logic with him as long as they pleased. This so provoked the scholar that they took him to the pump, and gave him the discipline of the school, so that they dismissed him like a drowned rat to tell his adventures. Shortly after the same hopeful scholar took another of the countryman's geese and walking off was met by the owner, to whom he shewed the head of the bird, saying, '*Boh!* countryman will you come to my chamber?' But the poor fellow having renounced the Devil and all his works, sneaked off, and suffered the plunderer to carry away his prize without ever endeavoring to stop him."

STANDARD OF TEMPERANCE.

There was among the early settlers in Pennsylvania, a member of the society of Friends who was addicted to the useless and injurious habit of smoking tobacco. On a certain occasion, as he was sitting in front of his domicile, puffing out, on the pure evening breeze, the impure fumes of the weed, he espied the venerable Governor of Pennsylvania, moving through the gathering shades towards him, in all his placid and dignified manner. Moved by a certain feeling, the smoker thrust his pipe under the bench on which he was sitting, for often had his ruling transgression been reproved by the good William Penn. But the action was performed at too late a moment. No sooner had the Governor stepped opposite his brother, than he again commenced a reproof. Then ensued apologies on the part of the offender. 'Why,' said he, to his ruler, 'I am only a temperate smoker.'

'Indeed,' replied Penn, 'what dost thou call temperance in smoking?'

'Why, I smoke no more than what does me good.'

'Well, how much is that? Let us test thy words by thy practice. How many times dost thou smoke in a day? Come, begin with this morning. How soon didst thou commence the indulgence of thy filthy habit?'

'Truly, I—filled my pipe as soon as I was out of my bed, for these knows that was calculated to—'

'Nay, I know nothing about it at all. But go on.'

'So I smoked as often as possible, until breakfast time, to give me an appetite for my breakfast.'

'Aye, and didst thou not smoke after thy morning's meal?'

'O yes, I smoked then, to be sure, lest my food should hurt me.'

'And during the forenoon?'

'Certainly. I always smoke at eleven o'clock.'

'Before dinner?'

'Yes I need it then, if ever.'

'And after dinner too?'

'Most certainly. Who among all the temperate smokers in all the colony, ever heard of omitting the pipe after dinner?'

'And how passed the afternoon?'

'Why, I invariably take a slight whiff at four o'clock.'

'Don't thee try it before supper?'

'Indeed I do. Would'st thou have me omit it then, after the toils and fatigues of the day to regulate my taste for food?'

'How is it after supper?'

'O, I always smoke till bed-time!'

'Well, well,' continued the Governor, smoothing down from his venerable countenance, an involuntary smile, 'this is thy temperate smoking is it?'

'Yea.'

'What then dost thou call intemperate smoking?'

'When one smokes with two pipes in one mouth!'

The rebuke of the Governor is not given—but it may very readily be conceived. This, said Dr. K. is temperate drinking, carried to its ultimatum. He is an intemperate drinker who drinks with two glasses to his mouth. Let us hear no more of such insults to common sense.—*Dr. Reese.*

YANKEE TRICK.

The importance of having men of education and intelligence in command of our merchantmen, is demonstrated by an occurrence which happened at Tampico, since the commencement of the blockade. The facts were narrated by an officer of the Natchez. By a rule of the law of nations relative to the conduct of belligerents at sea, no ship or vessel of war is suffered to fire shot upon another without hoisting the flag of the country to which she belongs. To begin hostility without observing this preliminary form, is regarded tantamount to an act of piracy, and the party offended would be justified in treating the offender as such. The use which a Yankee captain made of this rule of maritime etiquette, was ingenious and very profitable to himself and employers. He commanded a fine ship from 'down-east,' richly laden with a cargo that promised to yield a handsome profit if safely landed at Tampico. On arriving within a few days' sail of that port, intelligence reached him of the pending blockade, and the exclusion of all trading vessels. He determined, however, to proceed on the voyage, and trust to good luck or ingenuity to evade the blockading fleet. Fortunately, when he hove in sight of Tampico, there was no force to guard the entrance of the harbor but a gun boat, the armed brig having been forced away by stress of weather, or being absent on a short cruise. As the Yankee ship neared the bar, the gun boat set off in pursuit, and endeavored to intercept her passage. The ship kept steadily on her way—the captain standing at the helm, and watching the movements of the advancing party with an alertness, ready to take advantage of the slightest oversight. The gun boat approached within hailing distance, and ordered the Yankee to put about or he would be fired into. Still the down-easter moved forward in dogged silence. French courtesy

could stand the joke no longer, and a ball was fired across the bows of the obstinate merchantman. The shot grazed the rigging but no flag was hoisted in the gun boat. There was either none on board, or the commander had forgotten the rules of war. Such, however, was not the case with the Yankee commander. He saw his advantage on the instant, and crying out 'Pirates! Pirates!' crowded all sail on his lucky craft; and, amid a shower of cannon and musketry, made safe his escape into the port of Tampico. The captain of the French squadron threatened, at first, to cut out the vessel from under the guns of the Mexican batteries; but when the facts of the occurrence were explained, he was glad to compromise the matter. So far from carrying the threat into execution, he sent a polite message to the Boston commander, telling him his breach of blockade was justifiable, and his vessel had full permission to sail on her return voyage without molestation. This is a Yankee trick of the right sort. The way it was played was both honorable and ingenious.—*N. O. Commercial Bulletin.*

LAWS AGAINST IRRELIGION.

Where the mind is left free, religion can never have dangerous enemies, for no class has then a motive to attempt its subversion; while the interests of society demand a foundation for the principles of justice and benevolence. Atheism is a folly of the metaphysician, not the folly of the human nature. Of savage life, Roger Williams declared, that he had never found one native American who denied the existence of a God; in civilized life, when it was said of the court of Frederick, that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the gibe was felt as the most biting sarcasm. Infidelity gains the victory, when it wrestles with hypocrisy or with superstition, but never when its antagonist is reason. Men revolt against the oppressions of superstition, the exactions of ecclesiastical tyranny, but never against religion itself. When an ecclesiastical establishment, under the heaviest penalties requires universal conformity, the diversity of human opinion necessarily involves the consequence, that some consciences are oppressed and wronged. In such cases if the wrong is excessive, intellectual servitude is followed by consequences analogous to those which ensue on the civil slavery of the people; the mind, as it bursts its fetters, is clouded by a sense of injury; the judgment is confused; and in the zeal to resist a tyranny, passion attempts to sweep away every form of religion. Bigotry commits the correlative error, when it endeavors to control opinion by positive statutes, to substitute the terrors of law for convincing argument. It is a crime to resist truth under pretence of resisting injurious power; it is equally a crime to enslave the human understanding, under pretence of protecting religion. The reckless mind, rashly hurrying to the warfare against superstition, has often, though by mistake, attacked intelligence itself; but religion, of itself alone, never had an enemy; except indeed, as there have been theorists, whose harmless ingenuity has denied all distinction between right and wrong, between justice and its opposite. Positive enactments against irreligion, like positive enactments against fanaticism, provoke the evil which they were designed to prevent. Danger is inviting. If left to himself, he that vilifies the foundations of morals and happiness, does but publish his own unworthiness. A public prosecution is a mantle to cover his shame; for to suffer for opinion's sake is courageous; and courage is always an honorable quality.—*Bancroft.*

BUTTER SALT.

It is not unfrequently that we hear complaints, which, we have no doubt, are well founded, that much of the butter for sale in our markets, is strong, rancid and unfit for use. But where lies the fault? our dairymen are not altogether chargeable with the evil. Many of them know their duty, and do it faithfully, so far as the manufacture of the article is concerned. When it is first made, it is pure and sweet, and they do all in their power to preserve it in that state, but in spite of all their efforts, after it has remained a short time, it will become strong, bitter and disagreeable. From our own experience, we are induced to believe that the greatest part of the fault is in the salt which is used in it. We were never able to preserve butter in its purity, for any length of time, salted with the Liverpool salt, while the butter made in the same way and salted with ground rock salt, has been kept a year, retaining the same sweet and pleasant flavor it possessed when taken from the churn. That the fine salt is not fit to be used to preserve meat or butter, is a fact not so generally known as it should be. Its convenience for use and white texture induces people to buy it. But if, instead of this, they would purchase the ground rock salt, notwithstanding they would have to pay a higher price for it they would be the gainers in the end.

Dr. Mitchell, of New York, who is one of the best Chemists in our country, analyzed the Liverpool salt, and after thoroughly examining its properties, he condemns its use for any purpose whatever—and says:

'The loss of property and life consequent upon the employment of this salt, is prodigious. Experience, year after year, has proved it to be incapable of preserving our beef from corruption. Often has this important article of food been found to be tainted, the very autumn in which it has been packed in barrels. Besides the sacrifice of property, we find that the employment of Liverpool salt in the packing of beef and pork, leaves them liable to corrupt, and the consequences of this corruption are pestilential exhalations, stirring up yellow fevers and other malignant distempers in the neighborhoods, cities and vessels, where the bodies of those slaughtered animals are deposited.'

The butter of New York market has also been rendered worse, if not absolutely spoiled

by the same kind of salt. Beguiled by its fine and showy exterior, the citizens have used it extensively in our counties famous for grazing and dairies. In many cases, it has supplanted the old fashioned coarse or sun-made salt. Wherever the substitution has been made, it has been with pernicious effect. The butter so salted, does not keep so well, loses its agreeable flavor, and acquires rather a disagreeable scent. The difference between butter put up with this salt, and with natural crystallized salt is so great that our wholesale and retail grocers can distinguish it at once, by the smell, on piercing or opening a firkin. The sweet flavor and nice odour, which pure sea salt gives, is altogether wanting in that which is seasoned with the other.

And thus, as Liverpool salt is the remote agent of so much loss, damage and misery to the United States, it is high time to cease both to buy and consume it. In its stead, salt from the Bay of Biscay, Portugal, Isle of May, or the Bahamas, may be employed with perfect safety.

The fault of Liverpool salt, and of all other salt obtained from sea water, by force of fire or by boiling, is its admixture with foreign ingredients known by the technical names of *slack* and *bittern*. These usually adhere to the salt in considerable quantities. They have no antiseptic virtues, but possess a directly contrary effect. Sea salt, formed by natural evaporation and crystallization, has very little mixture with these foul and foreign ingredients.—*Maine Farmer.*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Of all the poetic effusions that have recently come to our hands, we are as much gratified with Rev. Charles S. Adams' Poem on the Use of Tobacco as any other. It is in some respects a history of the discovery and use of Tobacco, with the filthy practice and great expense attending it. We make a few extracts.

There is a certain plant whose use exceeds,
By far, the use of other kinds of weeds;
And what is worthy of a special note,
No animal but man, a worm, and goat!
Will deign to use, to chew, to smoke, to snuff,
This nauseous, and withal this hateful stuff.
This noxious plant, now used so much by man,
Was found at Tobacco in Yucatan;

Its name, Tobacco, it is said to take
From this same fact, if I do not mistake.
Its first appearance every eye offends,
And to the nose a noxious odor sends:
It harms the brain, is noxious to the taste,
Injures the lungs, and does the fluids waste;
Its horrid fume is like the stygian smoke,
Emitted from a hole in Hades broke.
And yet this weed, with deadly poison fraught,
More human minds has into bondage brought,
More tastes depraved, more seeds of sickness sown,
Than any herb upon the 'foot stool' known;
Wielded more away, more signal conquests won,
Than ever were achieved beneath the sun.
The force of law, in vain, has been applied,
In former years; for this it has defied.
Popes, kings, and legislatures, all combine,
By excommunication, threats and fine,
To stay its march, and break its iron rod—
It conquers still, and triumphs like a god:
This nauseous weed, despite of all their laws,
Still holds its throne within the human jaws.

It is the united testimony of physicians, that Tobacco is the cause of many diseases, especially of dyspepsia. Our author has described its deleterious effects on the constitution to be in the following lines.

See yonder, pale, emaciated frame,
With trembling hands, his nerves all shake the same,
In sleep disturbed, and with his food distressed,
With dizzy head, and spirits quail depressed;
His stomach sinks, his appetite is gone,
His breathing hard—he raises blood anon.
A walking ghost! Yet his true name I lack—
Dyspeptic? Yes, and hypochondriac!
Yea, more than this; a fool! an abject slave!
Ere long to fill a suicidal grave!
What made him such? Who did the dreadful deed?
Naught but the use of the Tobacco weed.

If such are its poisonous effects, who will not abandon its use? If it makes the hands tremble, the nerves shake—if it disturbs the sleep, causes indigestion, with all the numerous hosts of 'blue devils' that follow in its train, who can continue its use and be safe? Who is not bound to abandon it immediately as he would the drunkard's cup? After recounting a number of the evils which flow from the use of Tobacco, the author says:

But I forbear; for time would surely fail,
To tell the whole of this disgusting tale.
Who's travelled in the steamboat or the stage,
Has seen this weed all decency outrage,
And he can tell by his olfactory nerves,
What master the Tobacco user serves.
But though convinced, that what I've said is true,
You'll make excuse, perhaps, as others do,
You say your stomach's watery and cold—
You use the pipe, or pipe, because you're told
It has been tried, and will at once increase
Expectoration, and the water 'll cease.
Or indigestion is the ail you plead,
And smoking is the remedy you need;
Your eyes are weak, or you're an aching head,
And you take snuff, for that is good 'tis said;
Or your defective teeth you wish to preserve,
And this you find, relieves the aching nerve;
Or better still, you think is your excuse,
The rising of your food demands the use.
Besides, against contagion it will guard,
And you complain, it is amazing hard
That you can't have so good an antidote,
When health alone is the object you promote.

We would recommend the reading of this Poem to all, and especially to those who are engaged in raising, manufacturing, vending and using this injurious weed. It concludes by prescribing a very simple, and also a very effectual remedy, viz: just to let it alone; and calls upon various classes in the community to do their duty. Let all do it and the evil will cease.

*The tobacco worm.

†A dirty goat in South America.

RAILWAY SPEED. A locomotive on the London and Southampton Railroad, lately accomplished the distance of twenty-three miles in twenty-five minutes, stopped once by the way to take up a passenger, so that it may be said to have travelled at the rate of sixty miles an hour!

EXTRAVAGANCE. A sale of old wines took place at Philadelphia, which is calculated to have realized upon an average half a dollar for every wine glass full. The produce of the sale was full fifteen thousand dollars.

COMMON SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The celebration was attended by the citizens of the various religious societies. They from Town Hall and proceeded at ten o'clock to the Rev. Mr. Lunt, where the clergymen of were invited to assemble; and from thence proceeded to the stone meeting-house. The services introduced by a voluntary on the organ and interesting music, and an appropriate prayer by Whitney.

This celebration was truly a pleasing one, could be more gratifying than to see more than a hundred children and youth, neatly attired, bright eyes and smiling faces, commemorating day of our nation's Independence, by his address on the highly important subject of Children and youth are the hope of our country, are destined now to fill the most important offices of the town, the state, nation and church. Of active generation; of those who now fill responsible posts; it may soon be asked, 'Where are they—do they live forever?' 'Numbered with those fathers who laid the foundation of our nation's glory. They will sleep in mansions of the dead. On earth, they will live. But our nation will still live. Our places will be those now in the morning of life. How then, that they be trained aright. If 'Just is bent, the tree is inclined,' is it not of the sequence that the twig should be rightly bent? The subject of the Address was 'Education and freedom.' The speaker, Rev. Mr. Whitney, confined his remarks to the education. He appeared to have thought deeply interesting subject. The style was Address was connected with the birth of the nation, and there were many happy allusions, and laudable deeds of the venerated thought this subject, not only well chosen, illustrated. Many of the ideas were vivid and calculated to be long cherished and to al principles in the hearts of the hearers. ted in glowing colors the departure of the era, in the selection of public officers great and good principles which reigned of our pious fathers. He spoke of the liberties and intemperance men, who had by the suffrage of this free people to fill our nation. We could not but think, that remarks on this single point have a proper minds of all who are called to the poll—be followed out by their legitimate effects—could they be printed, circulated, duly per reflected upon, by the great mass of tion throughout the Union, they would be ful tendency to stop the nefarious practice wicked men; men void of moral principle—neither fear God, nor regard man, to fill ces. Let this once be done, and those sties, which for a train of years have disgigislative halls and many of our courts of je be no more—the murderer would no longer make laws upon the life of free America the gambler to enact statutes for the salproperty—the drunkard to purify the civil—and the libertine to protect and perpetuity.

We are sure this is a subject too self slightly touched by the public speakers of day in our country, and too little reflected great mass of our population. It has been, as was most happily alluded to in them to do that in a public capacity which they would blush and be ashamed to do. And a practice it is, worthy of all good men—all lovers of their country have the spirit, the moral bone and muscle as signed the Declaration of American Independence. It was indeed, moral principle that made the father of his country and the glory. The more intellect a man has without so the more he is to be dreaded. The more expanded his intellectual powers shall let stone of education, if he is void of the more fiend-like he will be—the more an Archangel fallen.

As a hearer of this Address, it is sincerely be published and given to the common may read, reflect upon, and properly dis should prove an emetic to some artful, lical demagogues, its effect will still be the quantity of bile discharged will relmuchs and lay the foundation for better purer principles in future; especially, spread abroad a more healthy atmosphere of the community generally, and young immortals who are now receiving from being contaminated by the same which has now struck so deeply its roots so widely and profusely, its noxious le once happy Republic.

The fable with which the Address was closed, was happily introduced and ted to be remembered by youth.

Reading the devotional exercises was Rev. Mr. Wolcott, and the concluding Mr. Cornell.

The instrumental and vocal music was general acceptance and the honor of the The Schools with their Teachers appear ably well. This seems to us the best the 4th of July. We know it is so, and that we have received the condemn But we have not yet seen their cogent the practice stated in any tangible form, shall be so stated, we doubt not, our algent School Committee, if they are dis them a proper answer.

The Chief Marshal of the day, Ibrahim acquitted himself admirably well, and the many years which he spent as a teacher and youth had rendered him truly skillful of marshalling and leading them forth beautiful order.

It has not been designed in this short an analysis, even, of the interesting address with which we were favored. The deemed necessary, as it is hoped the appear in print.

CONGRESS. This body will probably Monday, after an expensive session of What have they accomplished during the

COMMON SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The celebration was attended by the citizens of all the various religious societies. They formed at the Town Hall and proceeded at ten o'clock to the house of Rev. Mr. Lunt, where the clergymen of the town were invited to assemble; and from thence they proceeded to the stone meeting-house. The services were introduced by a voluntary on the organ and other interesting music, and an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Whitney.

This celebration was truly a pleasing one. What could be more gratifying than to see more than five hundred children and youth, neatly attired, and with bright eyes and smiling faces, commemorating the birth day of our nation's Independence, by listening to an address on the highly important subject of education? Children and youth are the hope of our land. They are destined soon to fill the most important stations in the town, the state, nation and church. Of the present active generation; of those who now fill the most responsible posts, it may soon be asked, 'The father's where are they—do they live forever?' They will be numbered with those fathers who laid the foundation of our nation's glory. They will sleep in the quiet mansions of the dead. On earth, they will be no more. But our nation will still live. Our places will be filled by those now in the morning of life. How important then, that they be trained aright. If 'Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined,' is it not of the utmost consequence that the twig should be rightly bent?

The subject of the Address was 'Education as connected with freedom.' The speaker, Rev. Mr. Lunt, of this town, confined his remarks to the moral part of education. He appeared to have thought much on this deeply interesting subject. The style was good—the Address was connected with the birth day of our nation, and there were many happy allusions to the patriotic and laudable deeds of the venerated dead. We thought this subject, not only well chosen, but happily illustrated. Many of the ideas were vividly expressed and calculated to be long cherished and to inspire moral principles in the hearts of the hearers. He delineated in glowing colors the departure of the present generation, in the selection of public officers from those great and good principles which reigned in the hearts of our pious fathers. He spoke of the gamblers, and libertines and intemperate men, who had been called by the suffrage of this free people to fill our legislative halls, and hold the most responsible posts of trust in our nation. We could not but think, that could his remarks on this single point have a proper effect upon the minds of all who are called to the polls—could they be followed out by their legitimate effects in this town—could they be printed, circulated, duly read and properly reflected upon, by the great mass of the population throughout the Union, they would have a powerful tendency to stop the nefarious practice of voting for wicked men; men void of moral principle; men, who 'neither fear God, nor regard man,' to fill public offices. Let this once be done, and those shameful practices, which for a train of years have disgraced our legislative halls and many of our courts of justice, would be no more—the murderer would no longer be called to make laws upon the life of free American citizens—the gambler to enact statutes for the safe holding of property—the drunkard to purify the civil atmosphere—and the libertine to protect and perpetuate moral purity.

We are sure this is a subject too seldom, and too slightly touched by the public speakers of the present day in our country, and too little reflected upon by the great mass of our population. It has become the practice, as was most happily alluded to in the Address, for men to do that in a public capacity with impunity, which they would blush and be ashamed to do, as individuals. And a practice it is, worthy the reprobation of all good men—all lovers of their country—all who have the spirit, the moral bone and muscle of such men as signed the Declaration of American Independence. It was indeed, moral principle that made Washington, the father of his country and the glory of the world. The more intellect a man has without such principle, the more he is to be dreaded. The more his mind is expanded and his intellectual powers sharpened by the solid stone of education, if he is void of moral principle, the more fiend-like he will be—the more he resembles an Archangel fallen.

As a hearer of this Address, it is sincerely hoped it may be published and given to the community, that they may read, reflect upon, and properly digest it. If it should prove an emetic to some artful, intriguing, political demagogues, its effect will still be salutary, as the quantity of bile discharged will relieve their stomachs and lay the foundation for better health and purer principles in future; especially, will it tend to spread abroad a more healthy atmosphere to the benefit of the community generally, and prevent those young immortals who are now receiving their education from being contaminated by the same deadly Euphas which has now struck so deeply its roots and scattered so widely and profusely, its noxious leaves over our one happy Republic.

The fable with which the Address to the children was closed, was happily introduced and well calculated to be remembered by youth.

Reading the devotional exercises was performed by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, and the concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Cornell.

The instrumental and vocal music was performed to general acceptance and the honor of the musicians.

The Schools with their Teachers appeared remarkably well. This seems to us the best way to spend the 4th of July. We know it is something novel, and that we have received the commendation of some.

But we have not yet seen their cogent reasons against the practice stated in any tangible forms. When they shall be so stated, we doubt not, our able and intelligent School Committee, if they are disposed, can give them a proper answer.

The Chief Marshal of the day, Abraham Bartlett, Esq. acquitted himself admirably well, and manifested that the many years which he spent as a teacher of children and youth had rendered him truly skillful in the tactics of marshalling and leading them forth in regular and beautiful order.

It has not been designed in this short sketch to give an analysis, even, of the interesting and eloquent Address with which we were favored. This has not been deemed necessary, as it is hoped the Address will appear in print.

W. M. C.

CONGRESS. This body will probably adjourn next Monday, after an expensive session of seven months. What have they accomplished during their sitting.

A MAN WITH FIVE WIVES. A man was recently arrested in New York, on a charge of bigamy. It appeared from the affidavits made in the case, that in February last the accused was married to a young woman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Varella, in the presence of the witnesses who made the affidavit. In April again, being tired of his new spouse, he wooed and won another, to whom he was linked by the Rev. Dr. Dahana. He managed to escape undisturbed in his roguery until a few weeks since, when being detected, the complaint was made. He lately arrived from Albany, and notice of that fact having been sent to the police office, officers were despatched to his residence. The prisoner having received warning of his situation, jumped from the third story window on the roof of a two story rear building. The inmates of the house coaxed him to come in, and just as he was getting in the second story window, one of the officers seized him by the collar. After a violent struggle, he flung himself from the officer's grasp and fell backward to the ground in the yard. Some clothes lines stretched across the yard broke his fall, and he landed safely on his feet, but the officers were too quick for him and he was pinned on the other side. On being taken to the police office, he said he had married five wives, and had not got the right one yet.

A LUG OF MUTTON AND A MUTTON HEAD. A gentleman of Baltimore, undertook to show his gallantry to a married lady, who was returning from market, and actually followed her into the entry of her house. Here a servant woman accosted him and desired to know what he wanted, which he answered by demanding to see the lady who had just passed in. In reply, the woman politely lifted up a lug of mutton from the market basket and gave him a specimen of mutton chop so satisfactorily that it knocked him headlong into the street. The gentleman appeared to the neighbors quite chop fallen, and after employing an indefinite time in picking himself up, putting his chop in order and smoothing his well greased hat, took leg bail.

REMARKABLE CASE. Dr. Smith, in his Medical and Surgical Journal states that on the 29th of May, a child, three years old, residing in this city, swallowed an open, tortoise shell handled penknife, with a steel blade, in the whole, measuring two inches and five eighths in length—which passed safely through the intestine tube in fifty one hours. The child was not to the knowledge of the family, in the least disturbed by the presence of the instrument, nor is there any reason for supposing that the stomach or bowels have been injured in any manner whatever by the rapid progress of an open blade through a tract of eight times the length of the child's body.

MELONS. A gentleman states, (says the New England Farmer), that the finest melons he ever raised or tasted, grew on a bank of pure sand, thrown from a well at a depth of twenty feet. Manure was mixed with the sand, and the seeds then planted. Three of the melons weighed fifty pounds, or more than twenty pounds each. There is no plant that seems more to delight in a sandy soil than the melon. To arrive at perfection it requires great heat, and this a sandy soil gives to a greater degree than any other.

MAINE TERRITORY. A correspondent of the Salem Gazette states that the disputed territory, in Maine, contains about ten thousand seven hundred square miles, being larger by nearly three hundred square miles than the whole State of Massachusetts. A considerable portion of this tract, is represented, not only well timbered, but as calculated to make good tillage land. One half of this territory or upwards of three million acres belongs to Massachusetts.

DISADVANTAGE OF WEIGHT. A man who was *spilt* out of a chaise at a funeral procession in Baltimore, brought a suit against the proprietor of the vehicle, laying damages at one thousand dollars. The defendant contended that the upset was not occasioned by any carelessness of the driver, but by the inordinate weight of the plaintiff! A verdict was accordingly given for the defendant.

WELL PREPARED. The British fleet now on the North American station at Quebec and Halifax together with that ordered to rendezvous at Bermuda is composed of thirty-two ships of the line, frigates, and small steam frigates, which carry eleven hundred and sixty guns, and ten thousand two hundred and ten men.

BLOCKADE. Large quantities of provisions are being sent from New Orleans to supply the French squadron off the coast of Mexico, and *per contra* Baltimore clipper are loading with supplies for Mexican ports, intending to force or evade the blockade.

SECRETARY OF NAVY. The nomination of James K. Paulding as Secretary of Navy in place of Mr. Dickerson resigned, has been confirmed by the Senate.

NOTICES.

The third service at the Episcopal Church, on Sundays, during the month of July, will commence at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The Quincy Association, auxiliary to the Norfolk County Association, for the improvement of Common Schools, will meet at the Centre School Room, next MONDAY EVENING, at eight o'clock.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet at Samuel V. Arnold's Hall, in Braintree, TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock. The following question is assigned for debate:

Does the Bible declare the future happiness of all mankind?

An invitation is extended to all denominations of Christians in the vicinity to attend and participate in the debate.

JOHN A. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

THE sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MARCELESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. Hervey H. Park to Miss Sarah F. Ammidon.

In Salem, Mr. Hiram P. Barker, of Hardwick, Mass., to Miss Betsey G. Chipman.

DIED.

In this town, Joseph Warren, son of Mr. George S. T. and Mrs. Mary Ann Whiting, aged 17 months and 23 days.

Last evening, youngest child of Mr. Simon and Mrs. Catharine Gillett, aged 3 weeks.

List of Letters, Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1838.

A. Libby David

Atwood Amos

Atkinson Willington A.

Alden Elmina Miss

B. Brockway Thomas

Beale & Co. H.

Barrell Susan Mrs.

Bonfield Joseph Elder

Bass George

Babcock Josiah

Barfield Ratselcar

Bradley C. C.

C. Cleverly John 2

Cook Philander P.

Cushing Sarah Mrs.

Carr John

Callaghan Patrick

Crosby Martha J. Mrs.

D. Dearborn Horatio

Dearborn John

Dexter E. J.

F. Farnum David

G. Glover Horatio N.

H. Harris Thomas E. 3

Hall Thomas B.

Hill Charles C.

Hammon Josiah.

J. Jenness Mary Miss

Quincy, July 7.

DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, July 7.

Quincy, July 7.

Quincy, July 7.

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Quincy, July 7.

Barley at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, next THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, forty acres of BARLEY, standing on Grape Island, (so called,) in Weymouth. This Island is situated about two hundred rods from the main land. Bids will be ready, (free of charge,) at Eastard Neck, (so called,) to convey those who attend the sale.

Conditions made known at that time.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Braintree, June 7.

July 5th, 1838.

NOTICE. Taken on sundry executions, and will be sold at public vendue, at the Roxbury Hotel, in said Roxbury, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, all the Stock of a Variety Store, consisting of Men's Boots and Shoes, Boys' do., Ladies' do., Rubber do., a lot of Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, Threads, Laces, Buttons, Suspensers, and other articles usually found in such a store.

Also—The Furniture of said Shop.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

July 7.

Flour, &c.

Now landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. & W. Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, RYE, and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN.

Quincy, July 7.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

Quincy, May 5.

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Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.

10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.

5 " Buggy WAGONS, "

2 " SULKIES "

25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.

25 " Wagon "

15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.

50 new CHAISES, unfinished.

15 " WAGONS "

50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7.

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POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

'WHERE ART THOU?'

When Adam, by temptation led,
Presumed to sin against his God,
And conscious of his guilt had fled,
His Maker calling to him said—
Adam! where art thou?

Forced from the place of his retreat,
For he had hid among the trees,
How did his heart with terror beat,
When called by name his judge to meet—
Adam! where art thou?

The 'mancipator of our race,
May hear his God as sternly say,
While robbing those of darker face,
Of civil rights and means of grace—
Robber! where art thou?

He who profanes Jehovah's name,
Or swears by his eternal throne,
Hears an insulted God exclaim,
Whose eyes are like a burning flame—
Sinner! where art thou?

Nor is the liar guiltless held,
By him who is forever true;
Ah! often has he been compelled,
To hear the voice he would have quelled—
Liar! where art thou?

The drunkard, with his cup and bowl,
Indulging in a filthy vice,
While bringing death upon his soul,
May hear a sound like thunder roll—
Drunkard! where art thou?

The sabbath-breaker—slander—thief—
The murderer—the duellist—
The sceptic, in his unbelief—
Can't to this thrilling call be deaf—
Sinner! where art thou?

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans of many years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms.
To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, enjoys his halls, built to his mind,
To-morrow, in a coffin is confined.
To-day, he floats on honor's lofty wave,
To-morrow, leaves his title for a grave.
To-day, his beautiful visage we extol,
To-morrow, loathsome in the sight of all.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, 'too late to be forgiven.'
To-day, he lives in hopes as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

ANECDOTES.

DETUPEL WIDOW. The clerk of a large parish, perceiving a female crossing the church-yard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow. When he discovered her to be a lady who had recently interred her husband. The following conversation took place:—'Ah! what are you going to do with your watering can?' 'Why, I have begged a few hay-seeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me to make them spring.' 'The clerk replied:—'You have no occasion to do so, as the grass will soon grow upon it.' 'Ah! that may be; but do you know my poor husband, who now lies here, made me promise him on his death bed I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave; and having had a good offer made me, I do not wish to break my word, or be kept as I am.'

AN ASPIRANT. At a meeting of school trustees in Jersey, a candidate for the 'pedagogical' of the district appeared with his father, a farmer, who had spared no pains to provide his son, not only with an elegant education, but all other requisites for the desired situation. The importance attached to the possession of a watch was not overlooked by the old gentleman; and wishing to convey a hint to the board that his hopeful offspring was furnished also with this rare recommendation, demanded of him in a loud voice, 'what time it was by his new patent lever, double case, silver watch, with a silver case, a steel chain and gold reel to it?' 'Sixty-five minutes past eleven, daddy,' replied the aspirant for academical distinction.

THE BITE BIT. I say, neighbor, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden I will shoot them.' 'Very well, shoot away; only, if you kill any of my hens, throw them over into my yard.' Crack went the old hawking piece, mortaring the room, and the large fat hens were pitched into his neighbor's yard like rain. After a fortnight or more, he discovered that his neighbor never had any hens, and that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hen-coop.

THE WEATHER. 'Muggy this morning,' said an acknowledged son of Bacchus, to a neighbor, as he was returning from worshipping at the shrine of his god at the dram shop. 'Muggy this morning?' 'Aye, muggy indeed,' replied the neighbor. 'For this is the third time I have seen you with your mug.'

A SEVERE CUT. A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog to make him follow her, 'come along sir.' A would be witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her, 'Is it me madam you called?' 'Oh, no sir,' said she, with great composure, 'it was another puppy I spoke to.'

A CHERFUL COMPANION. A gentleman who had lately built a house, was showing it to a friend, and with great glee was pointing out all its various accommodations. 'My dear sir,' interrupted the other, 'have you made the staircase wide enough to bring down your coffin?' to which no reply was made.

FAST DRIVING. 'Coachman,' said an outside passenger to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the north of England, 'have you no consideration for our lives and limbs?' 'What are your lives and limbs to me?' was the reply; 'I am behind my time!'

THE DIFFERENCE. A gentleman conducted a friend of his to the house of a lady of his acquaintance, and said to her as he entered the room, 'Madam, I present to you the Marquis of Gigo, who is not as silly as he looks.' Whereupon the Marquis answered immediately, 'That is the difference between this gentleman and myself.'

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 227 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room. He had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

Susanna S. Marsh,
Opposite the Stone School House, School Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths, always ready made. Thread Laces, and Edgings. Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lowns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.
Quincy, Apr. 21.

Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, black, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationery, &c.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.
LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can have any of them; Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Persons wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835. Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply the wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.
THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by the test of their use; they are good for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the system which they restore to its natural health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health and reputation of his countrymen by recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruption which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unswerving* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of my country, rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.
Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.
New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.
FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Blank Notes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c., &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICK.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelick, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but that this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third shillings (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIEGLER, Sub-Agent.
Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, LYONSKINS, ROSE BLANKETS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, COTTON do., SALISBURY do., MERINOES, all kinds, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS: Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL PROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Stoves; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 25.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially those costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., &c.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 28.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

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CASSIMERES, COTTON do.
SATINETTES, SALISBURY do.
LYONSERIES, MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
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Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should attract the man of business or the traveller.'—*They Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson.' The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Ware-house, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin Sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBOURNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, do.

MISCELLANY.

EMMA GRAY.

The fairest flower that graced our village was a humble maiden, the daughter of a widowed mother; and lowly as was her lot in life, like the modest plant that in early spring opens its purple and golden blossoms to the sun; she wore in the morning of her life the same bright and beautiful features, and the summer of her existence found her still as lovely as when the soft breezes first played upon her smiling face.

There was an air of native gracefulness in her manners, and an ease and lightness in her every motion—such as no art can give, and in the joyousness and light heartedness of youth she roved gaily through the green fields, and blithely carolled forth the sweet notes of some favorite air. The music of her voice, as it swept over the hills or lingered in sweetness around the cottage of her loved home, fell upon the ear in strains of soft enchantment. No one that could mark the lightness of her step, the merry gush of laughter, and the smiling brightness of her eye, but would wish that so beautiful a personation of happiness might ever remain thus. No one could witness for a moment, without emotion, the beauty of that countenance; a complexion perfectly transparent, with the rose and lily beautifully blended, and the blue veins seen coursing beneath—the brightness of those eyes, bold, yet soft and languishing—the perfection of that form—the snowy whiteness of that neck and bosom, gently heaving with emotions pure and innocent, shaded by the falling masses of her glossy hair, the air playing through its waving tresses, beaming in the sun-light like threads of gold.

Her mother saw that she was beautiful; and while she gazed with all her mother's pride and fondness upon her only child, she felt grateful that God in his mercy towards her, through all her afflictions, had spared her daughter to be the solace of her declining years. Yet she feared that the vanities of the world, its flatteries and deceits, might injure her fair girl—she feared that the possession of so many charms might ruin so much loveliness. She watched over her tenderly and prayerfully, and as the lessons she imparted seemed to take root, and the germs of piety implanted in her breast seemed to influence her every action, she hoped that the loveliness her daughter possessed, would never be sullied by any deed unworthy its purity.

Emma Gray knew that she was beautiful—the smile of her mother as she parted the dark locks from her brow, and implanted a kiss there, told her so; the admiration of her friends, in their love, betrayed it to her; the gaze of bashful swains, and the impertinent stare of the stranger, attracted by the beauty of her features, and the fairy lightness of her step, whispered to her flattering heart that her charms were many. And as she decked herself in her simple attire before her small mirror, did not the smiling face reflected there tell of beauty? Yes, she saw that she was lovely; yet she was not vain; the purity of her heart had not been overcome by vanity; she cared not for the flatterers that told her of her charms, nor heeded the whisperings that reached her ear in praise of her beauty. Seldom was there such loveliness of form and feature blended with so much virtue and simplicity.

Emma, as she increased in years, wrought daily for the support of herself and mother; and busied over her wheel or with the needle, she found no time to mix with the idle or sport with the gay, and it was only at intervals that she wandered forth over her own green hills and among the quiet woods; yet she loved to roam amid the still scenes that surrounded her little cot, and listen to the strains of melody issuing from each bush and tree, gay and joyous as the feelings of her own heart.

The music of the little stream that ran purring and winding through the meadows in murmuring sweetness, had charms for the girl's heart—the plants that sprung up wildly in every nook and corner, opening their gay flowers and blossoms of loveliness in rich profusion, decking the upland and meadow in hues of many colored brightness—all had charms for her. She loved as she tripped along—shaking the dew drops from the verdant grass, flashing and sparkling beneath the bright sun—to listen to the sweet sounds of nature's music—inhalate the balmy breath of morning, and watch the bursting of buds and opening of flowers.

She delighted to hear and see so much that was beautiful, and witnessing these, the gladness of her heart did not lead her to forget, that in admiring so much that was charming in nature, the cause of all was to be remembered, and her thoughts were led 'from nature up to nature's God,' and the awe and veneration which the scene inspired, when thus contemplated, rendered the sensations and reflections of her heart, in these wanderings pure and holy without spot or blemish.

Frank Dalton, the son of a lawyer, eminent in his station, had often seen Emma. The more he saw, the more he admired her. He had often wished for an opportunity to speak with her, but as yet had not ventured to breathe a word, nor dared he to call, when passing the cottage that contained such a treasure.

With a frank and generous heart he possessed a timidity approaching to bashfulness, and as he grew older and more familiar with her beauty, his passion increased and love beat high in the young man's breast. Emma had seen him often casting towards her those looks of fondness, and the pulsations of her heart became more rapid, while the blood mounted to her cheeks. Frank marked the change with delight, yet half ashamed of being the cause. He met her one morning in one of her rambles: she was seated upon the grass watching the sportive gambols of the flocks, playing around her. Her bonnet was thrown off, and the dark tresses of her hair were playing upon her neck; the exercise she had taken had deepened the roses on her cheek—with her taper fingers she waved a garland of wild flowers gathered in her walk. She started when Damon approached; confused and fearful, she would have fled—but Frank had taken her by the hand ere she could stir from the spot.

'Do not leave me, Emma!—not yet,' and he set himself down by her side, her hand lay passively in his. While he poured out the effusion of his soul, his love and all his hopes, she listened to the sound of his voice with down cast looks. She delighted in his words, yet she could scarcely tell their import; and he, in the fervency of his passion had imprinted a thousand kisses upon her cheek—had left her heart breathing next his own as he pressed her fondly to his bosom, and before they parted had exchanged vows of mutual love. They separated to their homes, each with new feelings and new hopes. To Emma these thoughts were new, and for the first time awakened within her breast strange and wild emotions; an agitation such as she had never felt before, disturbed the serenity of her usually quiet days and broke up the gentle tenor of her thoughts to mingle with them hopes and fears of futurity.

Often the lovers met on the spot made dear to them as the place where first they had revealed the secrets of their hearts, the brightest hopes and joys garnered up therein. The soft and gentle tones of her lover's voice, as he whispered to Emma the fondness and firmness of his affection sounded musically to her, and she listened with an ear openly alive to the projects of happiness and pleasures of the future, as pictured to her imagination by the fervency of Frank's glowing love. She drank in the dear hopes of coming years, as she laid her head upon his bosom, and the quick beating of his heart at her side, and the warm breath of his lips as he pressed them to her's, told her how much and fondly he loved her. And he, as he gazed upon the dear confiding girl, thus artlessly yielding up her heart and all its affections—the purity of her soul—the loveliness of those features—that form of purest mould: all he might call his own, and the sincerity of his love, and the unspottedness of his heart, led him almost to believe that so much loveliness was too bright and holy to be of earth; and as he gazed, the cool breath of the summer winds swept the bright locks from her brow, and played wondrously with the glossy ringlets as they fell upon the snowy whiteness of her bosom, he pressed his lips to her's and whispered something of marriage. And new fears were aroused in Emma's breast, for she knew that she was humble and lowly born; that Frank was rich and his parents proud of their wealth, and haughty and distant in their manners; that they could never look upon her with affection, and would feel that their son was disgracing himself and them in uniting his fate with her's. These thoughts rushed upon her mind in a moment, and strongly as she loved Dalton—dear as he was to her heart, and necessary as she felt him to be to her happiness, she could not bear that he should suffer so much for her sake, as the loss of his parent's love and the respect of his friends.

So sweet had been the dreams of her early days of love, that in the gush of happiness that had surcharged her heart, the thought of what might be the feelings of the Daltons towards her, had not once occupied her mind; and now that she had pondered upon it but for a moment, she resolved that unless she could become the wife of Frank, with the full and free consent of his parents, she would not yield to his wishes. He listened to her firm but candid avowal of these sentiments, and although his own heart acknowledged the justness of them, yet he feared that the consummation of his hopes, were they to rest upon such an alternative, were but distant—and he pressed his suit more ardently. He was willing to risk his hopes of wealth, the loss of parental affection for Emma's love. Still she yielded not.

'Let us wait,' said she, 'let us wait patiently. Something may occur to remove all obstacles

to our union; we are yet young, and time that has nursed the young love which has sprung up in our bosoms, will watch over its growth, its budding and blossoming, and the same plant dwelling in each breast, bearing the same green leaves and the same bright flowers, shedding the same sweet perfume, may yet become as one plant and one blossom.'

The summer had gone, and with it, all its beauties of vernal woods, its flowering landscapes, its wild music of birds and soft piping winds; the gushing rills and leaping brooks, were gone. Winter with its ice and snows, its cold and cheerlessness, had come and passed away, and spring followed in her path, with her breath and balmy softness, and the melody of her early songsters, whispering glad strains of harmony; while nature awoke from her slumbers, and leaping into life, disclosed new beauties, and brought with her new hopes and new fears. With all this change of seasons and its operations, a change had come over the brightness of those fond hopes of happiness, that oft times had beamed so high in our lovers' breasts. The clouds of sorrow had lowered upon the bright scene, and the darkness of adversity brooded over them. Yet the chords of love rang the same changes, although perhaps, somewhat deepened in tone, as time increased their power.

The voice of Emma Gray was not heard in notes of gladness, warbling in tones of soft melody her sweetest song; a solemn stillness reigned around her home, unbroken by any sound, save the murmuring of the wind through the trees, or the babbling of a gentle stream that stole slowly past the cottage of her mother. I entered its quiet and nearly arranged parlor. Yet no one was there to greet me with a smile, no home to welcome me. A gentle smile reached me from an adjoining apartment. I looked through the half opened door, and beheld the mother, pale and emaciated, stretched upon a bed, apparently nigh unto death. The lovely Emma sat upon the bedside and supported her mother, while the tears fell fast upon the pallid brow of the sufferer. At the foot of the couch stood a young man, gazing sadly upon the scene before him, listening to the dying words of the mother of her he loved.

'Weep not, my Emma. Weep not for me, my child; my hour is come, and I go with joy to meet my Lord. I grieve only that I leave you friendless and alone.'

'Not friendless, nor alone,' exclaimed Frank, as he approached her side.

The mother placed the hand of her daughter within his. 'Take her,' said she, 'and cherish and protect her, when I am gone. Now raise me, my children, raise me that I may see the sinking of the sun from the earth, the fading beauty of its departed ray, on which I may gaze no more; I am fast passing away.'

And like the dim glory of the declining sun, on which she now fixed her eyes, so glided from earth the spirit of that meek and lowly christian, winging its way upward to its seat prepared for the saints in heaven. I withdrew silently, Frank even followed, and Emma was alone.

She was left in the bitterness of her heart without friends or relatives connected by the ties of blood. Other friends she had, for no one who knew Emma Gray, but loved her for her beauty, for her gentleness, and the love and affection, and the untiring attention she had bestowed upon her aged and feeble mother, over whom she had watched during a long and painful illness, until she had worn away the fair roundness of her form, and bloom had faded from her cheek. Yet she was still beautiful, lovely in her tears, and was not the lily still left though the rose had fled? Was she not the same bright being, with feelings more pure, refined in the furnace of affliction? She was so, and as she followed the remains of her mother to her quiet resting place, many a tear was shed, many a sigh was breathed in sympathy for her woes, and more than one heart had vowed to protect her. She needed not their protection. She had one in heaven to whom she looked for support, in this her day of trial and tribulation. There was one who followed by her side, that mother to the grave, who would cherish her and guard her from evil. And as she leaned upon his arm in agony and weakness, when the last impressive ceremony was concluded, did he not feel how much dearer to him was this beautiful being, than all things else, in this world; and mingling with sympathy for her sorrows, the fond love of his heart whispered that she should yet be happy.

Time is a worker of strange changes in the human heart, where the shafts of affliction have entered deeply and rankle to the very core; the thought of relief from misery in any other way than by the close of all things here below seems to be impossible, and the stricken heart sinks, perhaps, many a time under the blow. But there is in the mind of youth, a ray of hope that peers within the sombre chambers of the soul and gradually dispels the gloom, a new being and a new life is unfolded to them, and the afflictions of the heart float over the mind in a pleasing melancholy, mingling with the joys and sorrows of the present. Time had made this change in Emma. She dwelt no longer in useless repining for the loss of her mother. She had become reconciled to the will of Him who is the orphan's father and guide, to Him that in his loving kindness and mercy in all his wise dispensations, 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' Her grief was assuaged, the gushing fountains of sorrow had retired to their deepest cells, and the light of peace and joy beamed once more upon her countenance.

Frank Dalton had confessed to his parents

the love he felt for Emma, and they had listened to his praises of her with scorn, and treated the thought of an union with her, with contempt. He expected this, and was prepared to meet it. His father remained firm; his mother, more fond of him, and having her prejudices greatly removed by the praise which she heard bestowed upon Emma on every side, finally prevailed upon her husband to give his consent also.

The still and quiet beauty of a summer evening lost none of its charms, when its silence was disturbed by the mirthful voices of children upon the green before a neat rural looking farm house in our village; at the door of which were seated two persons, who watched the sportive gambols of the little group, with all the fondness of a parent's heart.

'I was thinking,' said the father, 'how much little Emma resembles you, as you were when first we met. The brightness of those eyes, the same flowing hair, the smile and bloom upon her cheek, are the same.'

'May she always be as happy as I am now, dear Frank.' She hid her face in her husband's bosom and wept—wept for joy.—*Ladies' Book*.

THE FIRESIDE.

'Mother,' said Mary Lee, as she entered with glistering eye, the chamber where she was seated, 'Cousin Ellen is in the parlor waiting to see you; and I know what she wishes, mother; she wishes me to come to her birth-day party this afternoon; and you will say yes, won't you, mother?' said Mary, as she tripped gaily down the stairs, behind her, and they together entered the parlor. Ellen's message from her mother and herself, requesting Mary's attendance was soon delivered, and the glad permission given of its acceptance, should nothing now prevent a compliance.

'And I do not believe there will,' said Mary, as she bid Ellen good bye when they parted; for all looks bright now, and I almost know I shall come.' Ellen then called at Anna Wilson's, a few doors above Mary's mansion; a friend of both the little girls, and one whom every body, when they wished a happy and a pleasant visit, always invited as a member of the circle. Mary Lee saw Ellen ringing at the door. 'Oh mother,' she said; 'Cousin Ellen is going in for Anna Wilson to see, and I am so glad, mother. And I hope that Caroline and Charlotte and Susan, and ever so many of the girls will be there; all of them, mother. And oh, what a good time we shall have, all of us there together.' Mrs. Lee assented very cordially to Mary's anticipations of pleasure, but reminded her of the many hours which would intervene before the time allotted for the visit. 'Four, five, six hours, Mary; and you will be able to accomplish a good deal before they have past.'

'Mother, I can take my basket,' said Mary; 'and perhaps finish my work for papa,' and she seated herself beside her mother, and for a few moments employed herself diligently. But soon her voice was again heard; 'Mother, I wonder how long it is that I have been sitting here, I wonder if it is an hour, mother; perhaps it is more, it may be two hours; and away she ran to look at the timepiece, and he sure how long it was. Not one half hour had yet passed, and oh, what should she do, all the rest of the day. Once more she thought perhaps if she sat very quietly in her mother's room, she could complete her work for her father, but then again, she laid aside her intention, and resolved upon no definite employment.

'I will read a little while first,' she said, 'and then I will look at the time; and I will water my flowers again; and I will sit still a little while; and every now and then, I will look at the clock and see how fast it has moved. That will be the best way I think.' Poor Mary! the time seemed never to pass so slowly. Once, when she thought she had been sitting a long time quiet, since she last looked, but five minutes had gone; and not once did she find it nearly as late as she had at first supposed.

Four hours passed away. They had been long and weary; Mary returned to her mother's chamber. 'It was the longest day,' she said, 'she had ever seen; it seemed as long as a week; and very glad and happy was Mary Lee, when her mother's leave was granted, to commence her walk to her cousin Ellen's.'

Anna Wilson was as pleased as Mary Lee, to receive Ellen's invitation for the afternoon. 'And now mother,' she said, 'what can I do that the time may pass swiftly—there is my long history lesson, I might be able to learn that before noon, and recite it to father when he comes home; and then, perhaps, after that, I could finish the little frock you are helping me to make for Martha Gray. Do you think I could do them both, if I begin now, mother?' Anna then left her mother, and her little brother Edward who loved so well to play with Anna during her time of study, and retired to a room alone. There she soon forgot all else that was passing around her, and bent all her efforts to imprint perfectly upon her memory the incidents which were presented on the interesting page before her. She forgot that time was passing; forgot her visit to Ellen; and was attentively reviewing for the last time the lines she believed she had learned, when a summons came, the hour to dine had come, and all were waiting for Anna. 'Dinner time!' said the little girl, 'why it does not seem two moments hardly, since Ellen came, and now it will be but a little while, and I am not going till the

evening.' The lesson in history promptly and perfectly repeated, was recited by Anna to her father, and the little girl then seated to take the last and finishing stitches in the sick girl's frock. 'And it may be, mother, I can carry the frock in, as I pass by. Martha would be glad I know, if it could come to-night; for you know she is very poor, and she said to-day what should she do, when that old one should be gone; for it was the last they had.' Mrs. Wilson was soon after called to the performance of some domestic duty below, and Anna was left alone. She had nearly completed when her efforts, the piece she had intended, when Anna, did you know how late you are? Mary Lee left home before I came up; and I fear your visit will not be made in so good season as you had intended. And now lay aside the dress till to-morrow; a little season then spent with your needle, and the frock will be finished.' 'Why mother,' said the surprised little girl, 'time to go now? why, it does not seem so long as it did in the morning, and I am sure that passed away soon. Oh, how little while a day is!'

Mary Lee and Anna Wilson both met at the house of Ellen; passed a merry and a happy afternoon together, with their mates, and returned hand in hand, each to her own home. Good night, Mary; and good night, Anna; was more than once repeated by the happy girls before they parted, and upon their return home, both were soon lost in the quiet sleep and pleasant dreams of childhood.—*Religious Magazine*.

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mediately to receive him for her son-in-law. Louis's finances, however, were in a very low situation, and the formalities attending the marriage contract rendered it necessary for him to exhibit some show of riches, and not to give the ghost the lie direct. He accordingly went to work on a fresh subject, one Cornu, an old and rich banker at Lyons, who had accumulated immense wealth by usury and extortion, and was known to be haunted by remorse of conscience on account of the manner in which he had acquired it. Having contracted an intimate acquaintance with this man, he one day, while they were sitting together in the usurer's little back parlor, artfully turned the conversation on religious subjects, on demons, and specters, the pains of purgatory, and the torments of hell. During an interval of silence between them, a voice was heard, which to the astonished banker, seemed to be that of his deceased father, complaining, as in the former case, of his dreadful situation in purgatory, and calling upon him to deliver him instantly from thence, by putting into the hands of Louis Brabant, then with him, a large sum for the redemption of Christians then in slavery with the Turks; threatening him at the same time with eternal damnation if he did not take this method to expiate, likewise, his own sins. Louis Brabant, of course, affected a due degree of astonishment on the occasion, and further promoted the deception, by acknowledging his having devoted himself to the prosecution of the charitable designs imputed to him by the ghost. An old usurer is naturally suspicious. Accordingly the wary banker made a second appointment with the ghost's delegate for the next day; and to render any design of imposing on him utterly abortive, took him into the open fields, where not a house, or a tree, or even a bush, or a pit were in sight, capable of screening any supposed confederate. This extraordinary caution excited the ventriloquist to exert all the powers of his art. Wherever the banker conducted him, at every step his ears were saluted on all sides with the complaints and groans, not only of his father, but of all his deceased relations, imploring him for the love of God, and in the name of every saint in the calendar, to have mercy on his own soul and theirs, by effectually seconding with his purse the intentions of his worthy companion. Cornu could no longer resist the voice of heaven, and accordingly carried his guest home with him, and paid him down ten thousand crowns; with which the honest ventriloquist returned to Paris and married his mistress. The catastrophe was fatal. The secret was afterwards blown, and reached the usurer's ears, who was so much affected by the loss of his money and the mortifying raileries of his neighbors, that he took to his bed and died.

FISHES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Information respecting the fishes of Massachusetts, collected from a report made to the Legislature, by Dr. D. Humphrey Storer.

Tautog.—Three smacks were employed in the harbor of Weymouth, in the Tautog fishery, from April to November, and it was found a profitable occupation. At New Bedford, 300 pounds of fresh tautog have been sold by a single market-boat in a day.

Salmon.—About seventeen years since, Salmon was abundant in our rivers, and two wagons each bringing thirty or forty fish from the Merrimack, supplied the Boston market during the season. The building of dams and manufacturing establishments has almost entirely annihilated them in this Commonwealth, and we are now dependent on the Kennebec fishery.

Salmon Trout.—1000 pounds are taken annually at Sandwich.

Smelt.—At Watertown, alone, 750,000 dozen are taken annually in scoop nets, from the first of March to the first of June, and sent to Boston market.

Mullet.—For the last ten years 700 barrels a year have been taken at Watertown. They are gradually lessening at Taunton, the dams impede their progress.

Shad.—Average quantity per year taken at Watertown, 6000—at Taunton, 3 to 4000.

Cod.—Boston Market is supplied by about fifteen or twenty small schooners and a large number of boats. A vessel of twenty-five tons, and a crew of six men took, from October 21st to March 20th, 155,125 pounds; largest quantity in one day, 7,134 pounds, which sold for \$53.39; smallest quantity, 337 pounds, which sold for \$6.67. Entire receipts of the five months work, \$3,026.14.

Pollock.—A fleet of twenty or thirty boats frequently go off in the fall of the year to Jeffrey's Ledge, and having fastened their craft together, and throwing overboard a quantity of bait to entice the fish, capture in a single night from 30 to 40 quintals to a boat.

Tomcod.—2000 bushels are taken annually at Watertown, and sent to Boston Market.

Halibut.—Eighty schooners, of from 60 to 80 tons burthen, are employed in this fishery from Cape Ann.

Eels.—At Medford, nets are stretched across the river, having in their middle a large bag, capable of containing from fifteen to twenty bushels; as the eels are going up or down the river, they are thus caught and kept alive, for the supply of the market, in large ditches excavated near the river, which are supplied by the tide with water.—3000 pounds are taken yearly at Watertown.

Some idea of the immense quantities of fish taken by the fishermen of several of our towns, may be found from the statement of Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard, of Lynn, one of the oldest and most experienced fishermen. 'I have made an estimate of the fish caught by the fishermen of this place, (Lynn) and I find that there are four millions, six hundred and eighty thousand pounds caught in one year—which is a little more than a quarter of pound, to each inhabitant of the United States of America.

(This quantity of fish consists of cod, haddock and halibut.) There are nearly three hundred and twenty thousand *pohegans* used for bait—and nearly as many thrown away, and strewed on the land for manure.

THE POWER OF ADVERSITY.

Before the hand of republican power had levelled all distinction in France, and sunk the proudest families to the humiliating condition of the meanest peasant, in the gay neighborhood of Versailles, the Marquis d'Embleville owned a splendid hotel, where he lived in epicurean luxury and princely splendor. His mind possessed all the imperious vanity of the ancient regime; and placed by fortune at an awful distance, he looked down upon the *canaille* as unworthy to hold with him a rank in the same scale of being. His only son, Lewis, in the prime of youth, had made the tour of Switzerland; he had visited every part of those wondrous regions, where nature reigns in all her grandeur, and displays to the enthusiastic mind that sublime and majestic scenery, which attracts and gratifies the most unbounded curiosity. So remote from the haunts of courtly pleasure—so distant from the giddy circle of high life—he felt the impression of that tender passion beneath whose controlling power mortals of all degrees are indiscriminately doomed to bow.

The object of his admiration was a lovely Swiss, fresh from the hand of nature, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, like the mother of mankind in the state of primeval innocence; honesty was the only wealth her friends possessed—her charms and virtue were her only portion. With this lovely maid, Lewis had sought and cultivated an acquaintance. He weighed her mental graces against the frippery of Parisian belles, and with pleasure saw them greatly preponderate. She felt the congenial passion, but from disparity of circumstances, suppressed the kindling hope. The shaft was fixed too deep in his bosom to be eradicated without lacerating his vitals. Although despairing of success, he returned to his father, and on his knee besought him to confirm his happiness by an assent to this unequal union.

Degrading information! Should the honorary title of princely love, long flowing down the channel of an illustrious ancestry be contaminated by mingling with plebeian streams? No! He spurned him from his feet, and, with a niggard hand, reluctantly conferring a scanty annuity, bade him retire again to ignominious exile, and see his face no more. He was too well acquainted with the inflexibility of his father's temper, when once arrived at a certain point; he knew that the moment of expostulation was forever past. He was forbidden to return to seek a pardon, even by the narrow path of duty; he therefore felt himself not unhappy, that without a direct breach of paternal obligation, he could, by the trivial sacrifice of his fortune, obtain the object of his desires. He bade adieu to the scenes of departed influence, and flew to repose himself on the faithful bosom of domestic affection. The inhabitants of the happy valley celebrated their nuptials with the usual ceremonies, and Lewis soon forgot that he was born to higher expectations.

The storm which had long been gathering over devoted France, at length descended involving in one general ruin all the pride of prerogative, title and family. The sanguinary streams that flowed from the throne, swollen by a thousand rills, had deluged the nation, and the horrid engine of death—the guillotine—still frowning tremendously over its innumerable victims. Not with less terror than the trembling traveller, when he sees the accumulating avalanche thundering from Alpine precipices, in its progress tearing up towering pines and crushing into atoms the obstructing cottages, the Marquis d'Embleville beheld the approaching desolation. His lady died of a broken heart to observe the splendor of her family eclipsed; and rescuing a comparative trifle from the wreck of affluence, he hastily left his proscribed country in disguise, and fled toward the regions of ancient Helvetic liberty; where, after a long and weary wandering among those eternal mountains, which form the barrier of nations—whose heads, crowned with snows as old as the creation, view the turgid clouds rolling round their base amid the wildest scenes of nature, he experienced the bitter pangs of reflection, without a beam of distant hope to cheer him in his exile. In order to divert the cares that wrung his bosom, he had visited the stupendous cataract of the Rhine, he had marked the wanderings of the Emment and the Reuss, and arrived at length at a charmingly romantic valley in the neighborhood of Lugano. The evening sun shot his yellow rays over orange and citron groves, which clothed the sides of the far-stretched mountains, when he reached a neat little cottage, seated on a gentle declivity, which terminated in the tranquil waters of an extensive lake, over which gentle zephyrs wafted the softened notes of rustic joy—the villagers were returning from the labors of the day, and here and there appeared in distant groups winding down the vine-clad hills. At the cottage door he was met by two buxom little girls, on whose cheeks bloomed the roses of health; and their dress was such as served not to decorate, but to display the fine symmetry of their figures. They made a low and graceful courtesy, and then ran in to announce the approach of a stranger.

The charming mother came out, and modestly welcomed him to her cottage, where she set before him the best her simple labor afforded, together with the choicest fruits the children could procure. He took the infants on his knee, and encouraged their artless prattle by familiar questions and endearments, and from them learnt that papa was gone to take a long walk on the mountains, on which account they were unable to accompany him as usual. Their pleasures, their pastimes and their mode of education, became the general topics of conversation; and the Marquis discovered in this little group more natural ability and good sense, than he had frequently found in the most polished circles. The mother was an intelligent, liberal minded woman, and delivered her sentiments with the most agreeable and unaffected simplicity—her whole deportment and conduct evinced the most secret attachment to the maternal and conjugal duties, and she spoke with enthusiasm of the enjoyments of retirement and domestic life. The mind of the Marquis was much affected, and it was with apparent difficulty he could conceal the various emotions which struggled in his bosom.

The little mountaineers, who had been on the tip-toe of expectation for the arrival of their father, now recognized his footsteps as he approached the door; and running out to welcome him, hung around his knees and pranced with excess of rapture, while he distributed between them some flowers and other natural curiosities indigenous to the soil, which he had picked up in his way. A sudden pleasure seemed to irradiate the lovely countenance of the mother, as she introduced her consort to her guest. Had a clap of thunder that moment torn from the summit of the neighboring mountain the eternal rock, which then cast a length of shade across the lake, and hurled it into the vale below, a greater degree of astonishment could not have been depicted on the faces of both at this unexpected rencontre.

A momentary silence prevailed; conscious remorse touched the heart of the Marquis at the appearance of a son, whom he had so deeply injured, while Lewis stood awed beneath the heretofore authoritative eye of a disolbed parent. The roses fled the cheek of the amiable Maria, while the husband on his knees, imploring the forgiveness of that father of whose displeasure she had formerly heard with so much emotion, and who, she now fully expected, was come to destroy her happiness forever. He perceived their agitation; adversity had softened his heart, and he was melted into tears; for a while he could not speak, but took their hands and joined them together, and lifted his eyes to heaven as if in the act of imploring blessings on them both. He then snatched the wondering infants to his bosom, and shed over them involuntary tears.

The first tumult this interview had occasioned subsiding, a calmer but more solemn scene ensued. The death of Lady Embleville, and the family misfortunes, engaged all their attention; and while they listened to the tale of woe, they mutually paid the tribute due to human calamity. The Marquis having now experienced the vicissitudes and fallacy of fortune, acknowledged the superior prudence of his son in making so judicious a choice, and blessed the power that so mysteriously disposed him to provide this calm retreat and those domestic comforts, midst which, he resolved to spend the evening of his days.

ALMOST CATCH'D.
A wealthy farmer 'down east,' had a son who was always planning something that would, in his opinion, increase the revenue of the farm, and therefore make him a 'bigger' man when his old dad's will and testament were made out. He was forever 'saying at the spittoon,' and letting out at the bung-hole, a failing rather common among us bipeds.

One day as the lowering heavens portended a coming storm, the old man said to his speculating son, 'Jake, take them ere t'arnal oxen down to water, and then go straight to the field and rake up the hay, for them clouds look sort o' rainish.'

Jake, as in duty bound, took the oxen to the stream, over the limpid bosom of which, stretched a rude log bridge. The thirsty herd soon measured the distance between their noses and the water, and while they were luxuriating, Jake, from the bridge, espied a fine plump pickered pike, weighing, according to his calculation, somewhere about nine or ten pounds. The fish seemed poised in its liquid element so steadily, that it appeared to be inanimate.

'That's a whapper,' said Jake to himself, 'now I guess as how that 'ere critter would make a breakfast for all hands to-morrow morning and save father lots of bacon and eggs. Golly! I wish I'd hook and bait; I'd show him a yankee trick. I'll bet the thing's asleep; he lays there so quietly and nicely; one might almost pickle him alive.'

'Jake!' bellowed the old man from the house, 'stack that 'ere hay, the gust's a coming.'

'Father's calling mighty fierce,' continued the boy, still gazing on the fish, 'he don't know what's what. Now if I'd that pickered, I guess he wouldn't think much of the hay. I reckon it weighs close to fourteen pounds. It's a whapping critter, it must weigh twenty pounds. Why, tarnation take the varmint, he has't stirred yet!'

'Jake go to work on that 'ere hay!' reiterated the father.

'Father's calling and the rain beginning to fall—I guess the pickered worth more than the hay. It's a breakfast for a member of Congress; I wish I'd hook and a bait. Dang it, I wish father would stop making that noise; that fish will feed twenty men; and hay or no hay I'll have it.'

The rain now began to pour, and the old man continued his calls, but Jake, sure of his prey, poised his pitchfork steadily, all the while muttering, 'breakfast for all hands—bacon and eggs saved—hay lost.' The double pronged harpoon flew into the crystal element, the bubble rose, and the surface for a moment was dark and muddy.

'Ha! I've got the varmint,' exclaimed the boy, stooping down to witness the dying agonies of his victim, 'we'll have a prime breakfast.'

But the fish was gone! the mist passing from the rippling waters, left nothing but the pitchfork sticking in the pebbly bottom.

'Tarnation take you!' exclaimed Jake, as he saw the pickered darting down the stream. 'I'm not sorry you're gone, for you're not worth the fat that it would take to fry you.'

A GENTLE REPROOF.
Zachariah Hodgdon was not naturally an ill-natured man. It was want of reflection, more than a corrupt and ungenerous heart that led him to consider his wife in the light of an inferior being, and to treat her more like a slave than an equal. If he met any thing abroad to ruffle his temper, his wife was sure to suffer when he came home. His meals were always ill-cooked, and whatever the poor woman did to please him was sure to have a contrary effect. She bore his ill humor in silence for a long time, but finding it to increase, she adopted a method of reproving him for his unreasonable conduct, which had the happiest effect.

One day as Zachariah was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking it was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it, or fried it, or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home. But she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in several different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped him into the pot. In due time her husband came home—some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation.

'Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?'

'Yes, my dear.'

'I should like to know how you have cooked it—I will bet any thing that you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog.'

'Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried.'

'You did not think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?'

'My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know, I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. I did it merely to please you. But I have boiled some also.' So saying she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of the cod nicely boiled were neatly deposited in a dish; a sight which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill-nature of her husband.

'A pretty dish this!' exclaimed he—'Boiled fish! Chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of womankind you would have made it into a chowder!'

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a tureen before him containing an excellent chowder.

'My dear,' said she, 'I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish.' 'Favorite dish indeed,' grumbled the discontented husband, 'I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it.'

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who as soon as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a bull frog of portentous dimensions and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full length!

Zachariah sprung from his chair not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

'Why dear,' said his wife, in a kind, entreating tone, 'I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner.'

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was finally overcome, and he burst out into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong, and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him such another lesson. And he was as good as his word.

THE WHITE SHARK.

Of all the inhabitants of the deep, those of the shark kind are the most fierce and voracious. In size, the great white shark approaches nearly to the whale, and far surpasses him in celerity and strength, in the formidable arrangement of his teeth, and his insatiable desire of plunder. By some writers it has been asserted, that this kind will grow to the weight of four thousand pounds, and that in the stomach of one of them a human body was found entire.

The head is large and flatish; the eyes are also large, and the snout is long. The mouth is enormously wide, placed far beneath, and therefore these, as well as the rest of the shark kind, are said to be obliged to turn on their backs to seize their prey. The throat is extremely wide, and capable of swallowing a man with the greatest ease. But its furniture of teeth is still more terrible: of these there are six rows, which are flat, triangular, exceedingly sharp at their edges, and finely serrated. When the fish is in a state of repose, this dreadful apparatus lies flat in the mouth, but when it seizes its prey, it has a power of erecting them by the assistance of a set of muscles that join them to the jaw.

The other parts of the fish are almost equally terrible to behold. Its pectoral fins are very large; it is furnished with large eyes, which it turns at pleasure on every side, and it can behold its prey behind it as well as before; its whole aspect is marked with a character of malignity. The tail is of a semilunar form, but the upper part is longer than the lower. It has extraordinary strength in the tail, and can strike with amazing force, on which account the sailors cut it off with an axe as soon as they have got it on board. The color of the whole body and fins of this animal is a light grey; its skin is rough, hard and prickly, and it is that substance that covers instrument cases called shagreen.

The deceptions this animal commits are frequent and formidable; in all hot climates he is the dread of sailors, where he constantly attends ships in expectation of what may fall overboard.

So great is the rapacity of the shark, that nothing which has life is rejected by it; but human flesh appears to be its favorite food: when once it has fed upon mankind, it continually haunts those places where it expects a return of its prey; it is however asserted, that this voracious fish will take the black man's flesh in preference to the white.

The usual method of taking a shark, is to bait a hook with a piece of beef or pork, which the sailors throw into the sea, affixed to a strong cord, strengthened near the hook with an iron chain; as, without such precaution, the shark would presently bite the cord in two, and get himself at liberty. He approaches it, swims round it, examines it, and appears for a time to neglect it; but when the sailors make a pretence, by drawing the rope, as if intending to take it away, then his hunger excites him, he darts at the bait, and swallows it, hook and all.

When he finds the hook lodged in his maw, he exercises his utmost efforts to continue in his natural element; but when his strength is exhausted, he suffers his head to be drawn above water; the sailors confine his tail by a noose, draw him on shipboard, and despatch him as soon as possible by beating him on the head; yet even this is attended with difficulty and danger; the enormous creature, terrible even in the agonies of death, still struggles with his destroyers, and is the most difficult to be killed of any animal in the world.

Their flesh, which is sometimes eaten, is exceedingly coarse and rank, and hardly digestible by any but negroes, who are remarkably fond of it.

The following remarkable narrative is mentioned in the German translation of Linnaeus, by Professor Muller. 'In 1758, a sailor falling by accident into the Mediterranean, was instantly, notwithstanding his cries, swallowed by a white shark. But the animal had scarcely swallowed down his devoted victim, when the captain of the ship levelled a cannon at it, and the shot struck so straight, that the shark instantly brought up the sailor still alive, who was taken up without having received any considerable injury. The animal, which was also taken, after being completely despatched, was hung up on the vessel; it was twenty feet in length, by about eight in thickness, and weighed three thousand two hundred and twenty-four pounds. The captain gave it to the sailor, who showed it for money, and went about the country with this monster.'—*Ichthyology for Quin.*

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As we predicted, the 4th of July was celebrated in a pleasant and orderly manner. Smiling countenances greeted the eye, and every action seem to speak the joyous feelings of the heart.

The Lafayette Coffee House was crowded with company, and by the judicious arrangements of the worthy 'mine host,' J. Leavitt, Esq., things were admirably managed. A better regulated establishment—a more accomplished landlord, or agreeable attendants, are rarely to be found in our hotels.

PHRENOLOGY. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived, that two practical phrenologists, recently from the Philadelphia Phrenological Athenaeum, intend to commence a course of Lectures on this subject the coming week, at the Town Hall. As much has been written on this science in the Patriot, our readers will now have an opportunity to see it practically illustrated by gentlemen, said to be well qualified by great experience and deep research. Let the public attend, in order to allay their doubts.

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Mr. Wise voted in the affirmative, for the purpose of moving a re-consideration. The motion to re-consider was lost.

METHODIST CHAPEL. A neat and has recently been erected at Quincy by the Methodist Episcopal Society, which will be Thursday. The Rev. E. T. Taylor, Church, Boston, will deliver the Address, the architecture of which does great credit to the projectors, is a valuable and ready pleasant part of the town. It is four and forty-two feet in width, and four pews, which will be sold immediately. It has a neat tower for the bell, which the good citizens of the doubt, have in its place ere the revell.

Rev. Daniel Wise, a divine of talent and who was universally beloved, he labored the past year, has taken the society. May his labors prove highly.

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Send to the 'Patriot' a copy of the present volume. Prospectus soon.

PAPERS FOR SALE. One half of the News establishment, of Houghton & Co. is offered for sale, which consists of the Herald, published daily, the Herald Weekly, and the Pearl and Galaxy, excellent standing and well supported, sing person, it offers a good chance.

The Methuen Falls Gazette, by S. J. well supported in that manufacturing sale. We regret to part from this gentleman of talents and excellent quality.

HINGHAM PATRIOT. We have a number of this paper, which is published by Farmer, the proprietor of the late H. Its political tenets are Whig; and the Lincoln, Jr. will, no doubt, contribute columns. Mr. Farmer has our wishes he merits and desires in his new endeavor to extend to him the hand of fellowship.

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DISTRESSING. The Sunderland (England) account of the loss of the Mar transport, which left Cork with stores in Canada. There were forty-one persons on board, including the captain, his wife and eleven children, two officers, two ladies, and two sailors, having the cargo. On the night after her departure the rocks off Cape Clear, in a thick fog, the vessel was rolling at the time some went to pieces. The only person who survived was the captain, who was taken up by the mainmast on the morning after the vessel was wrecked, and when the mast went over they got ashore. About six o'clock, a large dog of the Newfoundland breed, longed to the chief mate, swimming and which they contrived to place on them. The sagacious animal immediately set off to a preventive station, where, by its actions, it attracted the attention of the Coast Guard, who were eventually in it; and this led to the discovery of the wreck.

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DARING VILLAINY. Some person entered the sleeping room of the keeper of a public house in Billerica, climbing in at the window, and took therefrom a trunk containing near three hundred and fifty dollars, and valuable papers. The landlord and his wife were asleep in the room at the time of the robbery, but so still was the villain in his operation, that they remained undisturbed, until they were awakened by the noise he made in jumping from the window.

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Rev. Daniel Wise, a divine of talents and affability, and who was universally beloved at Hingham where he labored the past year, has taken charge of the Society. May his labors prove highly useful.

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The Meliken Falls Gazette, by S. J. Varney, a paper well supported in that manufacturing village, is also for sale. We regret to part from its present editor, a gentleman of talents and excellent qualities.

HINGHAM PATRIOT. We have received the first number of this paper, which is published by Jedediah Farmer, the proprietor of the late Hingham Gazette. Its political tenets are Whig; and the Hon. Solomon Lincoln, Jr. will, no doubt, contribute to its editorial columns. Mr. Farmer has our wishes for the success he merits and desires in his new enterprise, and we cordially extend to him the hand of fellowship.

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WATER HEMLOCK. A whole family in Dover, N. H., were recently poisoned by eating of the water hemlock, or cicuta, mistaking it for rag-root. One of the children died in a short time, and the rest of the family were very sick.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. The Army Bill has received the signature of the President and become a law. It increases the rank and file of the Army four thousand five hundred; making its whole numerical force between eleven and twelve thousand, which is less than one and a half men to each mile of (land and water) frontier.

STEAMBOAT MURDERS. It is computed that upwards of one thousand lives have been lost during the last twelve months, by accidents to steamers navigating the waters of the United States.

EMANCIPATION. The House of Assembly of Jamaica, have, by an unanimous vote decided that the full emancipation of the negroes on that island shall take place the first of August this year, instead of 1840. The blacks on that island are to the whites as four to one.

BENJAMIN RATHEBURN. The Buffalo Advertiser states that the jury in the case of Benjamin Rathburn, whose trial for perjury has been going on for several days, brought in a verdict of not guilty. When the verdict was announced the court room rang with applause.

ABORTION. The trial of Dr. William Graves, of Lowell, for murder, is again postponed to October next, in consequence of the absence of a material witness for the government.

IMPORTANT FROM PHILADELPHIA. The banks of Philadelphia have all agreed to resume specie payments on the first day of August. This news created quite an excitement in New York.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Hon. Felix Grundy, now a Senator from Tennessee, has received the appointment of Attorney General in place of Mr. Butler.

NORFOLK COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the recent meeting of this Society at Randolph, the following gentlemen were chosen its Officers for the current year. Ebenezer Alden, M. D., President; Nathaniel Miller, M. D., Vice President; Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Secretary; Philo Sanford, Esq., Treasurer. Rev. D. Kimball, James Hewins, M. D., S. J. Gardner, Esq., Rev. C. Hitchcock and J. J. Clark, Esq., Executive Committee. The annexed article was adopted as a substitute for the second article of the present Constitution:—

The members of this Society agree to abstain entirely from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquor, distilled or fermented, and from the traffic in it, or the furnishing of it for such use to others; and in all suitable ways to promote total abstinence from the use as a beverage, of all such liquor, throughout the community. Provided, however, that this article, so far as it respects fermented liquor, shall not be binding upon existing members unless they signify their consent to the same.

The following resolution was then adopted:—
Resolved.—That it is of high importance to the cause of morality, that the teachers of our common and public schools, should be the devoted friends of temperance; and that all school committees, through such teachers or otherwise, cause the principles of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors to be impressed upon the minds of their pupils, as a part of the instruction proper for them to give.

NOTICES.

The Methodist Chapel, recently erected at Quincy Point, will, by divine permission, be dedicated to the honor and service of Almighty God, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. Sermon by the Rev. E. T. Taylor of Boston. Services to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Clergy of Quincy and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B. The Pews of the above House will be offered for sale immediately after the services are closed. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

CHAS. A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Portland, Mr. E. D. Porter of Bangor, to Miss Nancy B. Adams, late of this place.

DIED.

In Braintree, 8th inst., after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. John Vickery, aged 33 years and 3 days.

In the death of this woman, her relatives and friends have cause for deep and heartfelt grief. To her family the loss is irreparable; as she was indeed their hope and comfort. Her unwearied exertions in the performance of her domestic duties, and her great excellence as a wife, a mother and a friend, will be long and gratefully remembered by those who knew her best, and now cherish her memory with the fondest affection.

In Dorchester, Miss Elizabeth Brown, aged 43; Mr. Josiah Tacon, aged 71.

In Plymouth, Sylvanus, son of Dr. Sylvanus Bramhall, aged 3 years and 9 months.

In Hopkinton, Samuel L. Knapp, Esq., an eminent lawyer and historian, and a brilliant writer.

In Charleston, Col. Loomis Baldwin, well known as one of the most skillful and scientific engineers in the country.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Barley at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, about two acres of BARLEY, standing on land of Capt Lloyd G. Horton, in the rear of Joseph W. Robinson's house, Hancock Street.

1w

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Ship Yard of Nathan Josselyn, at Quincy Point, (so called,) on the 18th day of July, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, a SHIP KELL and a large quantity of first rate OAK TIMBER.

1w

Lectures on Phrenology.

MESSRS. O. S. & L. N. FOWLER will commence a course of Lectures on Phrenology, in this place, on Monday or Tuesday of next week. Particular notice will be given by handbills.

They will also be prepared to give correct private examinations at the Hancock House, and will wait upon Ladies and Families at their residences if desired.

Quincy, July 14. 1w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Grand Concert.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

MR. J. BARTLETT, of Boston, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 20th. The performance will consist of Songs, Glee, Overtures and Military Music, selected from the most eminent composers. The following members of the Boston Brigade Band will contribute their valuable services—Messrs. Knight and Scipio, Clarinet; Foster, Flute; Birditt, Bass Horn; A. White and Cutting, French Horn. Mr. William Smith will preside at the Piano Forte.

Tickets may be procured at the Hancock House and at the Store of Josiah Brigham & Co., at 25 cents each, and the performance will commence at eight o'clock.

Quincy, July 14. 2w

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Curtain and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUPES, etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

Pews at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, July 19th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two PEWS in Christ's Church, in Quincy, formerly belonging to Nathan Josselyn. Conditions at the sale.

ASA FRENCH, Auct.

Quincy, July 14. 1w

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, June 23, A. D. 1838. AN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS,

late of Quincy, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Charles Francis Adams of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Isaac Hull Adams of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, the Executors thereof named:

Cleaveland John 2
Cook Philander P.
Cushing Sarah Mrs.
Care John
Callaghan Patrick
Crosby Martha J. Mrs.

Ordered, That the said Charles F. and Isaac H. notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

July 14. 3w

For Sale.

A VERY strong, durable, square top CHAISE, suitable for a large Gentleman. Inquire of

TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.

Quincy, July 14. 1f

Jacob Lovell's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

JACOB LOVELL,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, shipwright, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JAMES LOVELL, Executor.

Weymouth, July 7, 1838. 3w

Nathaniel N. Hunt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL N. HUNT,

late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of May last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of Fisher A. Kingsbury, in Weymouth, on the last Saturdays of the months of June, August and September, at four of the clock on each of said days.

Dated this fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

MINOT THAYER
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } Commissioners.

June 16 6w

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

To Stone Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by Calvin White or Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, for Wharf Stone, to the five hundred feet of Wharf Wall, until the 20th of July.

2w

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Carpenters' Planes.

AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, March, Bend, etc.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2. 1f

To Let.

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient for storing or carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.

Like-wise—A small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly located at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.

Quincy, May 26. 1stf

Oven Mouths, &c.

SEVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. 1f

Citizens of New England.

THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS recently introduced to the citizens of the United States by the North American College of Health, having met with an unparalleled sale in the city of Philadelphia, owing to their highly efficacious nature in the CURE of most of the diseases to which the human system is subject, the undersigned, General Agent for the College, has been instructed to make speedy arrangements for their immediate introduction throughout the New England States.

In conformity with this instruction, arrangements are now in progress to open an office in Boston for the sale of the same and as a General Depot for their distribution throughout the New England States.

The public's obedient servant.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Principal Office North American College of Health, Philadelphia, June 29th, 1838.

Persons desirous of obtaining an Agency for the sale of the above Medicine in any of the towns in New England, will please address a letter to the undersigned, stating their business, etc.

SAMUEL H. BROWN.

Agent for New England States.

Boston, July 7. 1f

List of Letters,

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1838.

A. Libby David

Atwood Amos

Atkinson Willington A.

Alden Elmina Miss

Brockway Thomas

Beale & Co. H.

Burrell Susan Mrs.

Bonfield Joseph Elder

Russ George

Babcock Josiah

Richard Roselle

Bradley C. C.

Cleaveland John 2

Cook Philander P.

Cushing Sarah Mrs.

Care John

Callaghan Patrick

Crosby Martha J. Mrs.

Dearborn Horatio

Dearborn John

Dexter E. J.

Farnum David

Glover Horatio N.

Harris Thomas E. 3

Hall Thomas B.

Hill Charles C.

Hammam Josiah.

Jennens Mary Miss

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LICENSE LAW RHYMES.

TO ITS AUTHORS.

Dash to the ground the glass,
Friends surely should not pass,
From hand to hand a spell,
That is to many a syren song—
To many a fester stealed strong—
To many a help to hell.

And pledge too, if ye will, to each
To touch not, taste not, and to teach
Your children to refrain,
From the alluring-sparkling cup,
Assuring them to drink it up
Is everlasting pain.

And ye should use your influence too,
And urge your neighbor to eschew,
So dangerous a thing.
Show him it is an asp that charms,
Enchains and blinds him to alarms,
Then deals a deadly sting.

Further than this is losing ground;
Use force, and with the goblet's round
Your names shall sound with jest;
From curling lips derision's smile,
And pity mingling all the while,
For men whose high behest,

Lost we enslave us to the bowl,
Would make us slaves to their control;
Boy-like, who thought it best,
To join the robbery though unjust,
Since loathe his fruit the poor man must,
Without him, by the rest.

What was it raised the Christian's cross
O'er half the world? say, was it force
Or penalties severe?
The rack or gibbet; bolt and grate,
Or did the blazing faggot's heat,
Aid its fair form to rear?

Oh, no! it was the acts—the words
Of him who said, they die by swords
That take the sword to kill;
Wine-bibber and a glutton he
Was called, then with pride may we
Bear harsher titles still.

To free from Slavery Africa's sons
Is for Columbia's favored ones—
God speed the heaven-born cause;
But small the choice would be, between
The freeman and the slave, I ween,
Could you but make our laws.

Ye cannot guide the torrents way,
Nor bid the flying comet stay,
Nor can ye drive mankind;
Sowing the winds has been your course,
True as it is that force breeds force,
You'll gather the whirlwind.

Nor such as nature's in her wrath,
Nor man's when passions point the path,
Of ballots be the blast;
Electric sparks are they, to clear
Of state the surcharged atmosphere,
And they'll fly 'far and fast.'

Boston, July 2.

J. R. B.

MIDNIGHT MUSIC.

What wakes me from my heavy sleep,
With tones so low and sweet?
O, mother, see, who can it be,
So late within the street?
I hear no sound—I see no form,
O, slumber, soft and mild,
No midnight music comes for thee,
My poor and sickly child.
'Tis not the music of the earth
That sounded in mine ear;
The Angels call me with their songs:
Good night, O, mother dear!

ANECDOTES.

THE LATIN SCHOLAR AND PROFESSOR. A professor of Latin in the University of Edinburgh, now no more, having the students to give in a list of their names in Latin, was greatly surprised at seeing written on a slip of paper the name 'Joannes Ovum Novum.' After in vain seeking for a translation of this, he at last became convinced that it was either one of those dark Latin pages, to decipher which, even the skill of a Bentley would have failed, or that it was a hoax. He therefore next day, in the class, read out the three dark words, and desired the writer of them to stand up. One of his pupils immediately rose. 'What are you?' said the professor. 'A poor scholar, sir,' was the answer. 'A very poor scholar, indeed, sir, or you would not have written such a poor as 'Joannes Ovum Novum.' That can't be your name, sir.' 'I don't see,' said the student, 'where you could find better Latin; my name is John Agnew.' 'Ovum, for egg, (Ag) 'Novum for new; 'Ovum Novum—Eggnew.' The professor seeing that he had rather the worst of it, immediately laid his finger upon his forehead, and looking at his hopeful pupil, who was standing somewhat in the attitude of a drill sergeant, exclaimed in a pitiful voice, 'Alas! alas! something wrong here, I doubt.' 'May be so,' shouted 'Ovum Novum,' 'something may be wrong there; but (striking his hand on his forehead) there is nothing wrong here!'

GRACE AFTER MEAT. One day at the table of late Dean of Ely, just as the cloth was being removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of an extraordinary mortality among the laywers. 'We have lost,' said a gentleman, 'not less than six eminent baristers in as many months.' 'The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and gave the company grace. 'For this and every other mercy, the Lord's name be praised.' The effect was irresistible.

LETTING OUT. An Irish tailor made a gentleman's coat and waistcoat too small, and had orders to take them home and let them out. Some days after, the gentleman inquired for his garments, and was told by the ninth part of an Irishman, that the coat and waistcoat happened to fit a countryman of his, he had let them out at eighteen pence a week.

ADVANTAGES OF A REBELLION. A village politician told his wife that the 'low countries had risen'—(alluding to the disturbance in the Netherlands). 'I am glad of it,' exclaimed the old dame; 'we shall not hear of the floods doing so much damage again.'

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonsetter, 207 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Susanna S. Marsh,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lowns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brads, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

6m Quincy, Apr. 21.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellies and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

CALEB GILL.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 345 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance, to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and all the Trusses, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of the public.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Rehearse them they may, but they cannot create life and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsoiled* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which were suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have had it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I attribute to the experience upon myself, and their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who he constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c. &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*. The New England and New York Lane Register, for the years 1835-6. The Massachusetts Directory, 1835. The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836. Prices of Forty articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third shillings (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 183 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors met for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AS FOLLOWS WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS,	WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,	COTTON do.
SATINETTES,	SALISBURY do.
LYONS-KINS,	MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS,	CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FLOCKING; Sain Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 29.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

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THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTS, SALISBURY do. LYONS-KINS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; RED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf Boots; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes; Boys' Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

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The subscribers have also, at their STORE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinders Stoves; Fire Places; Iron Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON. Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 25.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, heaviness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, April 8.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. 'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor one exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically, in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready learner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times*. Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin puffed Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. CHARLES BRECK, Milton. ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth. JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham. HON. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate. E. T. FOGG, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem. N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City. FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St. J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

STORIES FOR THE YOUNG.—NO. I. THE HEBREW CAPTIVE-GIRL.

The descending sun had just dipped his burnished wings in the calm blue waves of the western ocean, and the evening zephyrs were sporting wantonly among the sweet and balmy groves of Judea, which threw their lengthened shadows far o'er the soft, green carpeting of the fields when, invited by the stillness and beauty of the scene, a 'little Hebrew maid' unconsciously wandered from the cottage of her parents to the extremity of an extensive and lovely grove. Here, sitting beside a translucent fountain, she melodiously carolled a hymn of praise to her Creator, and wrapt in wonder at the goodness of God to her nation, her mind wandered back to the glorious past. The thought of the venerable patriarchs, the fathers of her nation—of Moses, the immortal deliverer and lawgiver of the people—of the sweet minstrel whose harp, strung to the softest notes of melody, used to send its mournful airs across the holy city, and entrance the ravished listeners with delight—and she thought of all her fond parents had taught her of the glory of Israel. So buried was she in these pleasing meditations, that she noted not the flight of time, and ere she was aware, night had spread her sable pall upon the earth and left its inhabitants and the little Jewess in gloom and darkness. Waking from this delightful reverie, she was hurriedly returning home, when her attention was arrested by the murmur of human voices and the loud tramp of horses. Stepping back to the border of the grove, which overlooked the spacious road, she paused to listen.

The horsemen approached. 'What have we here,' exclaimed the foremost, as he reined up his war-steed opposite to where the innocent girl was standing. The virgin whiteness of her dress, which floated in the pure and gentle breeze and gave her the appearance of a wood-nymph, had discovered her to the soldiers, for such they were—a marauding party of the Syrians—who, under cover of night were seeking captives and plunder from among the tribes of Israel.

'A prize—a prize,' answered another, as he sprang from his horse and plunged into the depths of the grove in pursuit of the affrighted girl, who was now bounding homeward with the speed of the trembling and hunted roe.

A shriek announced the success of the soldier, and in a few minutes he returned bearing the sobbing girl in his rough and steel-clad arms.

'A fine present, captain, for our lordly general,' said the warrior, as he presented the trembling girl to the leader of the troop.

'Ay,' replied the captain 'the lady of Naaman has long wished a Hebrew damsel for a maid, and here is one of the fairest of the coy daughters of Shiloh. By the shrine of Rimmon the stars favor our enterprise. Mount, soldiers, and by to-morrow's sun we will return laden with the plunder of those Jewish dogs.'

The troop was soon in motion, and the 'little Hebrew maid' was borne, an unfortunate captive, into another land.

Poor little Jewess! Whose heart will not heave a sigh over thy fate? Torn like a young and delicate plant from its native bed by the rude hand of violence, how soon may grief, like a concealed worm, destroy thy budding beauties and make thee fade and die in the very blooming time of youth. Hard is thy fate—to be snatched from the fond embrace of thy distracted mother, and from the much-loved scenes of thy early childhood—to be doomed to spend the glory of thy life in ignoble captivity, and to have thy fragile form exposed to unmerited hardships and laborious tasks—to be compelled, perhaps to mingle in the hated sites of Paganism, and to be deprived of the enchanting pleasure of listening to the soul inspiring melody of the harps of Judah. But weep not, young captive, the eye of thy father's God—the Almighty Jehovah—is upon thee and the strength of his infinite arm shall sustain thy weakness in the land of thy captivity.

The chief officer in the Syrian army, and the greatest favorite of the reigning monarch, was named Naaman. He was a man of invincible courage, and of great repute throughout

the Syrian empire. He had been victorious in many a bloody battle, and had subdued the mightiest foes of his nation. He was, emphatically, a great man. But, amid all his glorious successes and clustering honors, there was one fatal circumstance, which, like a pestilence, swept all peace from his bosom, and left him comfortless and wretched amidst the luxuries, pleasures and flattery of a court. He was a leper—the victim of a foul and loathsome disease—this blasted every thing—it inbittered the present and threw a deepening gloom around the horizon of future life—for he was thought to be incurable. To the wife of this princely conqueror, the 'little Hebrew captive' was presented, and she became a slave in the house of Naaman. Attachment and faithfulness to religious obligations are too often permitted to expire when persons are brought under a contrary and opposing influence. Many, who are faithful to their principles in the bright sunshine of prosperity, turn traitors in the hour of adversity—and many more are charmed into error by the Syren song of expediency. But neither adversity nor expediency could prevail upon the young captive Jewess to neglect, much less to renounce, her religion. Neither threats, nor persuasions, could prevail upon her to bow her knee to Baal or offer prayer in an idol's temple. But, every day in the retirement of her chamber, she knelt towards the hill of Zion, and offered her orisons to the true God. Nor were the songs of Zion forgotten, for often, in strains, soft and mournful as the melody of the expiring swan, would she sing the sacred hymns taught her in happier days by her doating parents. This striking consistency of character, in one so young, attracted the notice and gained the confidence of her mistress—the proud wife of the mighty Naaman, who soon learned with pleasure and delight to hear her youthful bondmaid discourse upon the religion of her Jewish fathers.

One day, Naaman, upon his return from the king's house, appeared unusually sad; a lowering cloud sat upon his knitted brow, and discontent frowned like a fiend in every feature.

'What ails my lord, that his brow is dark and sad to-day,' inquired his affectionate wife, 'has aught happened at the palace unfriendly to our peace?'

'No,' was the brief and harsh reply.

'Then why this gloom, hath Naaman no pleasure in his wife?'

'Woman, to thy home and manage thy maidens, I would be alone.'

'Nay, my lord, I would not leave thee. Hath Naaman sorrow and can his wife be happy? No my lord—thy gloom troubles me and I cannot go.'

'I would be alone,' exclaimed the angry warrior in a loud and harsh tone.

His wife turned away and wept. Her tears fell like dew drops on her burning cheek. Naaman looked up and seeing her tears, his heart melted, for he loved his wife.

'Forgive this harshness,' said he, 'my mind is troubled, or I had not spoken thus.'

His wife smiling sweetly through her tears, looked up beseechingly and asked,

'And will not Naaman unfold his trouble in my ear, or have I forfeited his confidence?'

The pacified warrior replied, 'I am sad, then, because this accursed leprosy cleaves to my person like the grasp of death. What avail my honors—my victories—my wealth, while this foul disease gnaws like a viper on my system—O ye gods! and he groaned deeply as he spoke 'why is it thus?'

'My honored lord,' replied his wife, 'grieve no more. Your leprosy may be cured. Naaman smiled incredulously—she went on, 'To-day, my Hebrew maid told me that lepers in Israel are often cleansed, and speaking of your affliction she remarked, "Would God, my lord, were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy,"'

'But,' said Naaman, 'your maid is a mere child and what can she know?'

'True, my lord, she is a child in age, but a sage in wisdom. Her piety to her gods—her understanding of her religion, and her devotion to me, though she is a slave, I have never seen equalled. Go then, my husband, to the prophet of the Hebrews and you shall be healed.'

Naaman seized the idea with avidity and eagerness with which a drowning wretch grasps after a floating straw, and resolved immediately to set out on his visit to the prophet.

He went—and returned with a skin fair as the newborn child. The prophet of Jehovah had healed him, and in healing his body, had converted him from the errors of Paganism, to the knowledge and worship of the true God.

History does not inform us of the subsequent fate of the 'little Hebrew captive,' but we may reasonably hope that the generous Naaman gave her her liberty and restored her to her family.

Let the youthful reader learn a lesson or two from this brief sketch. Let him learn to imitate the goodness and piety of the little Jewess. She was good in the midst of the wicked pagans. So, dear youth, learn to do right everywhere.

Her kindness—though a slave, she did good to her master, by directing him where he might be healed. So let the reader do good even to his enemies.

LORENZO.

ABSENCE AND LOVE.

Absence is to love what fasting is to the body; a little stimulates it, but a long abstinence is fatal. The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure, contentment; the greatest possession, health; the greatest medicine, a true friend.

AN ESCAPE.

The morning broke hazily upon the Atlantic, with a breeze from the eastward, attended by frequent squalls of light rain. The sea had assumed that dead lead color which always attests the absence of the sun; and a dark curtain of clouds, that were slowly heaving up to the windward, threatened an interval of heavier weather before the close of the day. About one hundred miles from that part of the coast of South America, situated between the Brazil shoals and Cape Frio, a large beautiful ship was dashing along under a press of canvass.

She had the wind abeam, and every thing that the weather would allow was packed on aloft and aloft. On her quarter deck, a group consisting of the passengers and officers of the ship, had collected to observe a strange sail, which since day-light had been discovered two or three points forward of the beam.

'Give me the glass,' said a stout, good looking, middle aged man, whose countenance betrayed, or more properly indicated, a fondness for glasses, and whose authoritative tone at once christened him Skipper. Taking the proffered instrument, he adjusted it to the proper focus, and commenced studying the stranger, whose hull, by the aid of the telescope, was but just visible as she rose upon the crests of the waves.

'He's edging away for us,' muttered captain Bangem; 'just got a pull of his weather braces; devilish suspicious looking craft, too.'

'A guineaman from the coast, perhaps,' said Skysail.

'The fellow thinks it's getting too black to windward for all his duck,' resumed the captain; 'he's reefing his foretopsail, and we must follow suit.'

Passing the glass to a sailor at his elbow, he took up the trumpet, and looking at the mouth piece a moment, applied it to his lips, and gave the order to take in the studding sails, royals and flying jib. When this movement had been executed, the Captain again thundered forth:

'Man the top gallant clew-lines; clear away the sheets; clew up; man the top sail reef-tackles and buntlines; clear away the bow lines; round in the braces; settle away the halliards; clew down, haul out the reef-tackles and up the buntlines; trice up the booms; lay out, and take in the second reef.'

The ever ready seamen sprang upon the yards and extending themselves along either extremity, caught up and secured to the spar the canvass contained between the first and second reef hands. When all three of the top sails had been reefed, the yards were again mast-headed and trimmed, the top-gallant sails sheeted home, and the Niagara once more freshened her speed through the water.

In the mean time, the stranger was fast coming down, and so rapidly had he overhauled the Niagara, that those on board of the latter were able to distinguish the build and rig, with the naked eye. She was a long, low clipper schooner, with spars that seemed much too tall and square for the little hull out of which they rose. Capt. Bangem had been watching her for some moments with the utmost interest, when turning to Skysail, he ordered him to hoist the ensign. 'Now,' said he, 'we'll see what bunting the fellow wears. Ah, there it goes! the stars and stripes.' A rolling billow of smoke rose from the bows of the schooner, and the report of a gun thundered along the breeze.

'Man the weather braces; clear away the bow lines; the helm down; ease off the jib sheet!' shouted Bangem; and in another moment the Niagara was lying to, with the main top sail to the mast. The skipper again resumed the spy glass; but scarcely had he raised it to his eye, when relinquishing it to another, he seized the trumpet, and in a voice that betrayed unusual excitement he then sang out:

'Haul aft that jib sheet—haul up there—haul up!'

'Haul up,' answered the man at the wheel, and the obedient ship fell rapidly off before the wind.

'Lay aft to the braces!' said Bangem; 'now meet her, boy.'

'She's got the lee helm,' was the immediate reply. 'Steady as you go; steady so.'

'Steady so, sir,' then responded the steersman.

The sudden report of a gun told how the stranger had received this manoeuvre; and when the smoke rolled on to leeward, the American ensign was no longer at its peak. Before the Niagara had been kept away, she was running along with the wind abeam; the stranger was on her weather bow and heading so as to near her at each moment and eventually cut her off; but now the former had assumed the same position with regard to the wind, as the latter, and both vessels were running with the breeze sharp on the quarter. There were but few questions asked on board the Niagara; the unlooked for deviation from her proper course, and the subsequent manoeuvre of the schooner, at once told the real or suspected character of the vessel in chase; and the passengers gathered about the taffrail, regarding with a fearful silence, the object of their fears, that came down clambering and cutting the waves, like some hungry monster of the deep after its retreating prey.

'Gentlemen,' said Bangem, 'it would be superfluous for me to tell you the character of that vessel; you all know it, and you also know what mercy to expect if we fall into their hands. A stern chase is a long chase, and as the Niagara sails better with the wind well aft, I have

given her her fairest point; we are now heading for the coast of South America, and must keep out of its clutches as long as we possibly can. If Providence does not send us deliverance in the mean time, why it is surely far better to perish on the reefs than die by the bloody knives of yonder butchers.'

Another gun from the pirate boomed over the water, but the shot fell harmless astern of the Niagara. 'Ay, blaze away, you vagabond!' muttered the old veteran, who was assisted in running out of a stern port the only gun on board; 'every shot you heave is four fathoms off your log.'

'If it were but eight hours later, we might be able to give her the slip during the night,' said Bangem; 'but if we continue to move along at this rate, we shall be high and dry on the coast of Brazil before the sun goes down.'

Still the schooner kept overhauling the ship, but its advantage was not now as perceptible as before. Every thing held out the prospect of a long chase; but so intently was the stranger bent on gaining her, that he sent aloft and set his light top gallant sail, although the wind was blowing a perfect gale, and shortly afterwards men were seen on his top-sail yard turning out the reefs. As soon as Bangem perceived this, he gave orders to turn both reefs out of the top sails, and get the starboard fore-top mast studding sail ready for setting. In a few moments an additional quantity of canvass was spread along the booms of the Niagara, and the gallant vessel rushed like some wild leviathan through the strolling sea, dashing aside its angry waters, and leaving broad streaks of boiling foam behind.

'Give him a round shot, Skysail,' said Bangem; 'we must try and cripple him, or it's all day with us.'

'Ay, ay, sir,' muttered the old tar, as he squinted along the sight, and elevated his gun for a long shot; the match was very soon applied, and away went the iron.'

'Well done, old 'nu!' shouted Skysail; as the splinters flew from the bulwarks of the pirate.

'Try it again my hearty!' continued Bangem; 'give them a stand of grape along with it this time.'

The schooner yawned and fired, but the shot fell harmless along side of the chase.

'There goes his stud'n sail boom,' said the mate, as two delicate spars glided out as if by magic, from either extremity of his top-sail yard, while in another moment a sheet of light canvass arose and was extended on either side of his bellying top-sail. The pursuer had gained considerably on the pursued, during the last half hour; and Bangem, who stood watching her progress, with the eye of an eagle, now got down from the horse-block, and gave the order to set the starboard lower, and all the top gallant stud'n sails. The seamen exchanged glances in amazement, but it was only for a moment; and the next beheld them spread at different parts of the rigging, making preparations to heap an additional pale of canvass upon the spars of the trembling ship.

'Haul, taut, rig out, and hoist away!'—but scarcely had the halliards been delayed when snap went the booms of the top gallant and yard of the lower studding sail. 'Lower away, haul down!' shouted Bangem; 'make those sails up afresh, point the spare booms, and get them ready for setting again.'

The two vessels continued to fly rapidly through the sea, towards the coast of Brazil; and the pirate still continued to gain on the chase, although he yawed and fired at an interval of every half hour. Had the Niagara hauled her wind on either tack, she would have soon become the prey of the schooner, as she sailed faster with the wind abeam. Bangem accordingly thought it much better to keep nearly before the pursuer would then have to deviate from his course to bring his guns to bear; and consequently deaden at intervals his advance, as an escape was now hopeless. The cutlasses and fire arms were got up on the quarter deck, and every preparation made by the passengers and crew of the vessel, for a desperate defence. There were in all, about twenty fighting men on board of the ship, and judging by the masses that blackened the schooner's deck, she must have had five times that number.

For two hours longer the chase was kept up and at the expiration of that time, the pirate was within three quarters of a mile. Bangem had drawn his men up, and exhorted them to stand by him like Americans in the approaching conflict, when he was interrupted by a heavy crash, and the mizzen top mast, top-gallant mast, and all went by the board.

'Axes and knives here!' shouted he at the top of his voice; 'cut men, cut!—stir yourselves my livers!—the villain is coming down like a race horse.'

Instantly the lanyards and stays were severed or carried away, the braces and bow lines unrove, and the wreck floated far astern; but the speed of the Niagara was by this accident considerably lessened, and the schooner, perceiving her advantage, put down her helm, and threw a raking broad side among the rigging and spars of the unfortunate vessel. At this moment the cry of 'breakers!' was heard from the fore-castle, and an exclamation of horror burst from every lip but one. There was death on hand, and the forms that peopled the decks of the Niagara, stood as mute as statues, enveloped in the silent storm of despair.

'Where away?' asked Bangem; and the cool self possession of that voice seemed to mock the dangers by which they were surrounded.

'Right ahead!' replied the look-out, 'and on both bows.'

'True,' mused the commander, bending his eye in the given direction; 'you may hear them roar above the howling of the wind and waters, even at this distance.'

'Shall I bring her by the wind, sir?'—asked the steersman.

'No!' was the stern and determined reply, and another volley of iron crashed among the spars of the Niagara. So eagerly had the pirate pursued the chase, that the danger ahead remained undiscovered. The day was unusually dark and cloudy, and the smoke rolling to leeward, perhaps screened the reef from his view. However, he saw it not, and now came rushing down upon the crippled ship, confident in his superiority.

'Ease the helm down!' said Bangem, keeping his eye steadily upon the pursuer; 'and now, men, do your duty!' The Niagara yawned, and the flying jib-boom of the schooner burst through her bulwarks about the mizzen chains.

'Lash him there, my lads!' shouted Bangem, in a voice that was heard above every thing beside; 'lash him there!—and if we perish the blood-hounds shall keep us company. Hard up my lads, hard up again.'

The obedient craft once more fell off before the wind, and rushed onward toward the breakers, that roared and foamed not more than half a mile in distance, dragging in her weight the light-built schooner, like some giant spirit of death, urging a ignoble being to the shades of darkness. A howl of frenzy, that broke from the deck of the corsair, told that they had for the first time become acquainted with the perils that awaited them; and twenty dark forms sprang out upon the bowsprit armed with axes and knives, to free themselves from the hold of the ship.

'Now, my lads, give it to the blood-hounds!' shouted Bangem.

A volley was the reply, and every soul without the schooner's cut-water, perished. As many more sprang to take their places, but again the fire from the Niagara's quarter deck swept them away, like chaff before the wind of Heaven. In the mean time, both vessels were rushing madly toward the reef; they were not a hundred yards from the breakers, and both parties ceased hostilities, to gaze upon the foaming waters and iron rocks that in another moment threatened to dash them into eternity.

Hope had left every bosom; the pirates no longer endeavored to separate themselves from the Niagara, but stood pale and trembling, waiting with horror to pay the last dark forfeit of their lives. Both vessels were now within the influence of the reef; the long heavy rollers, in conjunction with the wind, were driving them rapidly upon the rocks, when the schooner's bowsprit, shrouds, back-stays and all gave way; the liberated vessel swung round and struck, while the Niagara forced by the ledge, unsundered! The next billow dashed the pirate higher upon the reef, where she was hid from view by the roaring and foaming seas that broke over the devoted hull. The crash of her falling spars was then heard, and the shrieks and wails of the drowning wretches rose, for one moment, above the thunder of the surf; but it was only for a moment, and they were lost forever. When the Niagara had passed the cluster of rocks upon which the schooner went to pieces, she was hurried along the very centre of the principal reef, where the eddies and currents rendered her totally unmanageable.

'She no longer obeyed her helm, but drifted along, a disabled thing, at the sport of wind and waves, the sea roaring the while like thunder around her, and the spray breaking in dense masses over her.'

There were ten minutes of appalling anxiety, during which every one expected to hear her strike against the rocks; yet for ten minutes more she continued to drift through them in safety. The centre and principal ledge was passed, and she began to fall off before the wind. A beam of hope lighted up the countenance of Capt. Bangem. He sprang upon the bulwarks and cast one quick, searching glance at the sea around him.

'Starboard a little!' cried he.

'Starboard a little!' answered the man at the wheel.

'Steady so, meet her.'

'Meet her it is, sir,' was the immediate reply.

For five minutes more she flew through the intricacies of the reef, without deviation.

'Port! port!—give her the port helm, now quick!' shouted Bangem.

'She's got it all, sir, was the response; and the gallant ship glided by the last rock that threatened her destruction, and passed safely into the still water between the reef and the main.

THE LOVER'S QUARREL.

'Alas! how slight a cause may move Dissension between hearts that love.'

Will the reader please to picture an apartment in the mansion of Lord Hortley, appropriated to the use of his daughter, Lady Caroline Alton—her dressing room. It was about nine o'clock by the French dial, upon which her eyes were fixed. Her manner was abstracted and serious; she appeared to be thinking of any thing rather than what her maid was speaking of, which was, whether 'my lady would choose to wear pearls to-night,' upon the fourth repetition of which question, the lady, turned impatiently, and answered, 'Yes—no; stay; I do

Lady Caroline Alton was an only child; a great beauty, and a great heiress, and a little spoiled. She was generous and kind-hearted to all, but capricious and self-willed to many, and among the rest, to one who the least deserved it, and was the least disposed to bear it. The one we speak of was Charles Leslie, a gentleman in the only true sense of the term, that is to say, he had a noble heart joined to a clear head; he saw the faults of Lady Caroline, and sometimes trembled for their future peace, but he remembered that she had a mother to guide her, and that her father was too much immersed in politics, and too proud of her, to notice and check her impetuosity; he remembered too—but what will not a lover remember or invent in extenuation of the loved one!

He had known her from a child, and had some time since given her a bracelet in which was set his miniature; this bracelet was now the cause of the lady's abstraction. Leslie and herself had met at a party the previous evening and had not separated the best of friends. Among many others of the same stamp who were assembled at the party, was a Mr. Mordaunt, one of a race justly called 'butterflies,' who serve by their glitter to dazzle and amuse, but are of no earthly use besides. He was light, vain and handsome, just such a one as Lady Caroline would like to flirt with one hour and forget the next; but Leslie was no admirer of flirting, and not at all disposed to conquer his dislike in favor of Henry Mordaunt and his 'own Caroline.' But to return: Leslie had displeased her about some trifle, so she determined to vex him by receiving, not unwillingly it would seem, the flatteries and attentions of Mordaunt; this had been carried so far the night before that when encouraged by her manner, and glad of an opportunity to annoy Leslie, he had asked her to waltz, she consented. This, she knew, was sufficient to annoy him at any time. What a pity love is so selfish a passion!

As is usual in all cases, one wrong step led to another. In waltzing, Mordaunt must, accidentally of course, have pressed her arm, and in so doing, unclasped the bracelet which she always wore. Leslie was standing looking on with a very composed countenance, and a very indignant and angry heart, when the bracelet fell near his feet; his first impulse was to walk away, but he repressed until he deposited the ornament in his waistcoat pocket; he then left the room, and Caroline saw no more of him for the evening. She returned home intoxicated with flattery and proud of her new conquest, but with a vague, restless, uneasy feeling at her heart.

The morning came, and with it visitors in plenty, but not him who was the most regular, and to tell the truth, the most welcome of all. She inquired, but no card had been left. She remembered promising Mordaunt the night before that she would see him at the Opera that night, and she was now hesitating, whether or not she would keep her promise, and wondered how Charles Leslie would return her bracelet, or whether it would be proper for her to ask him for it. 'It is nine o'clock,' she repeated to herself, nine o'clock, and he has not been all day! I am sure there was not much harm in my waltzing and singing duets with Mordaunt, and if there were, it was Charles' fault; he certainly has a very bad temper. How stupid of me, she continued, as her maid again reminded her of dressing, 'how ridiculous of me to wait; he will be sure not to come now, and it is of no consequence to me if he does not come at all.' But her heart came back the assertion, and when the next moment a cabriolet stopped at the door, it set her heart trembling and her cheeks blushing in a very ominous manner. She heard him enter the drawing room, and calling on courage and coolness to assist her, went to join him. He was standing at a table reading—oh! most unfortunate—a card from Henry Mordaunt, which he had, for the first time, presumed to leave at the door. Leslie laid it down on her entrance. 'Good evening, Lady Caroline,' said he, in the coldest possible tone. The lady returned the greeting with as cold a bow; she dared not trust her voice. There was a short silence, the gentleman was evidently hesitating how to begin. He made up his mind at last, however, and taking great pains to speak in a calm steady voice, which in very spite of him would tremble a little, said:

'I took the liberty of intruding at this hour, Lady Caroline Alton! as it is probable I may not have another opportunity previous to my leaving England.'

The lady started almost from her seat, but Leslie had been looking quite in a contrary direction, and when he heard the rustling of her dress, you might have traced a gleam of satisfaction on his face, but it disappeared instantly on his turning round and perceiving her playing with her dog which lay on the ottoman at her feet, and paying much better attention to him than to the haughty gentleman opposite her. He resumed in a much firmer voice:

'Your conduct last evening was quite sufficient to convince me that I had lost any little interest I once flattered myself that I possessed over your heart; for had not that been the case, regard for my feelings, even had you none for your own character, would have forbidden your very remarkable behavior towards that puppy, that consummate fool, that—that I beg your pardon, Madam, towards Mr. Henry Mordaunt. I have to return also a trinket which you dropped last night, whilst waltzing.'

It is not an easy task to describe at one time the various and rapid feelings of a human heart, and that heart a woman's; surprise, sorrow and pride, were all busy with Lady Caroline; the last mentioned gained the victory for the time, and she rose as he offered the bracelet; cheek, neck and brow were crimsoned with passion, and she spoke fast and thickly.

'Excuse me, sir, it is I who have to return that trinket, and to express my regret at ever

having accepted it. The foolish profession made on both sides at the time of the gift, had better, nay, indeed, shall be forgotten. I am glad my conduct of last night saves me the trouble of expressing my feelings, and congratulate you on your talent for reading manner so perfectly.'

Now, Charles Leslie had by no means calculated on such a speech, and it had exactly the same effect upon him as his previously had on the lady, that of making him more angry, more indignant and more proud than ever; so, drawing on his white gloves in such a manner, as indicated that he really was in earnest, that is to say, at the expense of a fracture to one of them from top to bottom, he answered, 'Such being the case, Madam, I will intrude on your valuable time no longer, and taking up his hat and walking towards the door, he ended his visit with the same words in which he commenced—'Good evening, Lady Caroline!'—and disappeared. It is not to be supposed that Caroline had retained her composure without a severe struggle, and now when there was no longer a necessity for it she was alone (alone indeed! he had just gone, and forever!) she who had been all coldness and pride, and appeared as though she had never heard of such a thing as a heart, was all tenderness, and burying her face in the pillows of the sofa, she sobbed in intense grief. She had remained so for some minutes, when a hand touched her shoulder; she started—trembled violently—but dared not look up; she knew that he was beside her, and a witness to all her weakness. He had returned with the intention of telling her that he should leave England the following week, but that was forgotten; her conduct, her harsh words and all were forgotten, for the sake of those tears. He laid his hand on her shoulder, a few low whispered words were uttered of repentance and forgiveness; she suffered herself to be drawn nearer to him, his arm encircled her waist, and—But is it not a most unfair intrusion of ours, gentle reader? We will be guilty of the rudeness no longer; suffice it, these two proud, indignant, angry people, were the best friends in the world in five minutes, and after another word or two about 'the puppy Mordaunt,' it was all over.

And well do vanished frowns enhance
The charm of every heightened glance,
And dearer seems each dawning smile
For having lost its light awhile.

SINGULAR INSANITY.

At an early hour on the morning of 4th of July, two young men went into the river at Castle Garden, New York, to swim, and at the very moment they leaped in the water, a salute was fired from some heavy pieces of cannon, which were contiguous. When the two young men leaped in, they remained under the water for some seconds, and on rising to the surface, were observed by some bystanders to act in so fantastic a manner, that it was evident something of an unusual nature had occurred to them. A boat was therefore immediately procured, and the two young men taken out of the water and brought to the shore, when it was found that both of them had lost their senses; and so totally, as to be unable to give any explanation how they had been effected, or what sensations they felt at the moment. Their insanity was not of a violent kind, but rather what may be termed idiotic; or a total prostration of every intellectual attribute. In this melancholy condition they were conveyed home to their friends, and remained nearly in the same state for two days, at the end of which, one of them partially recovered his reason, but the other still remains without any symptoms of amendment.

This fatal result of cannon being fired over persons in the water, will cease to appear very extraordinary to any person who has, when a boy, experienced the almost terrific sensation produced on him when under water in a narrow stream, by a common trick, practised by boys, of taking two large stones and striking them forcibly together on the water's edge, immediately over where the swimmer has dived down. A gentleman who witnessed the present occurrence, states that on one occasion he himself suffered a sort of electric shock, which almost deprived him immediately of his reason, from a common musket being fired over him while he was under the water.

TERRIFIC TEMPEST.

Worcester and its vicinity was visited on the evening of the tenth inst., as we learn from the Spy of that place, by one of the most remarkable thunder showers ever witnessed—remarkable, not for its great extent or for the quantity of rain—for in both these respects we have known it exceeded, but for the cloud's being, apparently, in the very midst of us, so that the atmosphere seemed filled with the electric fluid, which was playing about amongst us, as it is frequently seen to do, in the clouds, at a greater elevation from the earth. It was, indeed, a sublime and awful scene, well calculated to impress the mind with a sense of man's insignificance, and of the matchless power of his Creator. The reports of the nearest discharges, unlike those heard at a distance, were accompanied by no reverberation or rumbling sound, but were like the discharge from an electric battery—simply, a quick, angry snap, not like the discharge of a musket, but of a more spiteful sound, such we should suppose a musket would make, if charged with percussion powder. This appearance, of course, was confined to those who were near to the place of the discharge, while, to those more distant, the reverberations were apparent. One of the heaviest discharges fell upon a dwelling house, opposite the Central Exchange, but was so well protected by the house conductors of the new construction, that the fluid was conveyed safely into the earth, without doing any damage to the building or its inmates. A barn, about two

miles westerly from the village, protected in like manner, also received, unharmed, a heavy discharge. Another discharge went down the lightning rod of a factory. A large chestnut tree was struck and very much rent and shattered. A button-wood tree was considerably injured by a discharge, which, very evidently, went upward from the earth to the cloud, a circumstance, which, as is well known to the scientific, is not of uncommon occurrence, but, of which, a considerable portion of the community seem not to be aware. In this instance, the splintering of the wood is all in an upward direction, and the splinters that remain attached to the tree, are attached by the upper end; and the other indications correspond therewith, leaving no room for doubt as to the fact. This shews us the importance of having lightning conductors so constructed, as to receive the discharge and convey it off, in either direction, with the same facility.

From Northborough, we learn that they were visited on the same day, with one of the severest thunder showers ever witnessed in that vicinity. A letter, received from there, states that 'the cloud did not seem to be very extensive, as there was no rain two miles to the west of us. Its direction seemed to be from the north to the south, the main part of the shower passing over us, near the centre of the village. The thunder and lightning exceeded any I ever witnessed. The clouds lay low, and the report was very similar to that of a pistol. The lightning struck the dwelling house of Mr. Lowell Holbrook, passing down the chimney, but doing no damage except shattering the chimney and starting off a few boards near the fire place. The house of Mr. David Densmore was also struck, and a brother of Mr. D. was somewhat injured by the fluid. The Baptist Meeting House was also struck. The fluid passed down the rod to the end, and thence, several feet under the floor of the vestry, which it tore up considerably, and after passing up into the body of the meeting house, and shattering one pew, again descended into the vestry, and passing out at the window, breaking several panes of glass. Eight or ten trees were struck in different parts of the town. It is remarkable, that among all this striking so little damage was done. In both of the dwelling houses were several persons, and although the quantity of electricity that descended was considerable, no person was seriously injured. The house of Mr. Densmore and the meeting house, also, were furnished with rods. That on the meeting house reached into the earth only about eighteen inches. Had it reached to a sufficient depth, I believe all injury would have been prevented.'

THE BLACKING MAKER.

The firm of Day & Martin will never be forgotten; their escutcheon will shine when thousands have mouldered in the grave, and for this reason—they have left lots of *shiners* behind them, and never-failing receipts to increase the store. But to the point—Mr. Martin was a native of Doncaster, and served his apprenticeship to a hair dresser; at twenty-one he went to the metropolis and worked as a journeyman to the father of Charles Day, his late partner, who carried on business at that time (nearly forty years ago) as a perfumer. Mr. Day was a *friseur*. Both of the firm cut their way for a few years over the heads of their superiors till the following circumstances happened:—Doncaster races have always been attractive, and Mr. Martin resolved to visit, not only that scene of sport, but his relatives. He accordingly arrived there and sojourned at the house of his brother-in-law, a stay-maker by trade, but who kept a place of entertainment. At the same house a soldier was also quartered, named Thomas Florry, who was a servant to a Captain, then on a recruiting service in that town; the beautiful polish on Florry's shoes caused the landlord not only to admire them but eventually to obtain the blacking receipt for a quart of ale, which was readily granted! This valuable document, as it afterwards proved to be, was presented to young Martin on his return to London and hence the magnificent edifice, No. 97 High Holborn, and its valuable appurtenance. The 'black diamond' recipe was proffered to young Mr. Day, he having more of the ready than Mr. Martin, and soon afterwards business commenced in a small way. Schemes of course were early resorted to, in the absence of puffs, prosal and poetical, to bring this shining liquid into notice, and amongst them we have heard the following:—Nearly one hundred suits of left-off liveries were purchased, and having engaged as many *bodies as suits*, they were despatched, alternately, to all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, to inquire for 'Day & Martin's Blacking.' The trick told; an article so much in request must be valuable, and the perfumers, oilmen, grocers, etc., soon laid in a stock, and thus was laid the foundation for an immense fortune. All went on prosperously for many years; nothing went down but 'Day & Martin,' and they got up as rapidly, till at length, Day, who originally had 'demolished,' made a proffer that himself or Martin should quit the concern on the receipt of ten thousand pounds. Martin, being minus that sum, thought it advisable to accept, and he accordingly withdrew, on a handsome income which amounted to nearly one thousand pounds per annum. He built two houses at Doncaster, in one of which he resided some time, and then removed with his family to Sheffield, or its neighborhood, where he expired within the last two years. Mr. Martin lost his sight by the process of blacking making, and continued blind till his death. The clerk of the court at Doncaster married Charles Day's sister, and had a large family. The poor soldier has been dead many years, but his only reward was the quart of ale, whilst Martin's brother-in-law, after the dissolution of the partnership, received a 'douceur' to hold the secret till his death. By the above accidental means, Day & Mar-

tin accumulated four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

The following is from a new work on Natural History, published in England.

TRAVELLING CATS.

A lady residing in Glasgow had a handsome cat sent to her from Edinburgh; it was conveyed to her in a close basket and in a carriage. She was carefully watched for two months, but having produced a pair of young ones at the end of that time, she was left at her own discretion, which she very soon employed in disappearing with both her kittens. The lady at Glasgow wrote to her friend at Edinburgh, deploring her loss, and the cat was supposed to have formed some new attachment, with as little reflection as men and women sometimes do. About a fortnight, however, after her disappearance at Glasgow, her well known *meow*, was heard at the street door of her old mistress, and there she was, with both her kittens; they in the best state, but she very thin. It is clear that she could only carry one kitten at a time. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is forty miles, so that if she brought one kitten part of the way, and then went back for the other, and thus conveyed them alternately, she must have travelled one hundred and twenty miles at least. Her prudence must likewise have suggested the necessity of journeying in the night, with many other precautions for the safety of her young.

Speaking of the instinct of birds, he observes—'That it would appear from the following instance, that birds have an extraordinary faculty in avoiding danger, although it be not apparent at the time. Some years ago, a large and beautiful ash tree was blown down in the vicarage garden of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. About one hundred and forty distant rings marked the growth of this tree, and those circles which remained became two minute to be counted; the tree was thus of great age, but was found decayed near the root. A colony of rooks had been accustomed to build their annual nests upon this tree; but on a sudden, and before the tempest which had uprooted it, they deserted it, and for no apparent reason, and took up their abode in another ash tree growing near, the situation of which was between the chimneys of the adjoining houses.'

'DOGS.'

A gentleman, now residing in London, whilst travelling outside of one of the north mails, was witness of the fact I am about to relate. It was a dark night, and as the mail was travelling at the usual rate, a dog barked incessantly before the leaders, and continued to do so for some time, jumping up to the heads of the horses. The coachman, fearful of some accident, pulled up, and the guard got down to drive the animal away. The dog ran before the guard and then returned to him, making use of such peculiar gestures, that he was induced to take out one of the lamps to follow the dog. After doing so for one hundred yards, he found a farmer lying drunk across the road, and his horse grazing by the side of it. But for this extraordinary sagacity and affection of the dog for his master, the coach would most probably have been driven over the body of the sleeping man.'

'MIGRATORY INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.'

A British officer on board a ship, which touched at the island of Ascension, in her way to England, informed me that they took in several large turtles, and amongst others, one, which, from some accident, had only three fins. The sailors on board called it the 'Lord Nelson,' and it was marked in the usual way by having certain initials and numbers burnt upon its under shell with a hot iron, which marks are never to be obliterated. Owing to various causes the ship was delayed on her voyage; many of the turtles died, and others became sickly. This was the case of the 'Lord Nelson,' and it was so nearly dead when the ship arrived in the Channel, that the sailors, with whom it was a favorite, threw it overboard. In order, as they said, to give it a *chance*. Its native element, however, appears to have revived it; for two years afterwards the *very same* turtle was again found at its old haunts in the island of Ascension. The proofs brought forward of the accuracy of the statement, place the fact beyond doubt, and afford a wonderful instance of the instinct of this fish. When we consider the vast tracts of waters which this turtle had to pass, and that the island of Ascension is only a little speck in the mighty ocean, it is impossible not to reflect on that unexplained instinct with wonder, which enabled so unwieldy, and apparently so stupid an animal, to find its way back to a rock in the desert of waters.'

I THINK IT'S LIKELY.

'Well, well, I think it likely; but don't tease me any more. Your brother has married a poor girl, one whom I forbid him to marry, and I won't forgive him if they all starve together.'

This speech was addressed to a lovely girl scarcely eighteen years old; beautiful as the lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters. She was parting the silvery locks on her father's high handsome forehead, of which her own was a miniature; and pleading the cause of her delinquent brother, who had married against her father's will, and had consequently been disinherited and left to poverty. Old Mr. Wheatly was a rich old gentleman, a resident of Boston. He was a fat, good natured old fellow, somewhat given to mirth and wine, and sat in his arm chair from morning till night, smoking his pipe and reading the newspapers. Sometimes a story of his own exploits in our revolutionary battles, filled up a passing hour. He had two children, the disobedient son, and the beautiful girl went on pleading.

'Dear father, do forgive him; you don't know what a beautiful girl he has married—'

'I think it's likely,' said the old man, 'but don't tease, and open the door a little, this playroom smokes so.'

'Well,' continued Ellen, 'won't you just see her now, she is so good—and the little boy, he looks so innocent—'

'What did you say,' interrupted the father, 'a boy? have I a grand-child? why, why, Ellen, I never knew that before; but I think it's likely. Well, well, now give me my chocolate, and then go to your music lessons.'

Ellen left him. The old man's heart began to relent. 'Well,' he went on, 'Charles was always a good boy, a little wild or so, at college, but I indulged him; and he was always good to his old father, for all; but he disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl; yet as my old friend and fellow soldier, Tom Bonner, used to say, we must forget and forgive. Poor Tom! I would give all the old shoes I've got to know what has become of him. If I could but find him or one of his children—heaven grant they are not suffering! This playroom smokes—how my eyes water! If I did but know who this girl was, that Charles has married—but I have never inquired her name. I'll find out, and—'

'Then you will forgive him,' said Ellen, rushing into the room.

'I think it's likely,' said the old man. Ellen led into the room a beautiful boy about two years old. His curly hair and rosy cheeks could not but make one love him.

'Who is that,' said the old man, wiping his eyes.

'That—that is Charles' boy,' said Ellen, throwing one of her arms around her father's neck, while with the other she placed the child on his knee. The child looked tenderly up into his face, and lisped out, 'grandpa, what makes you cry so?'

The old man clasped the child to his bosom, and kissed him again and again. After the emotion had a little subsided, he bade the child tell his name.

'Thomas Bonner Wheatly,' said the boy. 'I am named after grandpa.'

'What do I hear,' said the old man, 'Thomas Bonner your grandfather?'

'Yes,' lisped the boy, 'and he lives with ma—'

'Get me my cane,' said the old man, 'and come Ellen, you come along; be quick child!'

They started off at a quick pace, which soon brought them to the poor, though neat lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old friend Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner, weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs showed how unable he was to perform the necessary task. His lovely daughter, the wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal meal, and Charles was out seeking employment to support his needy family. Mr. Wheatly burst into tears.

'It's all my fault,' sobbed the old man, as he embraced his old friend, who was petrified with amazement. When they had become a little composed—'Come,' said Mr. Wheatly, 'come all of you home with me, we will all live together; there is plenty of room in my house for us all.'

By this time Charles had come. He asked his father's forgiveness, which was freely given, and Ellen was almost wild with joy.

'Oh, how happy we shall be,' she exclaimed, 'and, father, you will love little Thomas—and he'll be your pet, won't he?'

'Ay,' said the old man, 'I think it's likely.'

GREAT EATING.

'Tis thus Benevolence her law fulfils
And Justice executes what Nature wills.

All the laws of nature, but especially those of our own organization, are instituted in Infinite benevolence; and every instance of pain, sickness and suffering, is an example of the penalty attached to one or more of these violated laws.

The two most prominent laws of our organization relate to nutrition and exercise.

Our bodies are made up of organs fitted to the performance of certain functions. These organs thus in a state of constant action, necessarily occasion a wear and waste; and this waste demands a supply for the usual reparation. Whence, then, is this supply derived? Chiefly from solids and fluids received into the stomach. Under the influence of the vital power the necessary selection and appropriation is made.

A diet too poor and unstimulating often begets scrofula and many other unconstituted maladies. The poor Irish and the hungry herds who subsist on the meagre pittance of soup societies, are painful examples of the truth of this remark. Among the opulent, however, the opposite error prevails—as their bloated forms and gouty limbs plainly show.

Gluttony is the breach of a law, the penalty of which is so irremediable that no violator can escape.

A certain amount of food is necessary for the healthy support of the human body; and every iota taken into the stomach, over and above what the law of nature requires, tends to weaken the constitution and induce disease.

The quantity that some people are able to crowd into their stomachs, by long habits of gluttony, is indeed enormous. A case is recorded of a man who ate sixty-four pounds of food daily, for six days; and another of a Frenchman who used to eat his own weight of beef every twenty four hours. A man, recently, in the State of Maine, was at work felling trees, and had his dinner brought him at twelve o'clock. At two o'clock, P. M., he left his work, saying he should work no longer unless he could get something more to eat. On enquiry, it was found that he had eaten for his dinner the following articles, viz: two quarts of bread and milk, two quarts of old cider, and a one quart or a three quart dish of baked pud-

ding—the good lady of the house collect which. The gentleman who him very wisely remarked that he him often more that could help, in that it must take nearly all his strength his food.

It is a fact that the great mass of humanity not only use a diet too rich in quality, but also use far too much. And but a glance at the will show that their penalties are the form of dyspepsia, liver disease and premature death.

The tender mother wonders the offspring should suffer so much pain be snatched from her embrace by providence, when in fact, the child the penalty of just and immoderate her own pampering and indulgence.

The stomach like every other organ rests after the performance of its yet, how every mother will tell her son to 'eat little and often.' practice. 'Eat little and often'—these words have been the death daws. Ah! how does it ring up the poor dyspeptic, and how does progress to that grave which dreads!

SAMMY DARBY'S COU

'Good afternoon, Squire Jones; termoon, friend Darby; come, wa Squire, how is your lovely darter, and the rest of the family? W all up and about, particularly Sal hearty, has a good appetite, and smart chance, and the way she sips is the right way, and sing she sings like a martingale!' 'I'm glad to hear so much in praise I love her mightily, and mean to c 'Why, that's plain, honest and c and call Sal.' Sure enough he soon made her appearance. 'H Sal?' says L. 'O, sorter middlin feel, Mr. Darby?' 'Why, Sal, I'm love sick.' 'O hush; you d well do tell me who she is?' 'O sorter siddled up to Sal, and Sal siddled off. Says I, 'Sal don't be, you are the very gal I'm after, you don't say.' 'Yes I do, and earnest as ever my old dog Lion.' That pleased Sal mightily, and sh ed her head and looked as prou your town gals do when they ge room. Says I, 'Sal, will you ha reckon as how I will, you don't e refusing to do that thing when sh a chance.' So off we went to the Sal and I got married, and now kinder happy together as can be times she bawls out to me, 'Mr be a spitting your tobacco juic dogs, and sticking your feet o may I be burnt if I can keep cent for you; plague on all toba say, that are as nasty about it. And the way she raps my toes v when she sees my feet on the fen common, I tell you; however, I as I can expect with a woman—'

QUINCY PATR

SATURDAY, JULY 2

METHODIST CHA

To the editor of the Patriot:

According to a previous appointment beautiful edifice was solemnly dedicated Jehovah, last Thursday afternoon, and interesting occasion. The house overflowing and many were obliged to stand and hear from the windows. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of the ministers, who were present in the services. Every Society in town was the person of its pastor, and each pastor Mr. Lunt, who, though politely invited, plea of not being very well in health) ercises. This was as it should be, for sects, but so many branches from t rent stock—but so many streams flow infinite and never failing fountain. Our respective tenets and forms we blessed be the God and Father of Christ, we are all one in Him—all are evils—by the same grace—and by th the Christ of God; and we are all b scene of repose in the world to come. Thursday then was but an anecdote o in heaven.

The meeting was opened by an Int offered by the Rev. Mr. Miner, past Society, at Neponset village; he wa Rev. Mr. Poole, pastor of the Meth Stoughton, who read the first Anthem by the Union Choir of this place, in a entific manner. The Rev. Mr. Wolc pal Church, then read the Scriptures. Prayer, which was appropriate, spirit was offered by the Rev. Mr. Spauldi dist Society, in Dorchester. The I of the Universalist Society, then rea the choir performed in fine style. T Sermon—by that indefatigable and u seamen—the Rev. E. T. Taylor. It thy author—decidedly an original; systematic, though not trammelled v mood and syllogism—it was powerful, —but its description will not be her effect reminded me of the lyre of Tim the mind of the son of Philip—prod a smile and a tear. Now, the eloque quaint comparison or a happy remark smile, and anon, he dwelt on Divine poverty of human nature—on the ex the dying saint—on the resurrection ment day—and as the hearer listened tention, 'Joyless with downcast look he Revolving in his altered soul

“Dear father, do forgive him; you don’t know what a beautiful girl he has married.—”
 “I think it’s likely,” said the old man, “but don’t tease, and open the door a little, this play-guy room smokes so.”
 “Well,” continued Ellen, “won’t you just see her now, she is so good—and—the little boy, he looks so innocent—”

“What did you say,” interrupted the father, “a boy? have I a grand-child? why, why, Ellen, I never knew that before; but I think it’s likely. Well, well, now give me my chocolate, and then go to your music lessons.”

Ellen left him. The old man’s heart began to relent. “Well,” he went on, “Charles was always a good boy, a little wild or so, at college, but I indulged him; and he was always good to his old father, for all; but he disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl; yet as my old friend and fellow soldier, Tom Bonner, used to say, we must forget and forgive. Poor Tom! I would give all the old shoes I’ve got to find him or one of his children—heaven grant they are not suffering! This play-guy smoky room—how my eyes water! If I did but know who this girl was, that Charles has married—but I have never inquired her name. I’ll find out, and—”

“Then you will forgive him,” said Ellen, rushing into the room.

“I think it’s likely,” said the old man.

Ellen led into the room a beautiful boy about two years old. His curly hair and rosy cheeks could not but make one love him.

“Who is that,” said the old man, wiping his eyes.

“That—that is Charles’ boy,” said Ellen, throwing one of her arms around her father’s neck, while with the other she placed the child on his knee. The child looked tenderly up into his face, and lisped out, “grandpa, what makes you cry so?”

The old man clasped the child to his bosom, and kissed him again and again. After the emotion had a little subsided, he bade the child tell his name.

“Thomas Bonner Wheatley,” said the boy.

“I am named after grandpa.”

“What do I hear,” said the old man, “Thomas Bonner your grandfather?”

“Yes,” lisped the boy, “and he lives with me—”

“Get me my cane!” said the old man, “and come Ellen, you come along; be quick child!”

They started off at a quick pace, which soon brought them to the poor, though neat lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old friend Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner, weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs showed how unable he was to perform the necessary task.

His lovely daughter, the wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal meal, and Charles was out seeking employment to support his needy family. Mr. Wheatley burst into tears.

“It’s all my fault,” sobbed the old man, as he embraced his old friend, who was petrified with amazement. When they had become a little calmer—“Come,” said Mr. Wheatley, “come all of you home with me, we will all live together; there is plenty of room in my house for us all.”

By this time Charles had come. He asked his father’s forgiveness, which was freely given, and Ellen was almost wild with joy.

“Oh, how happy we shall be,” she exclaimed, “and, father, you will love little Thomas—and he’ll be your pet, won’t he?”

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The tender mother wonders that her sinless offspring should suffer so much pain and then be snatched from her embrace by a “mysterious providence,” when in fact, the child only suffers the penalty of just and immutable laws which her own pampering and indulgence has broken.

The stomach like every other organ, requires rest after the performance of its labor. And yet, how every mother will tell her dyspeptic son to “eat little and often.” Oh! ruinous practice. “Eat little and often”—the echo of these words has been the death dirge of thousands. Ah! how does it ring upon the ear of the poor dyspeptic, and how does it hasten his progress to that grave which he so much dreads!

PHRENOLOGY. This remarkable and interesting science is at present being fully and practically delineated at the Hancock House, by Mr. L. N. Fowler, from the Philadelphia Phrenological Institute. We have been somewhat incredulous of this science, yet the few examinations which have been made by Mr. Fowler tend to lessen our doubts. If it be not a science, Mr. Fowler possesses a power of penetration which even he would blush to hear attributed to him. As a course of lectures will be commenced the ensuing week, (see advertisement) an excellent opportunity is afforded to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity to acquire an accurate knowledge of the science from a practical phrenologist.

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J. Q. ADAMS. The Hon. John Quincy Adams has returned from Washington to his residence in this town, in good health and fine spirits.

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An invitation is extended to all denominations of Christians in the vicinity to attend and participate in the debate.

JOHN A. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

THE sick are all taking GOELICKE’S MATCH-LESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the Selectmen, for Painting the new School House in the West District, (two coats) with the best of stock, on Monday, July 23d, at five o’clock in the afternoon. One coat of Paint to be put on by the 30th, and the other by the middle of August. No proposals will be considered unless in writing and sealed.

N. B. The Selectmen are requested to meet at the Hancock House, Monday evening, at 6 o’clock.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

Quincy, July 21.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imputed use of calomel) which had been considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 12 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor’s authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

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Lectures on Phrenology.

MR. L. N. FOWLER will give a Course of Lectures on Phrenology, in the Town Hall, commencing THIS EVENING, the 21st inst., and to be continued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings of next week.

During the course Mr. F. will speak of the utility of the science particularly, as it is capable of being applied to the education of children; also, the moral bearings of the science.

Each Lecture will commence at eight o’clock and close with a practical test of the science.

Admittance to each Lecture, 12-12 cents, to be paid at the door.

N. B. Mr. F. will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Hancock House, Parlor No. 12, where he has a number of valuable specimens open for inspection.

Quincy, July 21.

“Joyless with downcast look he sat,
 Revolving in his altered soul

The various turns of fate below;
 And now and then a sigh he stole,
 And tears began to flow.”

But enough—I wish not to extol the speaker—he is too well known and too generally beloved to be effected either by my praise or disparage.

After the sermon, the Choir performed another Anthem, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Banfield, pastor of the Society, at the Railway, denominated Christian Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, of the Congregational Church. The Doxology, read by the Rev. Mr. Macreading, a Methodist preacher about to commence his pastoral labors at South Boston, was then sung, and the services were closed by the Benediction pronounced by that venerable father in the gospel, the Rev. Mr. Whitney, of the Unitarian Society.

Such was our dedication—pleasant, liberal and peaceful—such may the Society, Church and Pastor always be; and may that beautiful chapel long stand—a house of peace—a gate to heaven, pointing the wanderer to the city above and out of sight. May it long be an asylum to receive and bind up the broken in heart—to revive the faint—to cheer the weary, and to declare the acceptable year of the Lord.

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Quincy, July 21.

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Mortgagee’s Sale.

WILL be sold at the Ship Yard of Nathan Joseph, at Quincy Point, (so called,) on MONDAY, July 23d, at nine o’clock in the forenoon, a SHIP KEEL and a large quantity of first rate Oak TIMBER. Positive sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Quincy, July 21.

Musical Oratorio.

“Where Liberty dwells there is my Country.”

MR. WILLIAM MILLER respectfully announces to his friends of Quincy, Braintree and the vicinity, that he will give a Musical Exhibition at the School House, Quincy Point, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 26th and 27th, consisting of some of the most soul-stirring Airs, with Comic Songs, Duets, etc. Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, a limited number of Tickets only will be sold, so that all may have comfortable seats.

Single tickets 12 1-2 cents—double 25 cents; they may be procured at the Store of John Whitney, Quincy Point—Newcomb’s Store, Braintree, N. B.—and at the door of the evening. It will open at half past seven o’clock—performance commences at eight o’clock.

Braintree, July 21.

Pews at Auction.

THE remaining Pews in the Methodist Chapel, at Quincy Point, will be offered for sale on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at five o’clock in the afternoon. Persons desiring to have Pews can be accommodated by applying to either of the Building Committee.

CHAS. A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Quincy, July 21.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Curtain and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, June 23, A. D. 1838.

N. B. Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS,

late of Quincy, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Charles Francis Adams of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Isaac Hall Adams of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, the Executors therein named.

Ordered, That the said Charles F. and Isaac H. notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

July 14.

Jacob Lovell’s Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

JACOB LOVELL,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, shipwright and dealer in iron and steel.

All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JAMES LOVELL, Executor.

Weymouth, July 7, 1838.

Nathaniel N. Hunt’s Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL N. HUNT,

late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of May last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of Fisher A. Kingsbury, in Weymouth, on the last Saturdays of the months of June, August and September, at four of the clock on each of said days.

Dated the fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

MINOT THAYER,

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } Commissioners.

June 16

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAWER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.’s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

The night was dark, the winds blew high,
The storm beat heavily;
When I alone retired to rest,
Vexatious cares to flee—
And in the gale, a hollow sound,
At intervals would roar;
Reminding me of that dark night,
When I should be no more—
When some kind friend should close my eyes
At my expiring breath;
And I, perhaps, on this same couch,
Should sleep the sleep of death!
O thou, preserver of my life,
Thou God of boundless love!
Prepare me for that solemn hour,
And for my last remove!
Then should the king of terrors come
When least suspected near,
I may in Jesus fall asleep,
Without a gloomy fear.

J. T.

I'VE THROWN THE BOWL ASIDE.

Not long since, (says an Albany paper,) Charles F. Ames, printer, a young man of rare genius, under the influence of sober reflection, and animated, no doubt, by a sincere resolution to reform his habits, wrote and published the following penitent and beautiful lines; but alas! his resolution was not equal to his penitence; and relapsing into his former habits, he soon found an untimely grave.

I've thrown the bowl aside,
For me no more shall flow
Its ruddy stream or sparkling tide,
How bright so'er it glows;
I've seen extending wide
Its devastating sway,
Seen Reason yield its power to guide—
I've cast the bowl away!

O, ne'er tempt me again
To drain the cup of sin;
For ruin, dire, disease and pain,
Taint all the forms within;
Neglected duties rise
In fearful, sad array,
Up to its brim, I will be wise,
I've cast the bowl away!

I've seen the pride of all—
The wise, the good, the great—
Like summer leaves, all time-worn fall,
And veil their high estate;
I've seen fair woman give
Her every charm away—
Embrace the demon evil, and live—
I've cast the bowl away!

My days of revelry
O gladly I give up;
They're but the masks of misery,
Which still lurk in the cup;
While Indolence and Want
And Poverty display
Themselves in every drunkard's haunt—
I've cast the bowl away!

A drunkard's gloomy grave
Shall ne'er be made for me;
O rather let the rushing wave
Engulf me in the sea!
And may it be my lot
To die 'neath Reason's ray!
Remember'd by my friends or not—
I've cast the bowl away!

My path henceforth is plain,
In honesty to live—
To shun Intemperance and its train,
By Industry to thrive;
No duty to forget,
And live to bless the day
When I was led without regret,
To cast the bowl away!

ANECDOTES.

SEVERE CUT. One day as Pope was engaged in translating the Iliad, he came to a passage which neither he, nor his assistant, could interpret. A stranger who stood by in an humble garb, very modestly suggested that as he had some little acquaintance with the Greek, perhaps he might assist them. "Try it," said Pope with the air of a boy who is encouraging a monkey in eating red pepper. "There is an error in the print," said the stranger looking at the text. "Read it as if there were an interrogation point at the end of the line and you have the meaning at once." Mr. Pope's assistant immediately improved upon the hint, and rendered the passage without difficulty. Mr. Pope was chagrined—he could never endure to be surpassed in any thing. Turning to the stranger he said in a sarcastic tone, "Will you be so good as to tell me what an interrogation point is?" "Why sir," said the stranger as his eye piercingly scanned the ugly and diminutive form of the poet, "it is a little crooked, contemptible thing that asks questions."

PLOUGHING DEEP. Judge Coulter, of Virginia, when first appointed to the bench, had jurisdiction over one of the mountain counties. The district was made up of many wild and unruly fellows. One of the Judge's first acts was to impose a heavy fine, by way of example, upon a rough and hardy backwoodsman, for disorderly conduct. As the man was leaving the court room in charge of an officer, he turned and addressed the Judge:—"Your name is Coulter, is it not?" "Yes." "Well, all I have to say is, that you are setting your counter rather too deep for a man who is ploughing new ground." It is recorded that the fellow's wit saved the fine.

LOOK OUT—LOOK IN. As a canal boat was to pass under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning—"look out," when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet and exclaimed, "Dese dam Americans say look out wen dey means look in!"

CLERGYMAN'S REPRIMAND. An honest clergyman in the country was reprimanding a married couple for the frequent dissensions between them, which were very unbecoming, both in the eye of God and man, seeing that they were both one. "Both one!" cried the husband; "were you to come by our door sometimes, you would think we were twenty."

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLE. "Molly," said a lady to her servant, who was not remarkable for her quick conception or general industry, "I think you will never get the river on fire." "No, ma'am," was the reply, "I would be sorry to do any thing so wicked."

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bostonian, 207 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9, 1837.

Susanna S. Marsh.

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of FASHIONABLE RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quilings. Gapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lave.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven braids, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, Apr. 21.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FINE AND WATER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marselles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c. &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the most distressing and dangerous disease of the male sex, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion of the cases of hernia—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, with which he can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Sontag's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply the wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the blood, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and avail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and avail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a *costive* state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agent of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted with the sale of them, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

Quincy, June 24.

Harvey Field.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—contains the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c. &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, for the New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The *Massachusetts Directory*, 1835.

The *Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America*, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer for an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c. with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty virtues over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 128 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, testifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do., SATINETTS, SALISBURY do., LYONS-KINS, MERINOS, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking SHOES.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Places; Oven Moulds; Boilers and Ash Dumps; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

For all orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 30.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.,
CHARLES BRECK,
ORIN P. BACON,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
WILLIAM H. HARRINGTON,
JAMES L. BAKER,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
N. B. OSBOURNE,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER.

VARIETY.

DREADFUL SUPERSTITION. The Rev. Richard Knill, the zealous agent of the London Missionary Society, at a meeting at Leeds last month, gave a thrilling and dreadful account of a superstition which has lately been discovered to prevail in a part of the Madras presidency, India, where the farmers are in the habit of fattening, and killing boys, and cutting their flesh from their bones while they are alive, and sending a piece of their flesh to each of their fields or plantations, that the blood may be squeezed out of it on the soil before the child dies; this being done with the view of making the soil more fertile! Twenty five boys, amongst the finest that could be found, were discovered by the British soldiery in one place, under the care of the priests, fattening for slaughter; and in another place fifteen were found! They were, of course, rescued, and put under the care of the collector; and it was believed the missionaries would take charge of the poor infants and bring them up in the Christian religion.

A GOOD OLD WOMAN. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that there is now living in a hut on the Washington Canal, about two miles above Georgetown, a colored woman, who is known to be one hundred and fourteen years of age. She lives entirely alone, and gives as a reason for doing so, that in all cases, where she has had any women live with her, she found they would drink spirituous liquors, and she preferred to stay by herself rather than have any one there that would get drunk. Her eyesight is nearly gone, but still her mental faculties appear but a little impaired. A great many people from Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, go to see her, with whom she freely converses about matters that took place one hundred years ago. Her memory is said to be astonishing, recollecting things that happened when she was a child equally as well as though they took place only a few days since.

THE DIFFERENCE. The great fire in New York two and a half years ago, was full four times as destructive as the late fire in Charleston. On the former occasion, the New York Charity Committee put forth an eloquent and touching appeal to the people of the Union for aid, and yet the entire contributions, exclusive of those made within the city of New York itself, amounted to less than fifteen thousand dollars—and the amount of those made from the south was less than two thousand. On the other hand, the contributions already made to the Charleston sufferers amount to upwards of seventy thousand dollars, and the greater portion of that amount is from the north. Shall we have any more dissertations upon northern penuriousness and hostility to the south?

COOL WATER. Speaking of cool water, the Philadelphia Ledger says:—“We can suggest a mode within reach of every person. Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water from this will carry off the heat from the water inside, and soon reduce it to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this practice is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers; the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water and holding it in the air, on a warm day. After doing this three or four times he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.”

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. Where will our sorrows receive such solace as in the bosom of our family? Whose hand wipes the tear from our cheek, or the chill of death from our brow, with the same fondness, as that of the wife? If the raging elements are contending without, here is shelter. If war is desolating the country, here is peace and tranquility. Blissful and happy hours that unite us together in sweet and holy companionship. I bid you a joyful welcome.

YOUNG MEN. Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life in a good business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one in favor of success of such a young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Let one who looks back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with abundance of means and trace them down to the present day; how many of these can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed, by their own boon companions with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON. Dear friends—There are three things I very much wonder at: the first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, bricks and clubs into fruit trees to bring down the fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at most of all, is that young men should be so unwise as to go after the women; if they would only stay at home the young women would come after them.

SOMNAMBULISM. One of the watchmen in New York, was arrested in the night by the sound of windows breaking. Looking up he saw a man hanging at a third story window, kicking against the one next below him. Cautiously entering the house, the watch, anticipating that it was a case of somnambulism, went to the room with an inmate of the house, and seized the man. After pulling him in, and considerable rubbing, he succeeded in waking him. He had dreamed that he was walking through the back door into the yard. Had he fallen, he must have been impaled on an iron fence below!

EXPERIMENTAL FACT. A curious experimental fact has lately been proved in Belgium. A bar of iron heated to a white heat, and exposed rapidly to the action of a strong forge bellows, becomes immediately so hot that it melts, and the liquidated matter is dispersed in the air, where it sparkles like a wire burnt in oxygen. In this manner, upwards of a pound of metal is dispersed. The same effect will also be produced if the bar, when heated to a white heat, be attached to a cord, and turned in water. The iron melts in the same manner, and escapes in luminous tangents.

CURRENT JELLY FOR SICKNESS. Pick your currants very carefully, and if it be necessary to wash them, be sure they are thoroughly drained. Place them in a stone jar, well covered, in a pot of boiling water. When cooked soft, strain them through a coarse cloth, add one pound of fine Havana sugar to each pound of the jelly, put into a jar, and cover as above. Or you may break your currants with a pestle, and squeeze them through a cloth. Put a pint of clean sugar to a pint of juice and boil it very slowly till it becomes rosy.

TO PRESERVE RASPBERRIES. Pick your raspberries in a dry day, just before they are fully ripe; lay them on a dish, beat and sift their weight in fine sugar and strew it over them. To every quart of raspberries take a quart of red currant jelly, and put to it its weight of fine sugar; boil and skim it well, then put in fine raspberries, and give them a scald. Take them off and let them stand for two hours—then set them on again and scald until they look clear.

CURIOUS FACT. If we listen, it is asserted, to the trotting of a horse or the tread of our own feet, we cannot but notice that each alternate step is louder than the other, by which we throw the sounds into the order of common time. But if we listen to the amble or canter of a horse, we hear every third step to be louder than the other two, owing to the first and third foot striking together. This regularity throws the sound into the order of triple time.

TRANSMISSION OF SOUND. It was mentioned in a late publication as something extraordinary that the tap of the finger, at one end of a log of wood, should be heard at the other end. This has long been known. The following account is more remarkable. There is a well in the Isle of Wight, (England) two hundred feet deep, and of twelve feet diameter, lined with smooth masonry. When a pin is dropped into it, the sound of its striking the water is distinctly heard.

RECIPE FOR THE CATARRH. Take the root of Sanguisorba Canadensis or Blood Root, dry it and beat it into a powder or fine snuff, mix it with the gum of camphor, and use it as a snuff when affected with the catarrh. This remedy has been proved to be efficacious in curing the disease, after being practised for several times, and can be recommended as an almost certain remedy.

TO PRESERVE MILK. It is said, that a little cold water put into the bottom of the milk pan before the milk is poured in, will preserve it a considerable time from souring. Some milkmen, we apprehend, have thought of that before.

MISCELLANY.

THE SILVER MINE.

In days gone by, there lived in the far-famed ‘Queen,’ a silver-smith, who had accumulated a large fortune by means which were known only to himself—and the devil. He was a regular built *Skylock*, and we well remember when a boy, to have incurred his wrath by accidentally bringing a ball in contact with his bow window and breaking a pane of glass; for with juvenile indiscretion, we received from him, a fine trouncing, being obliged, by a writ of *soc-ladurum*, to shell out a real Mexican—an article in those days that would keep a man from starving at least a month. But to our yarn. This silver-grinder waxed old and rich, and not a chick nor child had he to leave his spelter to, when he should ‘shuffle off the mortal coil,’ and prepare to settle a standing account he had with the other world; with which, however, we have nothing to do at present.

One day, while the old codger was reclining in his maple bottomed chair, looking over his old spectacles, and dreaming, doubtless, of some chemical process, by which he could, like alchemists of old, convert every thing he touched into gold, a low tap at his door aroused him from his lethargy, and expecting a fat customer, he quickly rose and opened it, when in stalked a six foot Buckeye, with a broad-brimmed wool hat, and a certain *je ne se quoi* in his manner, which plainly told that he was a backwoodsman, and knew no more about the world and the things in it, than a Malay Indian. After surveying *Skylock* for a minute, and the glittering case before him, he said:

‘Stranger, are you the feller what knows what’s silver?’

‘Certainly, sir, if twenty-five years working it can give me any knowledge of it.’

‘Well, so I thought, for so every body told me; and that’s the cause I’ve come forty-five miles through the mud and rain to see you,’ he said, at the same time laying down his beaver and bending his mastodon body in a slanting manner in a chair.

‘You know that I have baid up fifty acres of ground, in Butler county, and live on Snake Creek, just alongside the fork; wal, some of the ground was good, and some wasn’t, and some so poor that it wouldn’t raise yallar taters; wal, one day me and one of our people went a fishing in Snake Creek, and before we went, we went to dig some worms for bait, when Bill Black said let’s turn over this log, and I found this here piece, which the minister says looks like silver.’

The eye of the old man brightened, and extending his hand he took the uncouth lump, and wiping his specs, examined it with a trembling hand—quickly rose, and without noticing his guest, walked into another room, and returned in about five minutes.

‘You say you found this on your land?’

‘Yes, and there’s plenty more of it; for I have dug up sich lumps afore.’

‘Plenty of it, you say?’

‘Yes, lots of it!’

The old man remained in statu quo for some time, when an idea appeared to strike him, he said:

‘My dear friend, this resembles silver; if you will show me the ground you got it out of, I will decide upon it.’

‘Well, if you’ll get in that wagon out there, I’ll drive you there in a short time.’

‘Thank you, I’ll start immediately, for I want to know, for your satisfaction, the extent and quality of this ore.’

In they went, and off they drove, and early the next morning they arrived at Snake Creek, and the silver-smith was soon shown the identical spot where the lump was found; when, after carefully examining the ground, he said:

‘You say that you have dug up more of this stuff here?’

‘Sartin; jist wait till I get a pick-axe, and I’ll show you!’

The clod-hopper brought the pick and commenced digging, apparently without casting his eye on any particular spot—when lo! and behold! another lump of a large size comes up; and the old man trembles at the undoubted evidence of a mine of pure silver!

‘That’s not half; it’s all about here said his companion, moving off in another direction, and commenced, digging again. The silver-smith followed with a quick step, and the woodsman, after swiveling his pick for a short time, brought forth another lump—and still another! and took the old man around the field, and dug up the same stuff in every direction. This was enough to have satisfied Old Nick himself; and the old man at length said:

‘Young man, this stuff might be made of some value, by a person who understands smelting it, but it is of no value to you, and I would advise you to sell it.’

‘Yes, but it’s so poor ground that nobody’ll buy it.’

‘What did you originally give for it?’ said the old man.

‘Forty dollars.’

‘Well, I’ll tell you what I’ll do—I’ll give you one hundred dollars in silver.’

‘Well, now, that’s fair, I think; and I’ll just go and ask the old woman.’

He went into his cabin and returned in a minute, saying:

‘Stranger, I guess I won’t sell out, for there’s no more ground about here for sale, and the old woman says she won’t move away from her people.’

The silver-smith was fired with the prospect he had of clasp the rich treasure, and went

on offering the countryman more and more until he reached a thousand dollars. This appeared to work the fellow, and he walked in his cabin again, and shortly returned.

‘Can’t stand it, stranger; the old woman won’t say yes, and there’s no use in trying to make her.’

This only made the avaricious silver-smith more furious, and after expostulating for some time with the countryman, he said:

‘Go and tell your wife that I will give her two thousand dollars for this tract!’

He went again, and soon returned with a smile on his pliz, which plainly told the old man’s success.

‘Well, stranger, I’ll tell you what; the old woman says that if you will give her three thousand wheelers down, and let us live here until we can move, she’ll take it.’

‘Agreed!’ said the voracious silver-smith, and a contract was at once made—a bill of sale was drawn up by the squire—and a check on Nick Biddle given for the amount, which the countryman soon sold for the ready, and they parted—the silver-smith to the city, and the clod-hopper to his cabin.

Two days after the silver-smith returned with a host of miners, and commenced operations on a grand scale, but after digging for some hours without finding more lumps, a feeling of apprehension began to take hold of them; and the silver-smith grew pale, and trembling with fear and suspense, he walked straight to the woodsman’s cabin and inquiring for the countryman, found him seated quite contentedly by a large fire smoking his pipe.

‘Good morning sir—I have come, sir—I have had my men at work five hours, sir—and have found none of that ore you showed me!’

‘Well, now, do tell,’ said the countryman, there must be two lumps about—for I know I planted seven in all, and we only dug up five!’

The remainder may be better conceived than described.

WRATH DISARMED.

A man of my acquaintance, who was of a vehement and rigid temper, had many years since, a dispute with a friend of his, a professor of religion, and had been injured by him. With strong feelings of resentment, he made him a visit, for the avowed purpose of quarreling with him. He accordingly stated to him the nature and extent of the injury, and was preparing, as he afterwards confessed, to load him with a train of severe reproaches, when his friend cut him short by acknowledging with the utmost readiness and frankness, the injustice of which he had been guilty, expressing his own regret for the wrong which he had done, requesting his forgiveness, and proffering him ample compensation. He was compelled to say he was satisfied, and withdrew full of mortification that he had been precluded from venting his indignation, and wounding his friend with keen and violent reproaches for his conduct. As he was walking homeward, he said to himself to this effect—‘There must be more in religion than I have hitherto suspected. Were any man to address me in the tone of haughtiness and provocation with which I accosted my friend this evening, it would be impossible for me to preserve the equanimity of which I have been witness, and especially with so much frankness, humility and meekness, to acknowledge the wrong which I had done; so readily ask forgiveness of the man whom I had injured, and so cheerfully promise a satisfactory recompense. I should have met his anger with at least equal resentment, paid him reproach for reproach, and inflicted wound for wound. There is something in the religion which he professes, and which I am forced to believe, he feels; something which makes him so superior, so much better, so much more amiable, than I can pretend to be. The subject strikes me in a manner to which I have hitherto been a stranger. It is high time to examine it more thoroughly, with more candor, and with greater solicitude, also, than I have done hitherto.’ From this incident, a train of thoughts and emotions commenced in the mind of this man, which terminated in his profession of the Christian religion, his relinquishment of the business in which he was engaged, and his consecration of himself to the ministry of the gospel.—*Dr. Dwight.*

INDIAN CRUELITIES.

Ross Cox, in his adventures on the Columbia River, gives the following description of the tortures inflicted on one of the Blackfoot tribe of Indians by the Flatheads, by whom he was made a prisoner:—

‘Having been informed that they were about putting one of their prisoners to death, I went to their camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they had heated an old barrel of a gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on the legs, thighs, neck, cheeks and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand, joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties the wretched captive never winced, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part of which our interpreter translated as follows:—‘My heart is too strong. You do not hurt me. You can’t hurt me. You are fools. You do not know how to torture. Try it again. I do not feel any pain yet. You torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud, like little children. You are not brave; you have small hearts and you are always afraid to fight.’ Then addressing one in particular, he

said, ‘It was by my arrow you lost your eye;’ upon which the Flathead darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the bridge of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him; with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, ‘I killed your brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father.’ The warrior to whom this was addressed instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife in his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw scull, and bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrible appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. ‘It was I,’ said he to the chief, ‘that made your wife a prisoner last fall—we put out her eyes—we tore out her tongue—we treated her like a dog. Forty of our young warriors—’ The chieftain became incensed the moment his wife’s name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow’s heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings. Shocking however, as this dreadful scene was, it was so far exceeded by the atrocious cruelties practised on the female prisoners; in which, I am sorry to say, the Flathead women assisted with more savage fury than the men. I only witnessed part of what one wretched young woman suffered, a detail of which would be too revolting for publicity. We remonstrated against the exercise of such horrible cruelties. They replied by saying the Blackfeet treated their relations in the same manner; that it was the course adopted by all red warriors; and that they could not think of giving up the gratification of their revenge to the foolish and womanish feelings of white men.’

THE GLASS EYE.

The true emperor of Austria, Metternich the First, has but one eye; but this loss is so ingeniously compensated by a glass eye, that it is generally unknown, even in Germany. M. de Metternich, formerly a very handsome man, was still young when he lost the sight of his left eye in consequence of a disease. The globe of the eye remained entire, but dulled and without light. A skillful artist, whose talent and discretion were well paid, succeeded in covering this globe with a moveable envelope of enamel, perfectly like the right eye, with all its color and brilliancy. The envelope is affected by every motion of the globe of the eye, and the illusion is so perfect, that M. de Metternich was enabled to figure in all the Congresses, to pass his life in the world, and to marry twice without this secret having been discovered. A singular circumstance betrayed it to the public.

George IV. King of England, had expressed a desire to obtain for his gallery the portraits of all the sovereigns of Europe. His most distinguished painter, the celebrated Lawrence, was sent for this purpose to the Continent. Lawrence concluded that George IV. would be pleased to have the portrait of Metternich, were it only an appendage to that of the emperor Francis. He asked the permission of that prince, and obtained several sittings from him.

On one of these occasions, Lawrence observed that a ray of light fell directly on the left eye of M. de Metternich, and that the prince supported it without lowering the lid, and even without contracting his brow. He at first admired the eagle glance which could thus resist the sun, but fearing that such a position would finally fatigue the prince, he proposed him to change it. But M. de Metternich found himself comfortably seated, and preferred to remain where he was. Lawrence insisted several times upon the change, and was unable to comprehend the obstinacy of M. de Metternich, until the *valet de chambre* informed him, by a sign, that the left eye of the chancellor of Austria had nothing to fear from the sun.

TURNIPS.

Every farmer should provide an abundance of roots for his stock; they are a cheap feed, and keep stock in better condition than any other food; they do not exhaust the soil like other crops, and they are an excellent preparatory crop for grain. It is now too late for other crops than turnips, and every one who has not a large lot of roots growing should sow largely of turnips. The general rule among farmers, has been—

‘Sow your turnips the tenth of July, Whether it be wet or dry.’

The sooner the common English or white flat turnip is sown after the first July the better, if a large crop be desirable; though good crops have been obtained when sown as late as the twelfth, fifteenth or twentieth of this month. If turnips are sown late and get only one third or one half the usual growth, they keep better and are of fine quality for the table; but those who pay proper attention to raising turnips will want but a small part of their crop for table use, and all that are wanted for this purpose may be raised after early potatoes are dug. For this purpose the early garden stone turnip should be preferred, as it grows in less time, is handsomer, and of finer quality than the common white flat.

If any farmer has not already made preparation to raise a large lot of turnips, he may cut an early piece of grass and plough it up for that purpose; or he may take a piece of ground with a light crop of grass and plough it in for manure; he will not feel the want of the hay which he may obtain, as a good crop of turnips will generally be worth eight or ten times as much as a light crop of hay. Let a piece of new ground be well turned over, then manured

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS.

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTS, SALISBURY do, LYONS-KINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Undyed SHIRTINGS, SWEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; RED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL, FLOCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men’s Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women’s Kid and Leather Walking Shoes, Boys’, Misses’ and Children’s BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians’ Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. if

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To be taken in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiple and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. ly

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, J. Hunt’s Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the year 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

‘No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.’—*Troy Daily Whig.*

‘Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.’—*Boston Galaxy.*

‘It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.’—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

‘It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.’—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

‘No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.’—*Boston Daily Times.*

‘It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.’—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

‘Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.’—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

‘The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready runner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.’—*Albany Argus.*

‘The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.’—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. if

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 28. ly

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. if

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. if

and thoroughly harrowed so that the soil may become mellow and fine, and it will produce a good crop of turnips.

Some farmers will say that their manure is all used, and they have none for this purpose. There are but few who cannot, at this season, collect manure sufficient for dressing an acre or more; the manure made in the barn yard since planting, if thoroughly worked in with the soil, will be fine for this purpose; and it will be worth more for a crop next year, if worked into the soil now, than it will be if it is exposed to fermentation and the gasses passing off to waste, and is drenched with rains and its finest parts carried away; by these two wasteful processes the greatest part and the finest qualities of manure are wasted, and then, when almost the whole value is gone, it is called good old mellow manure. Many farmers will find around their buildings old rubbish, or rich earth that will serve as good manure for turnips, and its removal will add much to neatness, order and health. In many cases, a rich soil may be removed, that will make a valuable dressing; and its place, supplied, if necessary, with sand or gravel, which will be preferable.

Asbes, lime and salt are excellent manures for turnips, and prevent injury from insects. From five to fifteen bushels of salt are used to the acre in England with great advantage. It may be mixed with the manure, or sowed on the ground and harrowed in.

A PEDLAR TAKEN IN.

We have heard the story of a yankee pedlar which we believe has never been in print. In these days of speculation in timber land, where unfortunately, in some cases, trees have not yet begun to grow, if some of such holders do not eventually have to surrender their bonds with about the same profit as resulted from the pedlar's speculation, than our subtraction table needs revising.

After the close of the American Revolution, a tin pedlar with his general assortment of nicknacks, arrived in a village in the district of Maine, and called at the houses to dispose of his wares. After selling a few small articles to the lady of a house, who seemed to live in the midst of a blessing of children better covered with dirt than clothing, she declared her inability to purchase more for want of money.

But, marm, hav'n't you any rags? None to sell, sir.

Well, marm, said he, about returning to his cart, you seem to have plenty of little ones around you, won't you sell me one of them for tin ware?

What will you give, sir? Why, I'd give you ten dollars for one of them.

In good tin ware? O yes, marm, the best.

Well, sir, it is a bargain. She then handed one of the bare headed urchins to the pedlar, who, rather surprised that the offer was so readily accepted, yet feeling convinced that the mother would not part with her boy, placed him upon the seat of his cart and supplied the woman's demand for tin-pans, dippers, coffee pots, etc., until the sum of ten dollars was made up.

The pedlar yet feeling certain that the woman would rather make an effort to raise the sum than part with her boy—a sort of ware, by the way, in which he had no particular desire to deal) mounted his cart and seated himself by the side of the urchin, who seemed much tickled at the idea of taking a ride.

The reins were gathered up, and with an eye cast back at the house in the expectation of seeing the relenting mother coming forth to redeem her boy, his horse was started off at a slow pace. After proceeding a quarter of a mile, and casting many a wandering look behind—the pedlar began to repent of his bargain—and turned his horse.

The lady had just finished ornamenting her dresser with the brilliant bargain she had made, when a rap at the door turned her attention.

Good woman, I think your boy is not quite large enough. I guess you had better take him again and let me have the ware.

No, no sir, you have got him and you shall keep him. The bargain was a fair one, and you may be off with Dick as soon as you please.

Surprised at the woman's indifference about her boy—why marm, how can you think of parting with so young a child to an utter stranger who you do not know?

Oh, sir, we should like to sell off all our town paupers for ten dollars a head!

Dick was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the wheels and wares rattled, and the pedlar measured the ground at a much quicker pace than before—never after forgetting his pauper speculation.

A BONELESS ARM.

A worthy and industrious provision dealer, now thirty-six years of age, in his eighteenth year had the misfortune to have the right humerus fractured nearly in the middle, as we learn from the Boston Medical Journal. He was holding, under disadvantages, an enraged cow by the horns; in some unexpected movement of the unruly animal, both fell, and the bone of his right arm was broken in the fall. Under the care of a judicious surgeon, a re-union was favorably going on; but before the curative process had been completed, he accidentally had another fall, and broke open the old fracture again. Notwithstanding a most untiring devotion to the injured limb, the divided extremities would not adhere; and to the surprise of the medical attendant, the shaft of each part of the divided bone began to diminish in size, and shorten in length. By a gradual action of the absorbents, the whole of the arm bone, between the shoulder and elbow, was at length completely removed, and that too without any open ulcer, so that not a single vestige

of it was left. It has now been in this state for many years, and probably will remain so for life, as there never will be a disposition of bony matter again in that place, nor even a cartilaginous or a condensed ligamentous substitute, which will materially change it from the present singular condition.

He presents the spectacle of one short arm and one long one. The right fore arm and hand are of a size to correspond with the sound one on the left side, and, under certain circumstances, are equally as strong. Ordinarily the right arm swings hither and thither, like a thong with a weight at the extremity; for the fore arm and hand, with reference to the division above the elbow, constitute a pendulum, oscillating according to the movements of the body. Although it is impossible to push with the defective arm, he can draw a burden towards himself with it as strongly and tenaciously as with the other; and in so doing, the muscles are elongated, so that the arm is extended to its original length. When the resistance is removed, the muscles instantly shorten themselves about six inches. To show the perfect non-resistance of the apparatus of muscles, arteries, veins and nerves in the soft, boneless space, we saw him twist the palm of the hand, a short time since, twice round, which consequently presented the strange anomaly of having all the apparatus of the arm twisted like the strands of a rope. In that state the pulsations of the brachial artery and all its branches and ramifications could be felt under the finger, though passing in gyrations, like a winding stair-case, twice round the soft, unresisting fleshy mass.

Under any aspect in which this curiosity may be viewed, either by the anatomist or the philosopher, the resources of nature, and the admirable manner in which she conducts the concealed functions of a living body, are in the highest degree interesting.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Rev. Mr. Wolcott delivered a most interesting Address on the subject of Temperance in his church, last Sabbath evening. The degraded, wretched condition of the intemperate man was vividly described—his disconsolate wife and beggarly children seem to pass in vision before every hearer, and the awful retribution which awaits him beyond the grave, must have deeply impressed every soul present, whose heart was not of adamant. The Address was well written—the style pure, chaste and strong, and well delivered, with energy and pathos. The importance and necessity of all—of every man, woman and child taking a decided stand in favor of the cause of Temperance, was urgently inculcated. Surely, it is desirable to see such a thing take place. It is of the utmost importance that every young lady who is about forming a connexion for life, should deliberately and firmly decide, that she will receive the addresses of no young gentleman who is addicted to the use of ardent spirit. Let this be done, and intemperance would soon be at an end: And why should it not be done? Who are the greatest sufferers from intemperance? On whose head and heart does the withering curse that follows the intoxicating cup come down with the heaviest weight, the most overwhelming pressure? Is it not on the poor, pitiable, forlorn, heart-broken wife of the drunkard? Of all persons on earth, she is the one who suffers most from the use of alcohol. And if young females have any compassion upon their own sex—if they wish to soothe the aching head, and aching heart too—if multitudes who are now suffering the most excruciating pains, both bodily and mentally—if instead of planting their own future pillow with thorns of agony, and rending their own hearts with grief, when they may one day become wives and mothers, they wish for domestic tranquillity and happiness, for honor, respectability and usefulness, they are in duty bound, and they will, declare, that they will keep no company with him who meddles with the intoxicating draught. We say again, let such a stand be taken, and the foul monster dies—the most deadly foe to human happiness, expires. The unmarried females in the community can soon rid the land of one of its greatest scourges. Let them do their duty, and the language of one of the Apocraphal writers will be demonstrated to be true, 'Women are strongest.'

How much good might be accomplished could such an Address be delivered to as large an assembly once every month? It is matter of rejoicing to every friend of this noble, philanthropic, humane and patriotic cause, to have such a helper as Rev. Mr. W., come into the field where his aid is so much needed and can accomplish so much. It is hoped he will throw the Address into a pamphlet and print it, or, at least, let it be published in the Patriot. It would benefit many.

W. M. C.

For the Quincy Patriot.

SABBATH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

Delivered in the Railway Church, Milton, before the Congregation, on Sunday afternoon, July 15th, 1838, by WILLIAM B. DEGGAN, M. D.

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS—We live in a land of peace and prosperity; we enjoy blessings which other nations may in truth envy. The basis of these blessings, is civil and religious liberty—freedom of opinion—freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press. The right to choose our rulers, and remove them when they do wrong. Distinction and honor, fame and eminence, are founded on merit and talents alone. Our fathers achieved these for, and transmitted them to us, at the expense of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. Revered sires of the Revolution, how we honor your memories and glory in your deeds; and we are called not only to cherish them as our richest inheritance, but to hand them down unimpaired to our posterity. Education and religion are the pillars which sus-

tain human happiness. A republican government like ours, to be permanent, to resist the storms of human passion and ambition which hover over us, must have its resting place on the virtue and intelligence of the people; for all power in the machinery of a free government, is with and in the people. Intelligence in our land, is like the genial, vivifying rays of the sun in the firmament to the globe. As it rises in splendor and majesty, radiating its rays of light and heat on creation around us, we behold the salutary influences, in the growth, maturity and perfection of the vegetable kingdom, and in the expanse of happiness and beauty of the animal world. But as the solar orb recedes from earth, nature droops and seems forsaken; and when the king of day sinks in the western horizon, darkness not only spreads its mantle over earth, but even the soul of man is palsied in its noble powers, and is lost in that emblem of mortality—slumber. So it is with intelligence and virtue, united with pure and undefiled religion; let them blaze forth in purity and holiness, and we shall continue to the remotest ages of time, a happy, enlightened, self-governed people. But permit sin and ignorance to darken our land, and liberty will take its flight and wing its way forever from our view. Our nation would be a scene of anarchy or despotism. Heaven forbid that such should be the destiny of this land of freedom! Education is the only guarantee to the perpetuity of our liberties; but it must be blended with piety to be efficacious. The simple rudiments of learning, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., will not of themselves, warm the youthful heart, and quicken it to a love of devotion to God, and good will to man. Neither will literature and science, in a most refined and enlarged sense, do much more than make the head wiser, while they leave a vacancy in the heart. What is all the pomp and learning of the world without the spirit of Christ? nothing. Religion is the only finish to education, and without its benignant influence, the mind and heart are never conjointly disciplined in a solitary principle of good and useful knowledge. Sabbath schools first sprung into existence some fifty years since in Scotland. They are designed to unite a moral, with a religious education; to purify the heart as well as illumine the intellect; to teach the youthful mind the treasures of that best of books—the Bible. Yes, the Bible, that teaches us our duty to God, mankind and ourselves; that assures the mind of man will never die; and that we are heirs with Christ of eternal happiness. It teaches us to worship God in spirit and in truth; to love Him supremely; to be grateful for His favors and resigned to his dispensations; to trust his mercy and rejoice in his government. We are taught to dismiss all anxious cares and apprehensions, and, having employed the means which Infinite Wisdom has appointed, to leave the event with Infinite Goodness. The sacred volume teaches us to love our enemies, as far at least, as to abstain from revenge, and to render them offices of kindness when their circumstances call for our commiseration. It commands us to love our neighbors as ourselves; to forgive him when he has injured us; to bear with his infirmities and to excuse his follies, to weep with him in his distress; when he is in want to afford him our assistance, and to do to him as we should think it fit and reasonable that he should do to us. We are moreover taught in this blessed book, to govern our appetites and passions; to be chaste, humble, temperate, pure; and as much as possible to be like our Father in Heaven, whose character is an assemblage of every natural and moral perfection. Children are taught to reverence and obey their parents, and parents to love, instruct and provide for their children. Masters are taught lenity, and servants faithfulness; husbands conjugal fidelity and affection; wives the peculiar duties of their station, and the amiable virtues which adorn the sex and bless the marriage union. Rulers are commanded to exercise their authority for the public good; and persons in private life, not to withhold honor and submission from those, under whose wise and just administration, they lead quiet and peaceable lives. In a word, the affluent and the poor, the prosperous and the afflicted, the aged and the young, may all find their duty in the inspired volume, and the duties there enjoined are such as the enlightened reason of every man must approve. Sabbath schools are designed to set these truths clearly forth to pupils, by causing them to commit to memory in a sententious manner, some of the great truths, and moral precepts of divine revelation. The course to be pursued in this school, will be similar to sabbath schools of other places. The pupils will be furnished with books from a generous contribution of this society made a few weeks since. Short and easy lessons will be given to children according to their capacities for recitation; lessons, which will not be effaced from memory as long as life lasts. Portions of Scripture are thus engraven on their minds, which will be landmarks on the turbulent ocean of mature life. A prayer is offered by their teacher or pastor, and all join in a hymn of praise to the Father of all mercies. Can any one doubt that the little heart is not made better, that the chorus of infant voices which tune themselves to Heaven do not rise there before God's altar in pleasing acceptance? Have we not reason to believe that the seeds of virtue are sown in the bosom of youths who are destined to lead at adult age, in the affairs of their country, to fill places in the halls of legislature or councils of the nation? The purpose then of sabbath schools is to acquaint the rising generation with a knowledge of God, his commandments, his will, his requirements. Noble—noble objects, and worthy in their accomplishment of all praise! God will bless such labors; man will approve of them; and the world will be made better and happier by their fruit. We are about, my respected auditors, to revive the sabbath school in this place.

True, there are few in numbers, compared with other places, but these few should be precious in our eyes. No sectarian views will find their way in this school; they never should in sabbath schools. They will here be taught to read and study the Bible and then judge for themselves. Bring them, one and all, you that have children of proper ages, to this sanctuary on each Lord's day. You will never repent it, and you may have cause to rejoice in so doing in by-gone days. Religious societies, of all denominations, cherish sabbath schools; and well they may, for they are, in my opinion, nurseries of genuine piety. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it,' is the language of Scripture, and never was there a truer axiom. Parents of these little ones, if you desire the happiness of your children, teach them to love, honor and reverence their Maker. Tell them the God they worship is Wisdom, Goodness and Mercy themselves. That in loving Him and keeping His commandments there is great reward. Encourage them to read the Bible, and assist them in their Sunday school recitations. Teach them to be just, honest and good; and when you shall have slept in the tomb of your fathers, they will adhere to your sage counsels, and reverence and honor your memories.

I will now endeavor in a few words (for this address must be brief,) to show you to what extent sabbath schools have grown since their commencement in Scotland half a century ago. Many of the Christian societies over the European Continent, have sabbath schools with a large number of pupils in each. England and Scotland alone, can probably boast of an hundred thousand teachers and a goodly million of scholars, with ample and generous funds. They exist extensively in the western hemisphere. Even in Texas, that reputed land of lawless recreants and freebooters, Sunday schools have been established and are well attended at San Augustine, Nacagdoches, Houston, Washington and Independence. Our own country, fruitful in every effort to cultivate the head and heart, probably leads all others in her sabbath schools, and they are rapidly increasing in power and numbers throughout the United States. In 1824, the American Sunday School Union was formed at Philadelphia. Its objects are to concentrate the efforts of sabbath schools societies in the different sections of the country—to strengthen the hands of the friends of religious instruction on the Lord's day—to disseminate useful information—to circulate moral and religious publications in every part of the land—and to plant a Sunday school wherever there is a population. It embraces a majority of the Christian denominations in the United States, but not all of them. In order to accomplish the objects which it contemplates, the society employs a number of agents and missionaries. In a late report, it is stated, that in a year, twenty-one missionaries and agents had been employed for different portions of time in the west; nine in the south; and in the northern and eastern States, it has had at times, or permanently, fourteen agents employed. With respect to the number of Sunday schools in the United States, the returns are very imperfect. According to the register of the auxiliaries of the society, there are twelve hundred and fifty societies and schools bound to send an annual report to the central body. Of these, however, only one hundred and forty four have complied with the conditions on which they sustain the relation. These hundred and forty four reports give, as their present statistics, fifteen hundred and forty-two schools, sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty teachers, and one hundred and twenty thousand scholars. At this ratio there is over one million four hundred thousand pupils, and one hundred thousand sabbath school teachers, this moment in existence in our beloved country. One object of this society's operations consists in printing and circulating books; for which purpose, they have a large depository, at Philadelphia, and many branch depositories in other principal towns of the Union. In the report already referred to, it is stated (and I give the items to you, at least, as a matter of curiosity,) that the total volume of books sent to the depositories during the year, was \$34,959; the sales at Philadelphia, amounted to \$37,817; making the whole amount of publications thus disposed of, \$72,776; the actual receipts from sales, were \$31,189. The number of volumes of library books printed in this period, was 701,400; making forty-five millions and a half, nearly, of pages—of cards, infant school lessons, and other publications in sheets, 35,800 copies—of reading and elementary books, 17,000 volumes—of the Union Questions, 1,600,000 volumes—of the Sunday School Journal, 77,592 numbers—and of the Youth's Friend, in single numbers, 48,000. The total number of publications, of all kinds, is 1,004,552, equal to nearly seventy three millions of pages. During the preceding year, no fewer than 47 new works had been issued. The amount of the society's receipts for one year, was \$72,524. The great utility, therefore, of these institutions cannot be doubted, as all Christendom is in their favor.

Parents of this society, let me again invite you to encourage and patronize this little band of Sunday school scholars, by suffering the weekly presence of your children to all its ranks. The lessons they will receive will be deduced from the holy book of inspiration; these I know you will approve. Who can doubt the power of your parental love—strong as life itself? Who will dispute your happiness in their welfare? Need I tell you, that an immense responsibility rests on you in the culture of their minds and hearts. To God shall you give an account in the last day, and may it be with joy and not with sorrow. Teachers of this sabbath school, you have generously volunteered your services, to impart biblical instruction to the children of your friends and neighbors. Your

office is honorable before God and man for the labors and sacrifices it involves. Be faithful in the discharge of your responsibilities. They are performed aloof from the gaze or applause of mankind. The right hand scarcely knows the service of the left. As the love of God and of souls, can be your only adequate motive, so must His approbation be your sole reward. The tenure of your office is both voluntary and gratuitous. It is the offering of a free heart—it is the willing surrender of ease on the Sabbath, (occupied as I know you all are on week days), to be teachers of righteousness. Your boon will be in an approving conscience and the blessings of Omnipotence. Children and little ones composing this school, a few words to you and I will close.

The sabbath school of which you are members, is designed to make you wiser and better—to give you some just views of your Maker—his wonderful works, and his commands to us all, as revealed in the Bible—to show you the path of duty and the way to be happy. You are affectionately invited to be punctual in your weekly attendance here—to demean yourselves well—to respect your teachers, and be diligent in your lessons, that you may imbibe sentiments of piety, virtue, candor and humanity. Get information, get Christian instruction, for every thing is depending on the habits you now form in your youth. I never knew an habitual bad child that grew up a good man or woman. I never knew a truly good child to be wicked and depraved at adult age. I draw these inferences from observation and experience, for I have been seven full years, an instructor of youth, and have taught over one thousand and different pupils. Ever cherish in your hearts a sacred regard for truth and honesty. Integrity is the only right path to honor and wealth. Let it never be said of any one of you, he is a bad, dishonest, unfaithful child. When children arrive to that degree of wickedness that such things may be truly said of them, they are ruined and lost indeed. But how happy is that child, of whom it may be justly said, he loves and fears God; he is a friend to every body; he delights in doing good and making his parents and others happy; he never swears, never uses obscene language or tells an untruth; he may safely be entrusted with untold gold. Such a child will always be respected, and God will be his friend.

'Tis education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.'

The poet might have added, But piety and virtue alone improve the heart, Principles, that once implanted there, will ne'er depart.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1838.

THE WEBSTER DINNER.

This festival on Tuesday last, in Boston, in honor of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Senator in Congress, went off in excellent style. Governor Everett presided, and upwards of sixteen hundred persons dined in Faneuil Hall. Addresses were made by the Hon. Messrs. Peleg Sprague, Samuel T. Armstrong, Abbott Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, George Blake, James T. Austin, Samuel E. Elliott, Richard Fletcher, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport; Levi Lincoln, of Worcester; John Reed, of Barnstable; Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire; Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Menifee, of Kentucky; S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. The Hon. Mr. Webster and Gov. Everett, also, addressed the meeting. Several individuals who were invited, declined the honor. Hon. J. Q. Adams sent the annexed.

Quincy, July 21st, 1838.

FELLOW CITIZENS—On my returning to my residence in this place, I received your very obliging invitation of my attendance at the public dinner to be given on Tuesday next, in Faneuil Hall, to the Hon. Daniel Webster. Fully sympathizing with your gratitude for the eminent public services of that distinguished Representative of our native Commonwealth in the Senate of the Union—more especially those of the last session of Congress—it would have given me pleasure to unite with you in this civic celebration of them, and to add the testimony of my voice to the sense of them entertained by his fellow citizens of Boston. But the increasing infirmities of age, and a precarious state of health, have for some time past enjoined upon me to refrain from all personal attendance of public festivities, more suitable to an earlier stage of life, and a more vigorous capacity of enjoyment. I pray you therefore to accept, with my warmest good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of all the company, my excuse, and instead of my presence, the tender of the subjoined sentiment.

The Union—its boundaries—east, west, north, south—unaltered and inviolate.

I am, with great respect, gentlemen, Your obedient servant and fellow citizen, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Hon. S. T. Armstrong, who read the letter, then offered the following toast.

John Quincy Adams—The venerable Patriot and Statesman—the indomitable champion of the Rights of Man, and Woman too—manifesting in his youth the vigor of age, and in his age the vigor of youth.

MOVEMENTS IN DORCHESTER. An address was delivered in the Village Church, (Rev. Mr. Sanford's,) on Sunday evening last, by that gifted orator and indefatigable laborer in the cause of bleeding humanity and universal liberty, Henry B. Stanton, so says a correspondent. His words were as living coals, and his eloquence bore all things onward like an overflowing stream. The house was completely filled.

A meeting will be held at the Methodist Chapel, on the first day of August ensuing, on account of the emancipation of four hundred and sixty-two thousand slaves, which is to take place on that day in some of the West India Islands. Let the friends of suffering humanity and of universal freedom, whose philanthropy is not bounded by, or confined within, any geographical lines, see that they attend. Services at half past seven, eve.

THE MILK SICKNESS. A disease called milk sickness has been exceedingly fatal in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, for some time past. It seems to be equal in malignancy to the cholera, and has cut off hundreds of the inhabitants. The Governor of Kentucky has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the origin of the disease, that it may be prevented.

STARTLING FACTS. It was stated at a School Convention, that there are a million in the United States that have not the common school education within their reach, not include those who do not use the only those who are not in the vicinity of a they can attend. And from this uneducated thousand are annually added to the list of United States. These facts were obtained examination in every State in the Union. A fleeting mind, who knows how much the our free institutions, depends upon the people, these are rather alarming. Fifty thousand annually added to the numbers, besides the numerous foreigners yet the polls, who are uneducated, ignorant, not to act, but to be acted upon—these are chimes subject to the direction of spirits. Hence we may see the very pressing need something effectual for the improvement of schools. We must do something, or we will have no more value above price—our free gov-

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA. Philadelphia, as we learn from the Ledger, bitten by a rabid dog, about a month since, very sick after having drunk a bucket of rapidly and violently did the hydrophobia cease upon him, that as he was halting he had bitten the flesh off his fore leg, and wherever else his halter allowed him self. His agony is described as so it would take a piece of flesh clear out, and mouthful after mouthful was torn out, during the piteous moanings of, while his teeth would snap together so plainly for some distance. He, however, so furious that he broke from his halter round the stable, until through fear that out, and to end his misery, he was hum in the head. We understand that his usually driven with him in a hack, was same dog about the same time, and it is same horrid results will follow with him.

TEXAS. The President of the United States his proclamation confirming of entered into by the authorities of Texas, government of the United States, where eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty appropriated by the former as an indemnity and detention of the brigz Pocket and for the injuries sustained by American consequence thereof. It is agreed that above named is to be paid at the city year from the eleventh of April, 1838, Convention, in silver or gold, with interest, to such person as the United States to receive the same.

HAYTIAN COMMISSIONERS. The Haytians who have gone to France in previous Convention lately concluded between Hayti have been received with great attention. A dinner was given them by Mr. Dutro, founder of the French abolition society, present Messrs. Passy, Odillon, Barre Remusat and other distinguished politicians. The decorations of the room were the Hayti, and the portraits of Boyer and Commissioners returned thanks for them, in language, says the Constitution, dignified and patriotic.

DREADFUL CASUALTY. As a young in one of the factories in Nashua, was weaving room adjusting some machine caught by a band, and he was carried drum which revolves at the rate of one twenty five times per minute. The coming in contact with the ceiling, we were like an egg shell, scattering the of the skull around the room; one leg arms were reduced to a complete jelly, body dreadfully mangled. The sufferer utter one heart rending shriek, and in

SAD ACCIDENT. The Keene Son's and accident recently occurred in Jaffrey, be a warning to children. It seems to twelve years old, who attended the distance from that village, having arrived before any of the other scholars attempted to enter the house by a path which she reached by the aid of a beam against the building. As she was climbing down, she caught her by the neck, and in this situation she was discovered mates.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE. Two be the other seventeen years of age, apparently, in Philadelphia, being at work of iron just taken from the forge, the walked to the other boy, and ran through the fleshy part of his thigh. ately conveyed to the Hospital, where low and dangerous state. The aggression as to the cause of the horrid cause he did not strike straight! He

MACARELL. The Newburyport Fish sel has recently returned from a trip after mackerel, which after expending of bait, had neither caught nor seen a During the cruise they spoke a vessel, as unsuccessful as their own. By this that this fish were very scarce, as on they passed over, the last year they

SNUFF AND TOBACCO. The Emperor declared that an excise duty shall be and tobacco throughout the empire for ary, 1839. The excise duty, accordingly of the Minister of Finance, will, eighty million roubles. The Emperor a desire that this money should be ap struction of railroads, and establishing nications by water.

TO SALEM IN HALF AN HOUR. T ly all laid on the Eastern Railroad, and it will probably be in readiness to in about three weeks, when the jour Boston, will be made in thirty minute fifteen.

office is honorable before God and man for the labors and sacrifices it involves. Be faithful in the discharge of your responsibilities. They are performed aloof from the gaze or applause of mankind. The right hand scarcely knows the service of the left. As the love of God and of souls, can be your only adequate motive, so must His approbation be your sole reward. The tenure of your office is both voluntary and gratuitous. It is the offering of a free heart—it is the willing surrender of ease on the Sabbath, (occupied as I know you all are on week days,) to be teachers of righteousness. Your boon will be in an approving conscience and the blessings of Omnipotence. Children and little ones composing this school, a few words to you and I will close.

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THE MILK SICKNESS. A disease called milk sickness has been exceedingly fatal in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, for some time past. It seems to be equal in malignancy to the cholera, and has cut off hundreds of the inhabitants. The Governor of Kentucky has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the origin of the disease, that it may be prevented.

STARTLING FACTS. It was stated at a late Common School Convention, that there are a million of children in the United States that have not the means of a common school education within their reach. This does not include those who do not use the means, but only those who are not in the vicinity of schools which they can attend. And from this uneducated mass, fifty thousand are annually added to the list of voters of the United States. These facts were obtained from close examination in every State in the Union. To the reflecting mind, who knows how much the perpetuity of our free institutions, depends upon the intelligence of the people, these are rather alarming facts. Here are fifty thousand annually added to the number of free electors, besides the numerous foreigners yearly coming to the polls, who are uneducated, ignorant, and fit subjects not to act, but to be acted upon—they are mere machines subject to the direction of aspiring demagogues. Hence we may see the very pressing necessity of doing something effectual for the improvement of common schools. We must do something, or endanger what we most value above price—our free government.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA. A horse in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Ledger, which was bitten by a rabid dog, about a month since, was taken very sick after having drunk a bucket of water, and so rapidly and violently did the hydrophobia spasm increase upon him, that as he was haltered in the stall, he had bitten the flesh off his fore legs, shoulders, and wherever else his halter allowed him to reach himself. His agony is described as so intense that he would take a piece of flesh clear out, at every attempt, and mouthful after mouthful was torn out in quick succession during the piteous moanings of the poor beast, while his teeth would snap together so as to be heard plainly for some distance. He, however, soon became so furious that he broke from his fastening, and raved round the stable, until through fear that he would break out, and to end his misery, he was humanely knocked out in the head. We understand that his mate, the horse usually driven with him in a hack, was bitten by the same dog about the same time, and it is feared that the same horrid results will follow with him.

TEXAS. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation confirming of a Convention entered into by the authorities of Texas and the Government of the United States, whereby the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is appropriated by the former as an indemnity for the capture and detention of the briggs Pocket and Durango, and for the injuries sustained by American citizens in consequence thereof. It is agreed that the money above named is to be paid at the city of Houston, a year from the eleventh of April, 1838, the date of the Convention, in silver or gold, with interest at six per cent. to such person as the United States may appoint to receive the same.

HAYTIAN COMMISSIONERS. The Haytian Commissioners who have gone to France in pursuance of the Convention lately concluded between France and Hayti have been received with great attention at Paris. A dinner was given them by Mr. Dutroue, one of the founders of the French abolition society, at which were present Messrs. Passy, Odillon, Barrot, Las Casas, Remusat and other distinguished politicians. Among the decorations of the room were the national flag of Hayti, and the portraits of Boyer and Petion. The Commissioners returned thanks for the honors paid them, in language, says the *Constitutionnel*, equally dignified and patriotic.

DREADFUL CASUALTY. As a young man employed in one of the factories in Nashua, was engaged in the weaving room adjusting some machinery, one leg was caught by a band, and he was carried round a large drum which revolves at the rate of one hundred and twenty five times per minute. The back of his head coming in contact with the ceiling, was crushed as it were like an egg shell, scattering the brains and pieces of the skull around the room; one leg and both his arms were reduced to a complete jelly, and his whole body dreadfully mangled. The sufferer was heard to utter one heart rending shriek, and instantly expired.

SAD ACCIDENT. The Keene Sentinel states that a sad accident recently occurred in Jaffrey, which should be a warning to children. It seems that a young girl, twelve years old, who attended the school at a short distance from that village, having arrived in the morning before any of the other scholars or the teacher, attempted to enter the house by raising the window, which she reached by the aid of a beam of wood placed against the building. As she was climbing in, the window fell—caught her by the neck, and strangled her. In this situation she was discovered by her school mates.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE. Two boys, one twenty, the other seventeen years of age, apprentices to a blacksmith, in Philadelphia, being at work on a sharp piece of iron just taken from the forge, the eldest deliberately walked to the other boy, and ran the hot instrument through the fleshy part of his thigh. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies in a very low and dangerous state. The aggressor, when questioned as to the cause of the horrid act, replied, 'Because he did not strike straight.' He has fled.

MACKEREL. The Newburyport Herald says a vessel has recently returned from a three week's cruise after mackerel, which after expending several barrels of bait, had neither caught nor seen a single mackerel. During the cruise they spoke a vessel from Cape Cod, as unsuccessful as their own. By this we should infer that this fish were very scarce, as on the very ground they passed over, the last year they took an abundance.

SMUT AND TOBACCO. The Emperor of Russia has declared that an excise duty shall be imposed on snuff and tobacco throughout the empire from the first January, 1839. The excise duty, according to the calculation of the Minister of Finance, will yield an income of eighty million roubles. The Emperor has expressed a desire that this money should be applied to the construction of railroads, and establishing steam communications by water.

TO SALEM IN HALF AN HOUR. The rails are nearly all laid on the Eastern Railroad, as far as Salem, and it will probably be in readiness to receive the cars in about three weeks, when the journey to Salem from Boston, will be made in thirty minutes, and to Lynn in fifteen.

BOWING THE KNEE. At the last session of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New England, a plan of pacification was adopted, whereby the members are to avoid and abandon all participation in abolition movements as connected with the Church. It has also been adopted by the Maine and New York Conferences, and it is thought the New Hampshire Conference will take the same course.

PENSIONS. A late law of Congress provides, that the widows of those who were in the Revolutionary army, and who were married before January, 1794, and are now widows, shall receive a pension for five years from March 4th, 1836, equal to the pay or pension to which their husband would have been entitled, if living, under the Act of 7th June, 1832.

THE EXPRESS-MAILS. The Post Road Bill passed both Houses, after striking out the section which directed the abolition of the Express Mails. These mails will of course continue for another year, unless the Postmaster General himself shall order otherwise.

MINISTER OF TEXAS. The Houston (Texas) National Banner states that the President of Texas has appointed Peter W. Grayson, Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic, near the Government of the United States, in the place of Memucan Hunt, resigned.

P. S. Mr. Grayson, while on his journey to Washington, committed suicide at Lexington, Ky.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY. A provision has been made by Congress, for indemnifying the State of Maine for expenses incurred in consequence of the imprisonment of Messrs Greely and Baker by the British authorities of New Brunswick.

WEBSTER'S CASE. Daniel Webster has been presented by the citizens of Erie, Pa., with a cane made from a piece of the timbers of Commodore Perry's Flag ship at the battle of Lake Erie. It has on it the following inscription:—

'The Hon. Daniel Webster, the defender of the Constitution and the citizen of the Union—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable—Our Country, one Constitution, one Destiny.'

Mr. Webster made an appropriate reply to the letter accompanying this present.

A GOOD SIGN. There are five houses for public worship in this town, all of which have been erected within the last ten years. Besides, there is preaching regularly at the large building, formerly occupied as a tavern, near Neponset Bridge; and, probably, the greater part of the congregation at the Railway Meeting House, (which stands in Milton) is composed of people from this place. Surely, we are a church-going people. We hope these numerous ministers, churches and societies will 'provoke each other to love and good works.'

BAPTIST CHURCH. The Baptist Meeting House, recently erected at Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) will be opened with appropriate religious services on Wednesday next, the first of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Phillips, Charlestown.

PURENOLOGY. Mr. Fowler closed his course of Lectures last evening. They have been well attended. We shall say more on this subject hereafter.

NOTICES.

The third service at the Episcopal Church will, hereafter, take place at half past seven o'clock. The Lecture to-morrow evening will be on that important subject—SACRED MUSIC.

The Norfolk Association of Congregational Ministers will hold their next Quarterly Meeting, in Hanover, at the house of Rev. Mr. Duncan, on Tuesday, 31st inst.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next meeting at Medway, in Rev. Dr. Ide's Meeting House, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Delegates from the several Town Societies are affectionately invited to attend, and all others interested in the great object of Emancipation. The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock, to attend to special business of the Society.

D. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCH-LESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. James L. Kennedy to Miss Helen M. Clark.

DIED.

In this town, yesterday, James Monroe, son of Mr. Seth Spear, aged 7 years.

In Weymouth, Mr. Charles Blanchard, aged 37.

In Hingham, Mrs. Catharine C. A. Whiton, aged 19.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah, widow of Samuel R. Miller, Esq., aged 65.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for *Advertising or Job Work*, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 25. 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK SS. Quincy, July 24th, 1838.
TAKEN on sunday Write re Nathan Josselyn of said Quincy, Shipwright, and will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to provisions of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 90, at the Ship Yard at Quincy Point, of said Josselyn (so called) in Quincy, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July current, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, a large quantity of Bar Iron, Steel, etc.; Blacksmith's Tools; 1 Ship Keel, Ship Timber, Oak and Pine Plank, lot of Ribbons, Blocks and Rigging, Sea Coal, 2 sets Bedsteads, Grindstone, lot Trunnels, Brig's Cap, Horse Sled, Launching Ways, pair of Wheels, together with a large number of other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sh. ff.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by either of the Selectmen, for Building an Ox Cart, until Monday, July 30th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, of the following dimensions, viz:—The body seven and a half feet long, four feet wide, two and one-half inches high, an Oak bottom two inches thick, iron axletree two and a half inches, six staples on each side for the reception of stakes, tire five inches wide and five-eighths of an inch thick. The cart to be made of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner.

N. B. The Selectmen are requested to meet at the new School House, in the West District, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.

Quincy, July 25.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc.

Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers. CABLE HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25. 1f

Pews at Auction.

THE remaining Pews in the Methodist Chapel, at Quincy Point, will be offered for sale on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon. Persons desiring to hire Pews can be accommodated by applying to either of the Building Committee. CHAS. A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Quincy, July 21.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10. 1f

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction will be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

List of Letters,

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1838.

A. Atwood Amos Libby David

B. Atkinson Willington A. Alden Elmina Miss

C. Brockway Thomas Beale & Co. H. Burrell Susan Mrs.

D. Bonfield Joseph Elder Bass George

E. Babcock Josiah Rickford Raiselle Bradley C. C.

F. Cleverly John 2 Cook Philander P.

G. Cushing Sarah Mrs. Carr John

H. Callaghan Patrick Crosby Martha J. Mrs.

I. Dearborn Horatio Dearborn John

J. Dexter E. J. Farnum David

K. Glover Horatio N. Harris Thomas E. 3

L. Hall Thomas B. Hall Charles C. Hammon Josiah

M. Jenness Mary Miss Quincy, July 7.

N. DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

O. Quincy, July 7. 3w

List of Letters,

Remaining at Post Office, Weymouth, July 1, 1838.

A. Bates William Bowditch William

B. Burrell Thomas Bates Elijah Capt. 2

C. Ball H. W. Burrell Ansel

D. Blanchard J. H. Barnard Edward

E. Clapp Adoram Reed Thomas

F. Richardson Thomas Ryley Joseph

G. Dyer Sarah Mrs. Damon John W.

H. School Committee Smyth Capt.

I. Salisbury Andrew Shaw Philip

J. Shaw Nathaniel & Co. Thayer Abraham

K. Thayer Nehemiah Torrey Naman

L. Tirrell Quincy A. Tirrell Noah 2

M. Vining Martin Vining Daniel H.

N. White Jonathan Wallace William V.

O. JAMES WHITEMORE, Postmaster.

Weymouth, July 7. 3w

Nathaniel N. Hunt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL N. HUNT,

late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of May last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of Fisher A. Kingsbury, in Weymouth, on the last Saturdays of the months of June, August and September, at four of the clock on each of said days.

Dated this fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

MINOT THAYER, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, } Commissioners.

June 16. 6w

Store to be Let.

THE Store open to Washington and Hancock Streets, near the Hancock House, Quincy.

The subscriber also offers to sell the remaining stock of GOODS in said store, (in small or large quantities,) at the lowest cash prices, consisting of Family Groceries, Men's Boots and Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Ladies' Shoes, etc., etc.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

Quincy, June 2. 1f

Citizens of New England.

THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS recently introduced to the citizens of the United States by the North American College of Health, having met with an unparalleled sale in the city of Philadelphia, owing to their highly efficacious nature in the CURE of most of the diseases to which the human system is subject, the undersigned, General Agent for the College, has been instructed to make speedy arrangements for their immediate introduction throughout the New England States.

In conformity with this instruction, arrangements are now in progress to open an office in Boston for the sale of the same and as a General Depot for their distribution throughout the New England States.

The office will be opened in a few days, at which time the great virtues and efficacy of the Indian Purgative Pills will be fully set forth to the community.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,

Principal Office North American College of Health,

Philadelphia, June 23rd, 1838.

Persons desiring of obtaining an Agency for the sale of the above Medicine in any of the towns in New England, will please address a letter to the undersigned, stating their business, etc.

SAMUEL H. BROWN,

Agent for New England States.

Boston, July 7. 1f

Flour, &c.

Now landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal,

100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN.

Quincy, July 7. 1f

Hair Cutting & Shaving.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Brierley and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, with their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL LEE PAGE.

Quincy, June 16. 1f

Lightning Rods.

THE subscribers are prepared to erect Lightning Rods on Houses, on the improved plan, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.

Quincy, June 16. 1f

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and J. have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES,

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRIGES, HOLDER TASSELS, TIFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14. 6m

Commonwealth Massachusetts.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, June 23, A. D. 1838.

AN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS,

late of Quincy, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Charles Francis Adams of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Isaac Hall Adams of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, the Executors therein named:

Ordered, That the said Charles F. and Isaac H. notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838; by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

July 14. 3w

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate *Rolling Mills*, on Codding Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14. 1f

Carpenters' Planes.

AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc.

BRIELEY & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2. 1f

To Let.

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient to the wharves for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular

POETRY.

STANZAS.

The sun is in the west,
The stars are on the sea,
Each kindly hand I've pressed,
And now farewell to thee.
Our cup of parting's o'er,
'Tis the darkest I can sip;
And I've pledged them every one,
With my heart and with my lip.
But I came to thee at last,
That in sadness we might throw
One look, o'er the past—
Together, ere I go.

I met thee in my spring,
When my heart was like the fly,
That on its airy wing,
Sports the liveliest summer by.
I loved thee with the love
Of a wild and burning boy;
Thy being was unweave
With my grief and with my joy;
Thou wert to me a star

In the silence of the night,
A thing to see from far,
With a fear and a delight.

The hour of joy is gone,
When man and man depart;
The deep-wrung hand alone,
May tell the anguish'd heart.

No tear may stain the eye,
And their parting look must be
Like the stillness in the sky
Ere the storm hath swept the sea.

But when we say farewell
To her we love the best,
One bitter tear may swell
Nor shame the stoutest breast.

I would not that my name
Should ever meet thine ear,
I have smiles for men's acclaim,
For their censure not a fear.

Nor would I, when thy home
Looks joyously and bright,
That the thought of me should come,
To sadden thy delight;

I would dwell a thing apart
For the spirit to decay—
A brightness on thy heart—
A shadow on thine eye.

When the wine-cup circles round,
I will quaff it with the rest,
But thy name shall never sound
At the revel or the feast;

But he who shares my heart,
When the banquet hall is lone,
In one deep cup, ere we part,
We will pledge thee, lovely one.

Thy name I'll murmur then
With a prayer, if heaven allow,
That I meet thee once again,
As close as I do now.

Beloved one, farewell!
And though no hope be given,
Thy name shall be a spell
To turn my thoughts to heaven,

And thy memory to me,
What the dew is to the rose;
It shall come as gratefully
In the hour of my repose;

It shall be what it has been,
A lamp within a tomb,
To burn, though all unseen—
To light, though but a gloom.

When the shade is on thy dwelling,
And the murmur on thine ear;
When the breeze is round thee swelling
And the landscape dark and dear;

When no lover is beside thee,
To flatter and to smile;
When there be none to guide thee,
And many to beguile;

When withered is the token,
And all unlik'd the chain,
With a faith, unward'd, unbroken,
I may kneel to thee again.

ANECDOTES.

MARCH OF MIND. An honest farmer in the state of Pennsylvania, married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning. "You must," said he, "have a hole through the solid earth, and chuck in a mill stone, and she'll tell you to a shaving how long the stone will be gone clean threw. She has learnt kintistry and cocknology and talks a heap about ox hides and comical infinities. I used to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I expired, howsoever, she told me that she knewed better, she told me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin! ox gin and high gin! My stars! I'm a tumble down toe towal temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life.

PROGRESS OF AMALGAMATION. Two black chamber-maids residing in adjoining buildings in New York, a short time since popped their woolly pates simultaneously out of two rear windows, when after the usual salutations "oh de maxin," the following conversation ensued:—"Wen hab you seen Dinah Jackson?" "Why lub you soul, Dinah married!" "Pshaw! law! you don't tell me so? Whoa she marry!" "I hadn't lan't de name—but he's an Irishman!" "Lud had ma'ey on us! what de world de comin' to? What a strong stomach Dinah must hab!"

OBEYING ORDERS. A plough-boy left his work and went home during a gentle sprinkle of rain, when his master told him that he should not leave his work till it rained downright. A few days after, the boy stayed all day, and returned home at night drenched with rain. His master asked why he did not return home before, to which he replied, "but you zed I shouldn't come home vor it rained downright, but it was aslant all day long."

A MOTHER'S THREAT. A married lady found her two sons quarrelling, and in the hope of putting an end to their difference, uttered the following threat:—"You young rascals, if you don't desist directly, I'll tell both your fathers."

SAILOR VEXATILITY. A son of Neptune said the other day to a brother tar, "Jack, you never caught me in a lie in your life." "Very true, but I have chased you from one lie to another all day."

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonsetter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past cure, and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of phlegm, and was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Susanna S. Marsh.

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Gravestones, and all ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings. Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brands, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A fine elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.
Quincy, Apr. 21.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, auburn, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOK-SELLING and BOOK-BINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public, the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss of this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion of the cases, a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned; Holzner's; Fain's Rubber Band; multi in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beane, some months since, of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Yours, truly,
Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unwelcome. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, colds, head aches, and all the various fluids, unhealthily appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. This inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory character. The natural action of the bowels is lost, and frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards have the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c, etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, &c, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as the others can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creed and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Price of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we are abundantly caused to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, testifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.
Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet on Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, May 5.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of reasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON, SATINETTS, SALISBURY, LYONS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Leather and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Thicker Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also, a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cast NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boilers and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms of dyspepsia, as persons have obtained unwelcome benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, should attest its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR.,
Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,
Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
East Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,
East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER,
Hox S. A. TURNER,
South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,
Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,
New York City.
FREDMAN HUNT,
141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER.

VARIETY.

GAMING IN THE WEST. The Grafon (Illinois) Backwoodsman has an article on the prevalence of gaming on board the steamers in the western rivers. It records the deaths of several individuals in an unaccountable manner; and relates a case similar to that which has lately been going the rounds, of a free negro who gambled away his freedom, and is now a slave. The following extract shows a state of morals almost too depraved for belief. Numbers have come to the west, taken passage on board of a boat, and never been heard of again. In repeated instances within the last few years, letters have been addressed to us from a distance, with anxious inquiries for a friend, from whom no tidings had come since he was on the point of embarking on board of a boat. It was feared that he had fallen overboard, or died on the passage, and we were implored in the most affecting terms to seek intelligence of his fate. Our earnest endeavors in most instances have proved unavailing. Could the deep and turbid waters of our rivers reveal their secrets, they would tell but too often the long silence of those absent friends. The midnight gambling, the fierce quarrel, the drink, the sullen plume of the ghastly, disfigured corpse, with heavy weights attached, all follow in quick succession, and with the unerring certainty that effect follows cause.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING BOOTS AND SHOES. A man in New York has invented a new way of manufacturing boots and shoes, which is thus partially described—

First—The whole lower portion, or sole and insole of the boot or shoe, is made with but one seam, instead of two, as at present; thus increasing the facility and durability of the manufacture. Secondly—The boots and shoes are much more beautiful in appearance during their whole wearing, in consequence of the upper leather being turned from under the foot and inserted in a peculiar channel cut in the insole which prevents the upper leather both from cracking and wrinkling, and thus increasing the value without enhancing the cost of the article. Thirdly—By dispensing with the insole, the boot or shoe is rendered far more easy to the foot, thus preventing corns and bunions; and there being no welt requiring scraps to fill up the hollow space between the sole and insole which is now occasioned by the welt, the part on which the foot rests does not become irregular and uneven, nor is the sole so soon thrown out of place and unequally worn away.

SINGULAR WILL. An inhabitant of Montgailard, in France, left the following testament: 'It is my will that any one of my relations who shall presume to shed tears at my funeral shall be disinherited; he, on the other hand, who shall laugh the most heartily, shall be the sole heir. I order, that neither the church nor my house shall be hung with black cloth; but that on the day of my burial, the house and church shall be decorated with bowers and green boughs. Instead of the tolling of bells, I will have drums and fifes. All the musicians of Montgailard and its environs shall attend the funeral with hunting tunes, waltzes and minuets.' This will created the more surprise, as the deceased had always been denominated by his family a misanthrope, on account of his gloomy and reserved character.

OSTEOTOMETER. An ingenious machine called the osteotometer, has been invented in Wurzburg, and exhibited in St. Petersburg, where it has met the approbation of scientific surgeons, and of the emperor. It is intended for the purpose of setting bones which have been fractured or dislocated, an operation which it performs in a very handsome manner, giving much less pain to the patient than the pulling, and hauling, and twisting, and jerking process which is in general use.

AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE. A new lip has been ingeniously formed and placed on a boy in Scotland. He cut a portion of skin from the boy's neck and bringing it up stitched it neatly to the adjacent skin, so as to form a substitute for the lip he had lost.

MISCELLANY.

THE TWINS.

A few years since, a man and his wife arrived in the town of M——, New York, as permanent residents. They were young, lately married, and their prospects for the future were bright and cheering. They purchased a farm in M——, which was then a new country, and had happily spent two or three years in this situation, when, by a mysterious providence, the young man was called from this world. With his surviving widow, he left two lovely twin infants, to deplore a loss which time could not retrieve. The widow sought comfort in vain from the limited circle of her acquaintance. There were no ministers of the gospel in that region to direct her to the great source of comfort, nor was there a pious friend who could guide her trembling footsteps to the cross of Jesus. But she went to her Bible, and by the assistance of the Spirit of truth, found that consolation which a selfish world can neither bestow nor taste. She mourned indeed a husband who was no more, but she was cheered by the hope that God would protect her and hers. She wept over the innocent babes, and resolved that while she lived, they should never need a mother's care. As they grew up, she endeavored to teach them the first principles of religion; but they received only her instructions. One week after another rolled away—one Sabbath after another dawned upon the wilderness, but they brought none of its privileges. The wilderness had never echoed with the sound of the church going bell. The solitary places had never been gladdened by the sound of the footsteps of him who proclaims glad tidings of great joy. The feeling mother clasped her little boys to heraching bosom, and sighed and wept for the opportunity of taking them by the hand, and leading them up to the courts of God. In the days of her childhood she had possessed great advantages, and she now mourned that her babes could only receive instruction from her lips. Alas! no man of God came to instruct, to cheer, to gladden the bosom of her, who, for years had never heard the whispers of love from the servants of her Savior.

When the little boys were five years old, and before they were old enough to be sensible of their loss, a consumption had fastened upon their tender parent, and she was soon encircled in the cold arms of death. She steadily watched the certain issue of her disease, and even in her last moments, commended her children to Him, who is 'a Father to the fatherless.' A few moments before she expired, she kissed her little boys, who wept, almost without knowing why, on feeling the last grasp of the clay-cold hand of their mother. 'It is hard,' said she to a neighbor who was present, 'it is hard for a mother to leave two such helpless babes without friends, and without any one to protect them; but I leave them in the hands of God, and I do believe he will protect them. My last prayer shall be for my poor, destitute orphans.'

After the death of their mother they were received into the house of a neighbor—a poor widow. In less than a year, one of them was stretched beside his mother beneath the sod. About this time a pious young lady arrived in the place. She too was an orphan, but was not comfortless. It was her first inquiry how she could do good to spiritually destitute villagers around her.

In the course of one of her afternoon walks she met a little boy straggling by the side of the road. There was something in his countenance which excited interest at once, though he was exceedingly ragged. The young lady was struck with his appearance and immediately entered into conversation with him.

'What is your name, my little boy?' said she gently. 'James.' 'Where do you live?' 'With widow Parker, just in the edge of the wood, there, in that little log house; can't you see it?' 'But is widow Parker your mother?' 'No, I had a mother last year, and she loved me. She used to take care of me and of my brother John. She made our clothes, and taught us to say our prayers and catechisms. Oh! she was a most good mother!' 'But where is your mother?' said the lady, as soothingly as possible. 'Oh, Madam, she is dead! Do you see that grave-yard yonder?' 'Yes.'

'And the great maple tree which stands in the farther corner of it?' 'Yes, I see it.' 'Well, my poor mother was buried under that tree, and my brother John lies there too. They were both buried deep in the ground, though my mother's grave was the deepest. I shall never see them again, never, never, never, as long as I live. Will you go with me and see the graves?' continued he, looking at the lady with great earnestness and simplicity.

The short account which the little boy gave of himself, awakened the best feelings of the young lady, and she had been devising some plan by which to do him good. For the present she declined visiting the grave, but continued to converse with him, and to gain his confidence. She found him very ignorant, having never been at school; and the instructions of his pious mother, not having her to repeat and enforce them by precept and example, were nearly forgotten.

A sabbath school had never been established in the place, and whether it was practicable to establish one was doubtful—but she was determined to make the experiment. Accordingly, she visited every little cottage in the village, and urged that the children might be assembled on the next Lord's day, and a school formed.

A proposal of this kind was new, was from a new comer, and was unpopular. All the old women in the place entered their protest against such innovations. For the first three Sabbaths, the young lady had no other scholar besides her little James. But she had already been taught, that however faint our prospects of doing good at first may be, we should not be discouraged. Our labor may not be lost, though the first blow may not produce much effect. She was sorry that she had so few scholars, but she bent all her energies to the instruction of her little boy, and afterwards felt that Providence had ordered it wisely.

But in a few weeks the prejudices of the people began to wear away, and before the summer closed, this school embraced every child whose age would allow it to attend.

It was the second summer after the establishment of this school, and after little James had become well acquainted with his testament and catechism, that his health also began to fail. This good young lady beheld his gradual decay with anxiety, visited him frequently, and always wept after having left him. She used often to walk out with him, and to endeavor to cheer him by her conversation.

One pleasant afternoon she led him out by the hand, and at his request visited the spot where lay his mother and little brother. Their graves were both covered with grass, and on the smaller grave were some beautiful flowers. It was in the cool of a serene summer's day, as they sat by the graves in silence, and neither of them felt like speaking. The lady gazed at the pale countenance of the little boy, upon whose system a lingering disease was preying, while he looked at her with an eye that seemed to say, I have not long to enjoy your society. Without saying a word he cut a small stick, and measured the exact length of his little brother's grave, and again seated himself by the lady. She appeared sad while he calmly addressed her.

'You see, Miss S——, that this little grave is shorter than mine will be.' She pressed his little, bony hand with her own, and he continued—

'You know not how much I love you—how much I think you. Before you taught me, I knew nothing about death—nothing about heaven, or God, or angels—I was a very wicked boy till you met me. I love you much, very much, but I would say—something else.' 'And what would you say, James?' inquired the lady, trying to compose her own feelings. 'Do you think I shall ever get well?' 'Indeed I hope you will; but why ask that question?' 'Because I feel I shall not live long. I believe I shall soon die—I shall then be laid beside my poor mother, and she will then have her two little boys, one on each side of her. But do not cry, Miss S., I am not afraid to die. You told me, and the testament tells me, that Christ will suffer little children to come unto him, and though I know I am a very sinful little boy, yet I think I shall be happy, for I love this Saviour who can save such a wicked boy as I am. And I sometimes think I shall soon meet mother and little brother in happiness. I know you will come too, won't you? When I am dead I wish you to tell the sabbath school scholars how much I loved them all—tell them they must all die, and may die soon, and tell them to come and measure the grave of little James; and then prepare to die.'

The young lady wept and could not answer him at that time. But she was enabled to converse with him many times afterwards on the grounds of his hope, and was satisfied that this little lamb was indeed of the fold of Jesus. She was sitting at his bedside, and with her own trembling hand, closed his lovely eyes as they shut in the slumbers of death. He fell asleep with a smile—without a struggle. The lady was the only sincere mourner who followed the remains of the child to the grave, and while she shed many tears over that grave, which concealed his lovely form, she could not but rejoice in the belief, that God had permitted her to be the feeble instrument of preparing an immortal spirit for a mansion in the skies, where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.

JEREMIAH SWIPES.

'What care I how brown she be,
As long as she be FAIR to me?'

Mr. Jeremiah Swipes entered an apothecary's store a few nights since, with a pale, haggard and wo-begone countenance; and after three or four heavy sighs, asked a young man behind the counter, if he had any 'pisons?'

'Yes, sir,' was the reply, 'we have a variety of pisons.'

'Well—fill this 'ere bottle with laudanum; I'm sick—and want some pison. Oh! my heart!'

The last ejaculation somewhat astounded the apothecary, and rather put him on his guard, for the wo-begone appearance of Jeremiah was well calculated to excite suspicion, he therefore filled the phial with colored water, and handed it to his customer.

'Will this do the business,' asked Swipes, shaking the mixture, and looking volumes of despair.

'I think it will,' replied the young man. 'I have never known it to fail yet, even in the most desperate cases of your complaint, which appears to be *delirium petticoatum*.'

'Oh! sir; I will take all, and—here's a quarter dollar. Adieu, sir.'

The young man determined to see the effect of his new nostrum, followed the desperate lover through a number of streets, until they

reached a rickety old building in a street; which had from time immemorial borne rather a doubtful character. Jeremiah knocked at the door, which was soon opened by a sturdy looking wench, who, if she did not as Byron has it, 'walk in beauty's light,' at least walked in the light of a two cent candle, which she held rather gracefully in her hand.

'Oh! Susan,' exclaimed Jeremiah, drawing his hand across his face, 'I have come to bid you a long and last farewell. This 'ere bottle what I be got in my hand holds the stuff what will unite time and eternity; I told you, you treated me so cruelly, I meant to take pison.'

'Take it and be hanged,' replied Susan, snubbing up her nose, 'but before you do, I think you had better settle up the scat with the widow for six week's board and lodging, washing in the bargain.'

'But Susan, won't you have me?' 'You! ha! ha! why I'd walk barefoot all the days of my life, and die in the alms house afore I'd have you!'

'Then the thing's settled,' groaned Jeremiah, 'behold the victim of your cruelty.'

Suited the action to the word, he swallowed the contents of the phial, and laid down on the pavement as he expressed it, to sleep the sleep of death; while the relentless fair slammed the door and retired to sleep, 'perchance to dream.'

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

In the early settlement of the Colony of Connecticut, about the year 1642, under the administration of Edward Hopkins, who for several years was Governor of the Colony, a law was passed by the General Court, as it was then called, prohibiting the killing of deer during those months in the year in which they were poor and of little or no value; and subjecting the offender to the penalty of a fine of forty shillings. 'One moiety whereof to be paid the treasurer of the town wherein the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And in case the delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, he shall be publicly whipped on the naked body, not exceeding twenty stripes.'

Sometime in the month of April, a month in which the law forbade the killing of deer, one of the Governor's neighbors called on him and stated that a buck, for a length of time had been in the habit of feeding on a field of wheat near his house belonging to him, and had become fat—praying his Excellency, under the circumstances, to give him permission to kill the deer. The Governor replied, 'I possess no authority by which I can dispense with the law—it would be of evil tendency and by no means admissible.' The applicant urged his suit by informing the Governor that he was poor, had a family of small children—that although it was out of the season for killing deer, yet the buck had fattened on his property, and it would be a great favor to have permission to kill it. 'I cannot,' replied the Governor, firmly, 'permit any one, under any circumstances whatever, to violate the law—if you should proceed to kill the deer, have you any reason to suppose any one would prosecute?' 'I have one neighbor,' replied the applicant, naming him, 'who like myself is poor, and who frequently kills deer himself contrary to the law, though nobody complains of him—this neighbor, I have reason to fear, would prosecute for the benefit of that part of the penalty to which he would be entitled by the statute.' 'But,' said the Governor, 'in case you should kill the deer—though remember I give you no permission to do it—would it not be advisable for you to make a present to that neighbor, a quarter of the venison to secure his friendship and silence?' Upon this, the applicant, without pressing his Excellency farther, made his bow and retired.

About three weeks after this, the neighbor, who had been named, called upon the Governor, made complaint, and demanded a warrant against one of his neighbors for killing a deer contrary to law. 'What evidence,' asked the Governor, 'have you in support of your complaint?' 'Why,' replied the complainant, 'he told me himself he killed the deer, and more than that, gave me a quarter of the venison.' 'Indeed!' said the Governor, 'and how did you find it? it was eatable at this time of the year?' 'O yes, sir,' replied the complainant, 'it was really fat—we have had an open winter, you know, sir, and the deer has fed on a field of wheat belonging to the man that killed it, and was as fat as deer usually are in the fall of the year.' Upon this disclosure of facts, the Governor suggested to the complainant whether it would not be better to let the thing pass off without any prosecution. 'You ought to consider,' said he, 'we are here in a new country—provisions are scarce—many of us experience great difficulties in sustaining our families—you are not insensible that the reason and object of the law was to prevent the destruction of the deer during the season in which they are poor and not fit to be eaten—you say this venison was fat, and had become so by feeding on the wheat of the neighbor who killed it. In addition to this, you acknowledge he gave you a quarter of the venison. Now, under all these circumstances, would it not be considered unreasonable, and even ungrateful, to insist on prosecuting this neighbor, who, by your own account, has been so kind to you.'

But notwithstanding these suggestions, this second Shylock continued to press his suit, ob-serv-ing to the Governor, 'I know my right, sir—I know I am entitled to one half of the legal penalty—I also know, sir, you are sworn to maintain and execute the law—you cannot, you dare not disallow my complaint and deny me the benefit of the law!' The complaint was filed, a warrant issued upon it, and the delinquent was arrested and brought before the court, and being put to plead the matters charged in the complaint, pleaded 'Guilty.'

As soon as the Governor had pronounced the sentence of the law upon him, the delinquent in a mild but firm tone of voice replied, 'situated as I am, I cannot undertake to pay the fine of forty shillings—I feel unwilling to starve my wife and children by shunning my back from the lash of the whip—I shall offer it as a satisfaction in lieu of the fine.' The Governor accordingly made out and delivered to the constable the warrant of execution—a knowledge of the proceedings had roused a spirit of indignation among the neighbors against the prosecutor, and had brought them together to attend and hear the trial. The delinquent presented his naked back to the officer, observing to him that it would be unnecessary to tie his hands, as he should neither make resistance or attempt to escape. The constable tied a light tow string to the end of a short stick and began to perform his duty by strokes more suitable to brush away flies than to inflict pain upon the back of a criminal. The Governor who stood by with his law book under his arm, counted for the constable, and as soon as ten were numbered, cried out, 'stop, sir, let me see how the law reads!' Then opening the book, read, 'the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.'

'This prosecutor is entitled to one half of the penalty—take him and bestow upon him the remaining ten stripes.' 'O, but stop a little,' said he, starting back, 'touch me if you dare! Why, I have not been tried—you can't whip me, and made some attempts to escape. But the by-standers, regarding the command of the Governor more than the remonstrances of the complainant, instantly laid hands upon him, and in the most tender and delicate manner, and having bared his back, and by the assistance of cords placed him in the posture of hugging a tree, made room for the approach of the officer. The tow string was now exchanged for a good and efficient horse-whip. 'Mr. Constable,' said the Governor, 'you are acquainted with the circumstances attending this case—I hope you will perform your duty faithfully.'

'Yes, please your Excellency,' replied the constable, 'I think I know my duty, and I guess I shall perform it to the satisfaction of all present, with the exception of one only. I have already executed one sentence according to law—this I intend to execute according to law and equity both.'

By this time the ten stripes were all told, the sufferer's back exhibited ample testimony of the indignant feelings of the spectators, and presented a durable *sarcographic* record of the prompt administration of summary justice.

SHIPWRECK.

A new schooner, on her first trip to Oswego, N. Y., was in the evening capsized in a gale of wind, which was preceded by a dead calm. Upon the first appearance of the storm, every precaution was made use of to prepare the vessel for its encounter. It is here proper to state that she was without ballast. The progress of the storm could be distinctly traced upon the smooth surface of the water it came with apparently slow but terrific violence. The schooner instantly capsized, and keel in the air, the vessel now dashed to and fro among the billows. Those on the deck were swept from it, but they all succeeded in gaining the keel, to which they hung from sunset till near midnight, with every sea dashing over them with tremendous violence.

The cabin filled with water as far as the confined air would permit, the scene which was there enacted beggars description. Within this narrow eight by ten room were four human beings, rolling and tumbling among the loose furniture and baggage, alternately under and out of the water, as the vessel rose and sunk with each succeeding sea. They however sustained themselves somewhat by holding on to the inverted berths. After remaining in this situation about two hours, with the water gradually gaining upon them, so that about a foot of space remained between the surface of the water and the top of the cabin, they found to their indescribable horror that the vital principle was well nigh exhausted.

Death now seemed inevitable. But with a desperation attendant only upon the last effort of the dying, one person, after three or four attempts, by diving down, broke out the sky-light window and tore out with his hands the iron rods which were placed outside to protect it, through which they thrust as much of the loose rubbish as possible, thereby allowing them more room and air as the water had a free ingress from below. But they still experienced a great difficulty in breathing and must have perished were it not for two feather beds that were inflated with air. Ever and anon they thrust these into the water, from which globules of air would rise and burst, thus furnishing a scanty supply of the sustaining element. When all hope of relief had fled one person, with his pocket knife, with no other light than an occasional gleam of lightning reflected by the water, commenced cutting for the purpose of getting a hole through the ship, and had cut through the inner finishings of the cabin and far into the hard timber when his knife

came in contact with a spike, which so dulled it as to render it useless.

About this time voices were heard from the outside of the vessel, this being the first sound that had come to their ears, save the howlings of the storm, and the peltings of hail upon the bottom of the vessel. A schooner, having discovered the wreck, after four hours beating, came alongside and took from the wreck the well nigh exhausted sufferers. But in what way to proceed to rescue those in the cabin they knew not. While calculating upon the uncertainty of success, the captain formed the plan which resulted in saving them and which entitles him not only to their lasting gratitude, but raises him high on the list of the humanely brave. With a rope round his body, the waves running fearfully high at the time, he dove under the vessel, and with his feet up, felt for the sky-light, into which he thrust them, to which they, one by one, dove down, caught, and were drawn out, with the exception of a boy, who was unable to dive as low as the captain's feet. A hole was immediately cut through the bottom of the vessel, through which he was taken out. When the hole was cut the discharge of refined air resembled the letting off of steam from an engine.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Few men in this, or in any other country, possess the same noble traits of character which distinguish this extraordinary man. Blest with sound health, a sound constitution, a vigorous, capricious, and highly cultivated mind, stored with an immense amount of knowledge, which has been acquired by experience and unexampled industry, during nearly three-fourths of a century—still he makes no display, in equipage or attire, but moves from place to place, with as much simplicity and unostentation as the plainest cultivator of the soil. From youth to the present period, his whole life has been devoted to the service of his country. Although elevated to the highest post of honor known to the Constitution, with his great intellect and vast acquirements, yet this man readily attends to the smallest matters with the utmost precision, regardless of his own comfort or convenience.

A few days ago, a gentleman from the south travelling to the eastward, on entering the car, at the lower depot in Baltimore, missed his pocket-book, containing money and valuable papers. Subsequently the pocket-book was found—the facts were stated to Ex-President Adams, who happened to be in the following train of cars (which left three hours later) and kindly offered to take possession of the package and endeavor to find the owner.

Punctual to his engagement, on his arrival in Philadelphia, without a moment's loss of time he left the cars, and under the rays of a burning and withering sun, with the thermometer at ninety-five, he sought and found the owner, and delivered the package, before seeking lodgings for himself. Such acts of pure benevolence and kindness, are rare indeed, but they are characteristic of one of the greatest of living men.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

THE CORONATION.

The Royal William which lately arrived from the eastern Continent, brings news respecting the Coronation. We should be pleased to give an exact account of this most interesting affair, but our columns will not admit. We give a little abridgement of the subject.

Before dawn, on the morning of the 25th of June, the metropolis was all alive. The transactions of the day were ushered in by the firing of cannon. At five o'clock, the doors of the Abbey were thrown open to the privileged classes. Galleries were erected in the open air in the precincts of the Abbey, and these were partially occupied as early as half past four.

About a quarter before ten o'clock the royal standard was hoisted over the marble arch, and it was in good taste that this was done by sailors.

At five minutes before ten, the carriages of the foreign ministers proceeded to their places forming in line up Constitution hill, and followed by the carriages of the royal family. The Duke of Sussex, on being recognized was much cheered.

At ten o'clock, precisely, the guns announced the movement of the procession, the national anthem pealed forth, and in a few minutes her Majesty emerged in her state carriage from beneath the marble arch amid the enthusiastic greetings of the assembled multitudes.

At ten minutes after ten o'clock the head of the cavalcade emerged from the triumphal arch into Piccadilly where an immense mass of persons had been assembled at an early hour.

A considerable space of time was occupied by the passage of the Queen's twelve carriages, conveying the lords and ladies in waiting and the other members of the household.

For some distance from the triumphal arch the whole of the previously open space presented a sea of heads, out of which were to be seen rising here and there above the general level, the scarlet coats and glittering cuirasses of a few life guardsmen.

About twenty minutes past ten, the head of the cavalcade made its appearance at the top of St. James street.

At precisely half past ten o'clock, the head of the procession debouched from Pall Mall towards Charing-cross, and was three quarters of an hour in passing.

The Union Club House was surrounded by an exterior temporary gallery, which was filled with elegantly dressed females, and all the houses were similarly occupied, in many instances the windows being taken out, the gentlemen occupying more exalted or retired situation.

The scene presented in the Abbey-yard, from the corner of Parliament street to the western door of the Abbey, was of the most splendid and

varied kind; more varied perhaps than any other spot.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, the head of procession passed into the Abbey-yard, and from that time until the moment when her Majesty left her carriage and entered the Abbey, the interest evinced by the crowd increased in intensity.

Her Majesty was received by the great officers of state, the nobleman bearing the regalia, and the bishops, when Her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber. Her Majesty having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem. 'I was glad when the said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord.' When her Majesty took her seat in a chair before and below the throne, the spectacle was truly magnificent.

The sermon was preached by the bishop of London, from Chron. xxiv. v. 31. The archbishop of Canterbury then administered the oath, to a transcript of which, Her Majesty affixed her royal sign manual; after which the archbishop anointed and consecrated her Majesty. Then followed the presentation of the sword and sceptre; the investing with the royal robe, and the delivery of the orb; the investiture of the ring and the gloves, and the delivery of the sceptre, and the rod with the dove.

The archbishop then placed the crown on Her Majesty's head, and the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings-of-arms their crowns. The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The night presented a scene of indescribable lustre from the illuminations throughout all the principal squares and streets of the metropolis, the inhabitants vying with each other in doing honor to this interesting occasion.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

This invaluable right of freeman has been most ably and ingeniously defended by that veteran legislator and republican, John Q. Adams. He has contrived to evade the arbitrary and tyrannical rule which laid on the table without reading or debate, all petitions of a certain description, and debate the whole subject of the right of petition, slavery, Texas, abolition, etc. That he has done this with ability, there is no doubt. The speech, when published, will be one of the most noted in the history of American oratory.

The mode to effect this object and maintain his right to be heard, was to commence his speech during the morning hour, and proceeding in debate till the call for the orders of the day, he was enabled, without resigning his right to the floor, to occupy the morning hour for, we believe, about three weeks! He could not be coughed down—he could not be stopped without an outrage, such as no deliberate assembly would be guilty of.

The latter days of the session, the members of the committee on foreign affairs, whose report had furnished him a text for his speech, began to entreat him to give way, that they might answer him before the adjournment. The old man coolly tells them they have the time of the house at their command. He is obliged to snatch his opportunity, and goes on.

Then he paid them back their long arrears of abuse, arbitrary restrictions and speech restraining rules. The moral force which has carried him through such a contest, cannot fail to command the admiration of candid men of all parties.—*Lowell Courier.*

For the Quincy Patriot.

ATHENIANS.

'For all the Athenians and strangers that were there spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing.'

Paul, in his itinerating, came to Athens. Many a scholar would have thought himself highly privileged, and been very happy to have visited this seat of learning and philosophy. But the spirit of this apostle was stirred in him when he saw this famous city wholly given to idolatry. He disputed with the Jews and with the devout persons, and in the market place with them who met him. The Epicurean philosophers who thought God altogether such an one as themselves, and the Stoics who thought themselves altogether as good as God, encountered him. Some said, 'What will this babbler, this scatterer of words say?' Others thought him a setter forth of strange gods, because he preached unto them Christ and the resurrection.

To give Paul a more perfect hearing, they took him and brought him to Areopagus, or Mars-hill, to their state house. Here their magistrates met to transact public business. Here their courts of justice were held and here was their university, where their learned men and strangers held intercourse with each other. There they wished to know what that new doctrine was which he taught.

Then follows the text, 'For all the Athenians and strangers which were there, spent their time in nothing else but either to tell, or to hear a new thing.' This inquisitive trait of character in the natives of Athens and of the strangers who were there, is assigned as a reason why they wished to hear more of Paul's doctrine. It was not because his doctrine was good, but because it was new, that they wished to hear more of it.

The character of the people spoken of in the text, is a wretched one, and yet, it is the character of too many at the present day.

I. They were great talkers. We are not informed that they spent any time in the performance of good deeds, but much in talking—'either to tell or to hear a new thing.' They acted upon a very different plan from that which this apostle directed Timothy to pursue, 'to give attendance to reading and meditation.' These employments, so beneficial to serious and contemplative people, were very incongenial to their versatile dispositions. These methods of

getting knowledge were too ancient and out of fashion for them. They preferred that of *telling and hearing*. No doubt it would have been far better for them, had they been guided by the directions of the apostle James, 'Let every one be swift to hear.'

You will observe, it is said of those persons spoken of in the text, that they spent their time either to tell or hear—the *telling* came first—which leads us to infer, that they told many things which they never heard—mere vagaries or creations of their own brain; a very graphic description of what great talkers usually do. Whose patience has not often been tried by the ever fruitful brain, showered forth by the more fruitful and voluble tongue of these persons?

II. They were very ready to hear. They were ready to lend their ears to the telling of any story that was afloat. Nor, need this be marvelled at, for generally, those who are great talkers are great hearers of stories. This is another evil. To listen to some people's stories is to encourage them in their trade of telling and hearing. The beautiful lines of Cowper are much to the point here, and undoubtedly true:

Who ever keeps an open ear
For tattlers, will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention;
Asperion is the babbler's trade,
To listen is to lend him aid,
And rush into dissension.

There are always enough who are ready to listen to any story teller, however absurd and ridiculous he may be. No matter. The tale is heard through—and then, it is repeated, for those who love to hear marvellous things, always love to tell them. One can scarcely enter the house of these persons, or have them enter his, or meet them in the street, but he is interrogated in language like the following:—

'Did you hear what Mr. — has done, or said? Well, now, I don't know as it is so—I don't tell it for truth—it is only what I heard—I hope it is not true.' Now, all this is often said by those who delight to repeat these stories, and whose mouths are always full of them. And, frequently, they not only delight to report them, but rejoice, if they prove true, their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Who has not known the fiend in human shape creep along, where, but to propagate the calumnies he has formed, you would not have seen him? Who has not had him gain, or rather attempt to gain access to his ears by insinuations like the following:—'Have you heard such a report about such a man?' 'No, I haven't heard any thing about it.' 'Haven't you? O! I thought you knew all about it, or I should not have named it. Well, now, if you haven't heard on't, I guess I'd better not say any thing about it. But didn't you hear on't?' 'No, I haven't heard on't. I'll tell what I heard. But don't tell on't. Don't mention my name. But it's a fact—it's true.' This work done, he goes to a second, and repeats the same slander.

And again, enjoins secrecy. 'Don't say any thing about it—I am dreadful sorry for it—I think it must grieve Mr. such an one very much—I'm sorry for him, too.' Thus, wherever he goes, he pursues the same course. All the while, he hopes the thing won't get abroad to injure the poor man. He would be very sorry to have such a thing as that happen. Now, in all this, he is a hypocrite, and he knows he is. He desires to have it get abroad; and still he knows the slander is so vile, the work of propagating it so mean and disreputable, that he is ashamed to have his own name go connected with it; hence he enjoins secrecy. Don't let it be known that I said any thing about it. All this time, he covets the exclusive privilege of being the bearer of the first news to every door.

To hear such persons tell their tales is wrong. It is wrong to listen, and not rebuke them for their slanders. To hear them secretly, is to encourage them to repeat the same again. It is to become a partaker of their sins. 'There are not only slanderous *words*, but slanderous *deeds*, also. There are not only those who tell things which they never heard, but which they themselves *invented*—but there are also, wicked *assents* to them—wicked ears which listen to them. One of the Roman Emperors always acted upon this maxim, 'that to give ear to slanders was worse than to be a slanderer himself.' No one, who tells tales which he has never heard, or those which he has heard, but which he knows, or ought to know, are without a shadow of foundation, but watches your eye to see whether you are pleased to hear them. Have you never seen how such an one is encouraged, if you appear pleased? How he, or she (for sometimes females, as well as males, do such things) will redouble her zeal or energy in going on with the tale? It was not some, but all the Athenians that told and listened to these things.

III. It was either to tell or hear some new thing. They were bent upon novelty. Their constant wish was to get something new. They were searching for new schemes and new notions in philosophy—for new forms and plans of government—for new gods in religion—for new demons, new fashioned images and altars were the object of their search. Thus they were constantly given to change, so that if Paul had really had *strange gods* to set forth, he could not have carried them to a better market than that of Athens. They had often had this character attributed to them by their own orators or historians. Demosthenes, their own countryman, charged them with inquiring in the places of public resort, if there was any news.

Thucydides blames them for caring for nothing new, but either to tell or hear something new. Alcian says, they were versatile in novelties. And others bear witness to their garrulity and curiosity, and intemperate desire of novelty. There were more than three hundred places of public resort in the city where their youth and others assembled for the purpose of

conversation and inquiry. They were very busy in other people's business. All ages and all places have more or less of this worse than idle curiosity. But some times and some places seem to have a greater share of it than others, and it seems Athens was not behind any other place in this busy inquisitiveness.

There are many people now who know far more about the business of others than of their own. 'Tattlers, as represented in the 1st Epistle of Timothy, are always busy bodies. The pen of inspiration has described such persons to the life. 'Withal, they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not.' Those who are idle in their own affairs, will be busy in the affairs of others. One vice seldom goes alone. They not only speak things which they ought not, but they also hear things which they ought not.

The insatiable thirst for new things is one of the greatest curses of our world. Men are rarely satisfied with their present blessings or privileges. Ancient Israel, in a short time, were dissatisfied with the food of angels and exclaimed, 'Our soul loatheth this light bread.' They must have flesh, and with it, they had the curse of God. Though God had taken their nation under his special care, raising up for them lawgivers, judges and prophets as they were needed, yet, that they might be like unto the surrounding nations, they must have a king. And so 'God gave them a king in his anger and took him away in his wrath.' In the days of Jeremiah, they would not walk in the old paths, but would follow every new doctrine and invention of the false prophets of that day. Paul told Timothy that the time would come when those who had itching ears, would heap to themselves teachers. But it is not only among the professed people of God that this thirst for novelty prevails. The world in general is full of it.

A new scheme of speculation is opened. Every body rushes into it.

A new doctor advertises that he can cure every body. Immediately he is thronged.

A new fashion of dress or equipage comes up—no matter how expensive or ridiculous it is—the world are all on tip-toe. They must have it and follow it, at any rate. Not because it is better than the old, but simply, because it is new.

This thirst for novelty can plead with an hundred tongues to be indulged. She will call it decency, utility, economy and many other such like names, when its real name should be love of novelty and conformity to this world.

This thirst for something new has proved the temporal ruin of multitudes, so far as loss of property and reputation can ruin them. It has often revolutionized the best of governments and introduced in their stead anarchy and discord—it has led thousands into extravagance and folly. In the religious world, it has often led the people of God to forsake the fountain of living waters and plunge themselves in error and wretchedness, laying the church liable to be 'carried about by every wind of doctrine and slight of men and cunning craftiness, where-with they lie in wait to deceive.' How often has a new minister excited the admiration of a whole parish or town? Why, there never was such a man before; and if we could get him, we should have a revival, immediately. A very few months have completely satisfied them, and then their love has become cold. In his first visit, he could have crowded houses, 'Where Paul, himself, oft preached, would scarcely fill a pew.' But soon, the novelty of the thing wore off, and then, he might preach to the naked walls and empty pews. The transactions of the Jews to Christ, have often, in effect, been re-acted. They would crown him with the highest honor—make him a king, or any thing. Cut down branches from the trees and strew them in the way, and cry, hosanna—and soon the tune would change, and they would cry, 'crucify him—crucify him.'

What crowds did the long beard and the oddities of Lorenzo Dow draw together? What multitudes have followed some deranged man, like Emanuel Swedenborg, or some eccentric or deluded Swedish fourth female, like Joanna Southcott, or Jemima Wilkinson? No matter how absurd or ridiculous the notions of such persons may be, if they are new, that is enough—the multitude are infested with a mania which no reasoning of the more sedate or better informed can withstand. One might as well think to silence an echo by strength of voice, as to convince people that they were deluded or mad with curiosity. 'Give us something new, and we care not what it is,' is the voice of the crowd, and it prevails.

IV. They spent their time in nothing else. This was the finishing trait in the character of these news-mongers. Their whole time was occupied in visiting the markets, and theatres, and news-rooms, and places of public resort, either to tell or to hear some new thing.

Happy would it be for the world, were there none of this class of persons at the present day. But what town or village is free from them? As Whitefield said to one who asked him 'where the Pharisees lived,' so we may say of this pestiferous class of persons, 'O they live every where.' Would to heaven those who spend their time in this way, had been confined to the natives of Athens, or even to the strangers who visited there. How many now miserable, but once happy families would have remained happy still? How many now shattered reputations, which have been contaminated by these harpies, had remained sound? How many husbands and wives now divorced, had lived together in love and unity? How many neighborhoods, now partaking, to no small degree, of the fiend-like spirit of the pit, had showed, 'How good, and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell in unity. But

ah! as Dr. Young said of wishing, 'Were I as wealthy as a south-sea dream, wishing would waste me to a shade again,' so vain is it for us to wish that all the slanders, and talkers, and news-mongers, and idlers, had been confined to ancient Athens. They have come abroad into this wide world, and they seem to be one of 'the ills that flesh is heir to.' The direction of Paul is fulfilled, 'Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.'

This text is followed, but in no good sense. More mind the affairs of others than their own. 'What shall this man and that woman do?' is the inquiry of many. 'Few study to be quiet.' 'A tale-bearer separateth very friends.' 'Where no wood is, the fire goeth out, so where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth.' In the description of the citizen of Zion, as given by the Psalmist, 'he that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor—this is the man who shall abide in the tabernacle of the Lord, and dwell in his holy hill.'

Idleness is not a small sin—it is the mother of ten thousand abominations. One busy bodied, tender conscience, neighbor loving, village-caring-for man, or woman, will kindle a flame of his kind of love that would give light enough for himself and all his fellow Athenians a year or two. And, when that flame begins to grow dim and will no longer afford him light, sufficient to croak the serpentine subtilty, and crocodile tenderness of his little heart and lesser mind, in concert with his father—the devil, who was a liar from the beginning—he sets himself at work to invent a new tale, to fabricate new falsehoods, to stir up more strife, to look up more carrion that he may have another feast.

Such a course is the life of many. Deprive them of eating up sin, as they eat up bread, and you have taken away their gods and what have they left?

Some persons seem particularly fitted for such employment. Whether it be that their organization, structure, power and faculties were originally adapted to it, as is the palate and stomach of the ill-boding crow to taste and digest offal; or, upon the principles of the phrenologist, that one organ has protruded and encroached upon the premises of others, until no others are visible or active; or, as those who are deprived of some of the external senses, by practice attain to greater power and acuteness with those that remain, I cannot say. But be the origin what it may, such, undeniably, is the fact. They may be found in all companies, visiting all families, and at all seasons. They literally spend their time in nothing else. They lay hold of the peculiarities of the Athenians, as a suction hose does, upon the waters of the town pump, in a conflagration.

Is it asked what shall be done with such persons? We reply, nothing. They do enough with themselves.

It is a principle in philosophy that water will find its proper level. And the same principle holds in society. Men and women soon find their proper level. And that of the modern Athenian is soon seen to be level enough. The reply of Aristides, in answer to the question, 'What a man could gain by telling a falsehood,' is soon found to be both wise and true, that is, 'not to be believed, when he speaks the truth.'

Such, are objects of pity and subjects of prayer. To them, as to the deluded Athenians, the true God is unknown. Happy would it be for all such if they would remember the words of the Lord Jesus, 'by thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words thou shalt be condemned.' There are no better maxims to follow and be governed by than those of holy writ. 'Study to be quiet, and to do your own business. As much as in you lieth, live peaceably with all men.' These, experience will prove to be truths, worthy, as they did, to descend from heaven. It is no less the experience of the world and the dictate of common sense, as well as the declaration of the Bible, that, 'It is an honor for a man to cease from strife? but every fool will be meddling.' c.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

WHAT IS ABOLITION?

'Why then, an' please your honor, is a black man to be used worse than a white man?'

'I can give no reason,' said my uncle Toby.

'Only,' cried the corporal, shaking his head, 'because he has none to stand up for him.'

'Is that very thing Trim,' quoth my uncle Toby, 'which recommends him to protection?'

Amid the excitements of controversy, it frequently happens that the main question of dispute is lost sight of in the dust which is thrown up by the fierce encounters of heated disputants. From all subjects of popular discussion, radii are speedily drawn, and forthwith, there is a general rush to the circumference, which is travelled round, again and again, while the distant centre lies unheeded and forgotten. Combatants warmly engaging in disputes upon details, correlatives and conclusions, while there is no fair and mutual understanding of the premises from which they are deduced and to which they belong.

Perhaps there is no subject to which these remarks will more generally and forcibly apply than to the all absorbing one of Abolition. Thousands, who are arrayed against each other, and loudly contending about 'the Constitution,' 'Mobs,' 'Dangers of emancipation and other incidental questions, have never obtained a fair understanding of what abolitionists mean by 'immediate affix whatever meaning they see fit to these terms and then charge the preposterous conclusions they draw from their self-assumed premises, upon the abolitionists. These are reiterated from Maine to Georgia and the friends of the slave are called from their legitimate task of explaining and enforcing their views to defend themselves from these injurious imputations. These facts considered, it is not

surprising that there is much of the obscurity in the views of the public the designs and plans of anti-slavery.

It is really amusing to hear the meanings given to the doctrine of emancipation by its enemies. It means the deliverance of the slave from sional enactments or physical force, consequence, he brands the abolitionist as a seditious, or secretly regarded enemy of 'the Union.' Another to mean letting the negroes loose havoc and let slip the dogs of war, them like wild beasts into the straightway he talks largely of with black paupers, and horrified (!) he washes his hands clear of writes fanaticism on the brows of A third supposes it to mean the introduction of the slave to the forthwith he dreams of a black pre legislators and (judging the negro his own) sagely foretells the age of ry, of awful retributions, etc. Imagination, however, is a widely d from either or all of these foolish ded imaginations.

Immediate emancipation is imbrance from slavery. Now let what slavery is and emancipation pposite can be clearly apprehended.

By slavery is meant that cond a MAN is held as PROPERTY in considered as 'CHATTELS.' This the principle, the crime of slavery, of the system are mere appenda into obscurity when compared w foundation and root. Many of t ges may co-exist with a state of the 'chattel' principle, never. I unparalleled, a giant monster of unmitigated evil, an evil in itself. This being the state or conditio it is clear, that immediate emancipating but immediately changing PROPERTY of the south into Menate destruction of the chattel pr storiation of the self-ownership of sons now held as slaves by our s ren.

This emancipation, abolitioni to be immediate, for they cannot effectual melioration can take condition while they are regarded. Hence, they proclaim the duty holder, hoping to awaken him to consideration, and to induce him steps to dissolve a relation, which rious to master and slave. If the object they will escape the chan nancing this crying evil, in any gree, and this they are anxious

'He who allows oppression shares t

LETTER FROM J. Q.

The following letter from Mr. Adams his warm sympathy with those who the cause of human rights, was read at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socie boro' Chapel, on Wednesday last.

QUINCY, 2

Edmund Quincy, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR—I have received yotation in behalf of the Committee ments of the Massachusetts Anti ety, to attend their celebration of sary of the day upon which Slav ished in the Colonial Posses Britain.

It would give me pleasure to the invitation; but my health is my voice has been affected by th of the season, and a multiplicity from societies, political and lite and address their meetings, have me the necessity of pleading th my years, and declining them al

I rejoice that the defence of th man Freedom is falling into you vigorous hands. That in three- the day of the Declaration of In self-evident truths should be yet existence against the degener pampered with prosperity and la servitude, is a melancholy tru should in vain attempt to shut t the summons has gone forth. champions of the rights of hum buckled and are buckling on th the scourging overseer, and the yer, and the servile sophist, a scribe, and the priestly parasite, fore them like satan touched w Ithuriel. I live in the faith an progressive advancement of Ch and expect to abide by the s You have a glorious and arduo you, and it is among the cons last days, that I am able to ch pursuit and exhort you to be st moveable in it. So shall you er may betide, to reap a rich blessing of him that is ready t your soul.

I am, Dear Sir, faithful

Your friend and

JOHN C

CHICKENS HATCHED. A writer Herald mentions that a hen left a nest the roof, with ten chickens, leaving had been laid there by other hens sit. Thirty-six hours after she was with her brood of ten, another chick it brisk and lively, which had been atmosphere; and an egg was discover containing a live chicken which was

DISMISSAL. The Rev. John Nich discharge from his pastoral connexion salist Society in this town, agreeab As a divine and a citizen, he enjoy respect of the community.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1838.

surprising that there is much vagueness and obscurity in the views of the public mind upon the designs and plans of anti-slavery societies.

It is really amusing to hear the variety of meanings given to the doctrine of immediate emancipation by its enemies. One thinks it means the deliverance of the slaves by congressional enactments or physical force, and as a consequence, he brands the abolitionist as an insurrectionist, or secretly regards him as an enemy of the Union. Another imagines it to mean letting the negroes loose, or 'crying havoc and let slip the dogs of war,' and driving them like wild beasts into the north, and straightway he talks largely of being overrun with black paupers, and horrified at the thought (!) he washes his hands clear of abolition and writes fanaticism on the brows of its professors. A third supposes it to mean the immediate introduction of the slave to the ballot-box, and forthwith he dreams of a black president, negro legislators and (judging the negro's nature by his own) sagely foretells the age of white slavery, of awful retributions, etc. Immediate emancipation, however, is a widely different thing from either or all of these foolish and unfounded imaginations.

Immediate emancipation is immediate deliverance from slavery. Now let it be shown what slavery is and emancipation being its opposite can be clearly apprehended.

By slavery is meant that condition in which a MAN is held as PROPERTY; in which MAN is considered as 'CHATELAIN.' This is the essence, the principle, the crime of slavery. Other parts of the system are mere appendages and sink into obscurity when compared with this their foundation and root. Many of these appendages may co-exist with a state of freedom, but the 'chattel' principle, never. It stands alone, unparalelled, a giant monster of iniquity, an unmitigated evil, an evil in itself.

This being the state or condition of the slave, it is clear, that immediate emancipation is nothing but immediately changing the HUMAN PROPERTY of the south into MEN—the immediate destruction of the chattel principle—the restoration of the self-ownership of 2,500,000 persons now held as slaves by our southern brethren.

This emancipation, abolitionists say, ought to be immediate, for they cannot see how any effectual melioration can take place in their condition while they are regarded as property. Hence, they proclaim the duty of the slaveholder, hoping to awaken him to reflection and consideration, and to induce him to take early steps to dissolve a relation, which is alike injurious to master and slave. If they fail of this object they will escape the charge of countenancing this crying evil, in any manner or degree, and this they are anxious to do, because

'He who allows oppression shares the crime,' &c.

LETTER FROM J. Q. ADAMS.
The following letter from Mr. Adams, expressive of his warm sympathy with those who are struggling in the cause of human rights, was read at the meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at the Marlboro' Chapel, on Wednesday last.

Quincy, 28th July, 1838.

Edmund Quincy, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR—I have received your kind invitation in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, to attend their celebration of the Anniversary of the day upon which Slavery was abolished in the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain.

It would give me pleasure to comply with the invitation; but my health is not very firm; my voice has been affected by the intense heat of the season, and a multiplicity of applications from societies, political and literary, to attend and address their meetings, have imposed upon me the necessity of pleading the privilege of my year, and declining them all.

I rejoice that the defence of the cause of human freedom is falling into younger and more vigorous hands. That in three-score years from the day of the Declaration of Independence, its self-evident truths should be yet struggling for existence against the degeneracy of an age pampered with prosperity and languishing into servitude, is a melancholy truth from which I should in vain attempt to shut my eyes. But the summons has gone forth. The youthful champions of the rights of human nature have buckled and are buckling on their armor, and the scourging overseer, and the lynching lawyer, and the servile scribe, and the faithless scribe, and the priestly parasite, will vanish before them like straw touched with the spear of Ithuriel. I live in the faith and hope of the progressive advancement of Christian Liberty, and expect to abide by the same in death.

You have a glorious and arduous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days, that I am able to cheer you in the pursuit and exhort you to be steadfast and unmovable in it. So shall you not fail, whatever may betide, to reap a rich reward, in the blessing of him that is ready to perish upon your soul.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully,

Your friend and servant,

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

CHICKENS HATCHED. A writer in the New Haven Herald mentions that a hen laid a nest in his barn, near the roof, with ten chickens, leaving several eggs which had been laid there by other hens after she began to sit. Thirty-six hours after she was taken from the nest with her brood of ten, another chicken was taken from it brisk and lively, which had been hatched out by the atmosphere; and an egg was discovered to be cracked, containing a live chicken which was also taken out.

DISMISSAL. The Rev. John Nichols has received a discharge from his pastoral connexion with the Universalist Society in this town, agreeably to his request. As a divine and a citizen, he enjoys the esteem and respect of the community.

DEDICATION. The Baptist Meeting House in Dorchester was opened for public worship on Wednesday of this week. The Introductory Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Burlingame of Hingham; Reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Dorchester; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Phillips of Charlestown; Dedication Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Miner, Pastor of the Church; Reading the Hymns by the Rev. Mr. Wise of the Methodist Church, Quincy; Closing Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding of the Methodist Church, Dorchester. The services were rendered doubly interesting by the hymns and anthems sung by the choir. The singers were from the different congregations in the town, led by Mr. Bass, and their singing was admirable. This house is designed for the Rev. Mr. Miner's congregation which, for some months past, has been worshiping in the hall of the large building on the Quincy side of the Neponset Bridge. It is situated in an interesting part of the town, and an ornament to the place.

ORATORIO. The musical oratorio, recently given by Mr. William Miller at the Point School House, gave great satisfaction to those who attended. As a singer, Mr. M. has eminent talents. He combines a good voice with a refined and elegant taste, which cannot fail invariably to render his concerts highly attractive and interesting. His next oratorio will be, we learn, at East Weymouth. We invite the admirers of music to extend to him their encouragement and support.

RAILWAY SOCIETY. A correspondent, under the signature of 'Milton,' states, that the editorial paragraph in our last paper, mentioning the number of churches, etc., in this town, was erroneous so far as it relates to the Railway Society. He says that a minor part (possibly one fourth) of the congregation, instead of the largest portion, probably, as we stated, are from this place, and the remainder from the town of Milton.

MUNIFICENCE. John Jacob Astor, a merchant of New York, with an enlightened and liberal spirit which does him immortal honor, has made to the corporation of the city of New York, a donation amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the establishment of a public library, including a lot of land, most eligibly situated, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the institution.

RESTORATION OF THE LOWER LIP. A young man belonging to Warren, R. I., says the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, while on a whaling voyage, in the month of December last, being in an open boat, was struck by a whale in such a manner as to force an our against his face with sufficient violence to carry away a portion of the anterior surface of the superior maxillary bone, and worse still, the largest part of the under lip. In this unsightly and truly melancholy condition he returned from the voyage. On presenting himself for advice to a doctor, he exhibited the following spectacle. Although the wound, in a measure, had healed, no liquid could be retained in the mouth without covering the void, formerly controlled by the under lip, with one hand, closely pressed against the uneven and exposed dental wall. Besides these formidable difficulties, in consequence of the rent made in bones of the roof of the mouth, his articulation was imperfect. The saliva, unless controlled by a handkerchief, was constantly dribbling over the chin. Under these circumstances the doctor operated with a view, primarily, of remedying the deformity. The process was essentially similar to the common operation of the hare lip. Fortunately, the wound healed by the first intention, and the patient, to his great gratification, is relieved from the manifold inconvenience to which he was subjected for the want of a lip. An artificial palate is to be made for him, which will, undoubtedly, enable him to converse again in his accustomed tone of voice.

NOTICES.
The friends of universal liberty are respectfully informed that the Rev. Hanson St. Clair will commence a series of Lectures on Slavery, on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at a quarter before eight, at the Town Hall in this place.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES.
1. What right have the people of the North to interfere with Slavery?
2. What is Slavery—what are its principles and inseparable concomitants?
3. Is it in any supposable circumstances justifiable?
4. The remedy—ought the Master to be compensated?
5. Measures of the Abolitionists?

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next meeting at Medway, in Rev. Dr. Ide's Meeting House, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Delegates from the several Town Societies are affectionately invited to attend, and all others interested in the great object of Emancipation. The Board of Managers are requested to meet at eight o'clock, to attend to special business of the Society.

D. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.
The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

DIED.
In this town, on Wednesday last, after a short but distressing sickness, Miss MARIA BASS, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Pratt, aged 18.

In the death of this amiable young lady, we see the vanity of all earthly hopes and prospects. She was much esteemed by all her acquaintances for her modest and virtuous deportment. During her sickness she was resigned to the Divine Will, and supported by the consolations of religion—leaving to her weeping friends the consoling hope that their loss is her everlasting gain.

Sarah Maria, daughter of Mr. William Hoff, aged 1 year and 6 months.
Abigail Spear, only child of Mr. George W. and Mrs. Sarah A. Pope, aged 13 months.

O suffer the Savior cries,
Nor hinder their approach to me,
For spirits such as theirs' comprise,
My kingdom in its purity.

Then let the parents wisely submit,
Though from their arms their child is riven;
Their Father guides his children's feet
To joy—to holiness—to heaven! J. A. N.

In Milton, Miss Abigail Swift, aged 42.
In Dorchester, Mr. Elisha Adams, aged 63.
In Salem, Mr. John Goldmond, aged 39. His death was occasioned by a small pimple which appeared on his breast. He performed a common day's work on the day it was discovered, but on the third it spread and swelled, and he died.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 30. At market 250 Beef Cattle, 100 Steers, 20 Cows and Calves, 2550 Sheep, and 130 Swine. About 50 Swine were reported last week. Nearly 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold.
Prices.—Beef Cattle—Sales were dull and prices declined considerably. First quality at 7.25 a 7.50; second quality 6.75 a 7; third quality 6 a 6.50.
Stores.—A very few sales only effected, as purchasers refused to pay the prices asked.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at 24, 28, 32, 35 and 40.
Sheep.—Dull, and sales at something less than last week for a like quality. Lots were taken at 1.50, 1.67, 1.75, 1.92 and 2.13; Wethers 2.25, 2.50 and 2.57.
Swine.—Only one lot to peddle, the price not ascertained; a very few only were peddled.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 28.

Sacred Concert.

The benefit of an aged and helpless gentleman. THE Quincy Union Singing Society respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that they will give a Concert of Sacred Music, at the Quincy Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th instant.

The performance will consist principally of Choruses selected from the Boston Academy of Music, Church Music, some select Songs and Duets, accompanied with a Piano Forte, if one can be procured. Tickets will be for sale at the Hancock House, at the Stores of Messrs Briesler & Carter and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., at 25 cents each, and the performance will commence at half past seven o'clock, P. M.

The proceeds arising therefrom are to be appropriated solely for the benefit of Mr. Joseph Bass, a very respectable old gentleman, well known to the community, who is now and has been for many years suffering under the infirmities of old age; is entirely blind and unable to help himself in any way, and is dependent on the faithful services rendered by his kind brother, who has also arrived at quite an advanced age—one would hardly suppose him able to take care and provide for himself—still he beholds him a constant attendant on his elder helpless brother, both by night and by day, which must necessarily deprive him of strength and ability to provide and sustain himself, as he, if otherwise situated, would be able to do.

The object of the Society on this occasion is to advance the happiness and comfort of the worthy old gentleman, for assistance rendered to either would in fact be a relief to both. It must be remembered that they have rendered long and faithful services as singers. The members flatter themselves, that, although they have advanced on the usual price of their tickets, the community will consider the objects of the Society, on this occasion, and give a liberal patronage. Quincy, Aug. 4.

Granite Bridge.

THE Stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held in the Railway House, in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers of the Corporation for the year ensuing, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.

Dorchester, Aug. 4. OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk.

Salt Grass.

WILL be sold at auction, at the Mount Wollaston Farm, about forty acres, and also a number of lots on Rock Island, of good SALT GRASS, on Friday, August 10th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Quincy, Aug. 4.

List of Letters.

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1838.

A.	Libby David
Atwood Amos	
Atkinson Willington A.	
Alden Elmina Miss	
B.	
Brookway Thomas	
Beale & Co. H.	
Burrell Susan Mrs.	
Bonfield Joseph Elder	
Race George	
Rabcock Josiah	
Richardson Ralseller	
Bradley C. C.	
C.	
Cleaverly John P.	
Cook Philander P.	
Cushing Sarah Miss	
Carr John	
Callaghan Patrick	
Crosby Martha J. Mrs.	
D.	
Dearborn Horatio	
Dearborn John	
Dexter E. J.	
F.	
Farnum David	
G.	
Glover Horatio N.	
H.	
Harris Thomas E. 3	
Hall Thomas B.	
Hill Charles C.	
Hammam Josiah	
J.	
Jenness Mary Miss	
Quincy, July 7.	

L.	
M.	
Murray Daniel	
Malady William	
Murch Samuel	
N.	
Nutter George W.	
O.	
Quigley Patrick	
P.	
Penny John	
Pierce Alpheus C.	
Patterson Thomas	
Peppler Elisha	
Patterson Samuel	
Q.	
Quigley Patrick	
R.	
Sawyer George O.	
Sawyer Charles A.	
Shawburn Mary Mrs.	
Shawburn Anne	
Shattuck Susan Miss	
Shattuck Charles A.	
S.	
Young Mr.	
W.	
Wright Mercy Miss	
Waldron Daniel	
Williams Lucinda R. Mrs.	
Wharf Esther Miss	
Whiting Edwin	
Whiting Lemuel	
Willey Freeman O.	
Y.	

NOTICE.
WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robes, etc., etc.
Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.
Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Even Mouths, &c.

OPEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Citizens of New England.

THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS recently introduced to the citizens of the United States by the North American College of Health, having met with an unparalleled sale in the city of Philadelphia, owing to their highly efficacious nature in the CURE of most of the diseases to which the human system is subject, the undersigned, General Agent for the College, has been instructed to make speedy arrangements for their immediate introduction throughout the New England States.

In conformity with this instruction, arrangements are now in progress to open an office in Boston for the sale of the same and as a General Depot for their distribution throughout the New England States.
The office will be opened in a few days, at which time the great virtues and efficacy of the Indian Purgative Pills will be fully set forth to the community.
The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Principal Office North American College of Health, Philadelphia, June 29th, 1838.

Persons desirous of obtaining an Agency for the sale of the above Medicine in any of the towns in New England, will please address a letter to the undersigned, stating their business, etc.
SAMUEL H. BROWN,
Agent for New England States.
Boston, July 7.

Flour, &c.

NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.
Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN. Quincy, July 7.

Hair Cutting & Shaving.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Briesler & Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.
The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, June 16. SAMUEL LEE PAGE.

Lightning Rods.
THE subscribers are prepared to erect Lightning Rods on Houses, on the improved plan, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.
Quincy, June 16.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.
J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of
COACH & CHAISE LACES,
of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TRUFFS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.
Quincy, July 14.

Commonwealth Massachusetts.
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, June 23, A. D. 1838.
AN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of
THOMAS BOYLSTON ADAMS,
late of Quincy, in said County, gentleman, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Charles Francis Adams of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Isaac Hall Adams of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, the Executors therein named:

Ordered, That the said Charles F. and Isaac H. notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. L. LAND, Judge of Probate.
July 14.

Notice.
THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Buoying Allys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.
Quincy, July 14. JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Carpenters' Planes.
AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long A and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bevel, etc., etc.
BRISLER & CARTER.
Quincy, June 2.

To Let,
A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient to be situated for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.
Likewise—a small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Mansion Place.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.
Quincy, May 26. E. SMITH.

Tomato Pills.
THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it 'Tomato.' His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later, and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.
None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Carriage Manufactory.
The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained a sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and dispatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS.
25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
15 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber gratefully for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sundays excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

At the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston.
Patent Lever, Horizontal, and heavy cased vertical WATCHES, of various patterns and prices.
Eight day brass striking CLOCKS, brass Timepieces and wood clocks, all of which will be warranted and kept constantly for sale by the subscribers, together with an assortment of CUTLERY, fine Gold RINGS, WATCH TRIMMINGS, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED and warranted.
Persons sending their Watches may be assured that they will be carefully attended to.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
WILLIAM P. McKAY,
HENRY T. SPEAR.
Boston, Apr. 21.

Hancock House.

The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.
Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, June 9. DANIEL FRENCH & SON.

To be Let.

Part of a House, situated in Granite Street. Apply to
BENJAMIN BASS.
Quincy, April 7.

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose time is unemployed, is desirous of obtaining writing in Posting Books, C. pying, etc. Satisfactory references given if required. For further information, apply at this office.
Quincy, May 5.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dr. Webb's Bar, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.
BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.
The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, May 5. JOHN PAGE.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of
BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.
On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Veils.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article.
Quincy, May 19.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HARMONY.

See you orb in splendor rising,
Light and heat diffusing wide—
Through the arch of heav'n uprising,
Darkness flees on every side—
Light refulgent,
Darkness flees on every side.

Earth from slumber now is waking;
Man his daily task renews;
Beasts the fair are now forsaking,
Joyfully the bliss pursue—
Sleep forsaking,
Joyfully the bliss pursue.

Insects wake from their repose;
Fishes through the water glide;
Birds their carol notes are pouring;
Music wakes on every side—
Songs are pouring,
Music wakes on every side.

But the Son of God more glorious,
Ushers in eternal day;
Wakes from death to life victorious,
Those who all his laws obey—
Crowns victorious
Those who all his laws obey.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN AFTER A WALK BY MOONLIGHT.

Hail! lovely Moon—how fair and bright—
How beauteous thou art stillly e'er!
Thou pour'st on earth thy fairy light,
And silvery streams around us weave.

Thou brightly now on high dost shine,
Across you vault of heav'nly blue,
Reflecting rays of light divine,
On all things here within our view.

On sea and sky dost sweetly glow,
While brilliant stars with sparkling light,
A halo cast on all below,
To make us bless the lovely night.

How sweet in thy pure beams to stray,
When all around is calm and still—
Through shady grove to wend our way,
Or wander by the gushing mill.

With some prized friend to will away,
In converse sweet a pleasant hour,
At beauty's shrine our devoirs pay,
Within some wild, sequestered bower.

The old thy glory all declare,
Bright, lovely eve, at close of day—
The young unto some haunt repair,
To sport awhile in beauty's ray.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

GOSPEL INVITATION.

Do earthly scenes allure thee?
Then raise thy thoughts above,
And let thy mind securely,
Rest on Eternal love.

Are earthly pleasures fleeting?
Do riches from thee fly?
The Saviour kindly greeting,
Invites his children nigh.

Accept the proffer'd pleasure,
While time thy mind employs,
Secure the heav'nly treasure—
The all-enduring joys.

And then, when death's commission
Calls thee from earth away,
How blest is thy condition,
Enjoying endless day.

To join the heav'nly chorus,
In loudest, sweetest praise—
To music most melodious,
Attune your purest lays.

ANECDOTES.

AN INVITING INVITATION. An Irishman, newly arrived from Ireland, seeing on the door of a shop, "money lent," went in and asked the pawnbroker to lend him a sovereign. On his being explained to him that he could not have the money without leaving *quantum sufficit* of goods, vastly disappointed, exclaimed, "I'm money lent," when all the time it ought to be "goods borrowed."

NOTION OF DISCOUNT. It chanced one gloomy day in the month of December, that a good humored Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run; "that's true," replied the Irishman, "out then, my money, you don't consider how short the days are this time of the year."

THE DOCTOR. "Pray, sir, is the section of country in which you are about to settle, sickly?" said an old gentleman to a couple of young physicians who were displaying their learning on board a steamer. "Very much so, indeed," observed one of them; "I expect to witness many a death-bed scene in the course of next summer." "I have no doubt but that you will," replied the old gentleman, "provided you get much practice."

VERY AFFECTING. A farmer going to "get his grist ground" at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbors. The poor man was some how or other knocked into the water by the water wheel, and the bag went with him. He was drowned; and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious! what a fuss there'll be now about that bag!"

GRAVITY AND GRAVITATION. A schoolmaster, who was as fond of the use of his grig as the use of his globes, was asked the difference between gravity and gravitation. "When I've drank five glasses of grog," replied the pedagogue, "my gravity vanishes, and my gravitation begins to operate."

STICK TO IT.—D-depend upon it," said one to another, "if you make that assertion again I'll cudgel you!" "You'd better not," replied the other; "Why so?" rejoined the first. "Because if you do you'll compel me to stick to it," was the reply.

BANK FEVER. "Hallo, Snook, what's the matter with you?" "I've got the bank fever—one empty pocket, and nothing in the other!"

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr.'s H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to the public for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room. He had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lows.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brims, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, April 21.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, aubergine, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has for sale, at his store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 315 Washington Street, opposite the Court House, in Quincy, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well satisfied, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Trusses for a hernia, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Farr's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Rand's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bone's; Shaker's; Kneeling; Ivory; Turned Pad; Heintzmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with a hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in an accommodating Truss to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beuth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruit; their good works speak for them; they thrive not by the aid of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much in a few days, and works so gently on the human system, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsoiled* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from the effects of a bowel complaint, the consequence, I suppose, of a cold taken in the autumn of 1822. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Catarrhs being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the remedies which have been suggested, but without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take someone of them to friends suffering under various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation on a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not create the humors which the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Blank Notes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Lane Register, for the years 1835-6.*

The *Massachusetts Directory, 1835.*
The *Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1835.*
Prices of Forty articles for Forty Years
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty virtues, which have been pronounced mercurial by physicians, which have been the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing effects of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insupportable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$250) per half ounce.

THE above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 128 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTES, SALISBURY do, LYONS-SKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS: Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; Fur Caps; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's " Kid and Leather Walking " Shoes; Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

THE subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Moulds; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

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VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MISCELLANY.

NEW-ENGLAND WIDOW.

At a short distance from the village of S—, on the top of a hill, and somewhat retired and sheltered from the road side, lives a farmer by the name of Lyman. He is an industrious, intelligent and honest man; and though he has but a small farm, and that lying on bleak, stony hills, he has, by dint of working hard, applying his mind to his labor, and having frugally, met many losses and crosses without being cast down by them, and has always had a comfortable home for his children; but how comfortable is the home of even the humblest New-England farmer! with plenty to satisfy the physical wants of man, with plenty to give to the few wandering poor, and plenty where-with to welcome to his board the friend that comes to his gate. And added to this, he has books to read, a weekly newspaper, a school for his children, a church in which to worship, and kind neighbors to take part in his joy, and gather about him in time of trouble. Such a man is sheltered from many of the wants and discontents of those that are richer than he, and secured from the wants and temptations of those that are poorer.

Late last winter Mr. Lyman's daughter, Mrs. Bradley, returned from Ohio, a widow with three children. Mrs. Bradley and I were old friends. When we were young girls we went to the same district school, and we had always loved and respected one another. Neither she nor I thought of any reason why we should not, that she lived on a little farm, and in an old small house, and I in one of the best in the village; nor that she dressed in very common clothes, and that mine being purchased in the city, were a little better and smarter than any brought in the country. It was not the bonnets and gowns we cared for, but the heads and hearts those bonnets and gowns covered.

The very morning after Mrs. Bradley's arrival in S—, her eldest son, Lyman, a boy ten years old, came to ask me to go and see his mother. 'Mother,' he said, 'was not very well, and wanted very much to see Miss —.' So I went home with him. After walking half a mile along the road, I proposed getting over the fence and going as we say in the country, 'cross lots.' So we got into the field, and pursued our way along the noisy little brook that, cutting Lyman's farm in two, winds its way to the hills, sometimes taking a jump of five or six feet, then murmuring over the stones, or playing round the bare roots of the old trees as a child fondles about its parent, and finally steals off among the flowers it nourishes, the brilliant cardinals and snow-white clematis, till it mingles with the river that winds through our meadows. I would advise my young friends to choose the fields for their walks. Nature has always something in store for those who love her and seek her favors. You will be sure to see more birds in the green fields than on the road side. Secure from the boys who may be idling along the road, ready to let fly stones at them, they rest longer on the perch, and feel more at home there. Then as Lyman and I did, you will find many a familiar flower that, in these by-places, will look to you like the face of a friend; and you may chance to make a new acquaintance, and in that case you will take pleasure in picking it and carrying it home, and learning its name of some one wiser than you are. Most persons are curious to know the names of men and women whom they never saw before, and never may see again. This is idle curiosity; but often in learning the name of a flower or plant, we learn something of its character or use; 'bitter sweet,' 'devil's cream pitcher,' or 'fever bush,' for example.

'You like flowers, Lyman,' I said, as he scrambled up a rock to reach some pink columbines that grew from its crevices.

'Oh, yes, indeed I do like them,' he said; 'but I am getting these for mother; she loves flowers above all things—all such sort of things,' he added, with a smile.

'I remember very well,' said I, 'your mother loved them when she was a little girl, and she and I once attended together some lectures on botany; that is, the science that describes plants and explains their nature.'

'Oh, I know, ma'am,' said he, 'mother remembers all about it, and she has taught me a great deal she learned then. When we lived out in Ohio, I used to find her a great many flowers she never saw before; but she could class them, she said, though they seemed like strangers, and she loved best the little flowers she had known at home, and those we used to plant about the door, and mother said she took comfort in them in the darkest times.'

Dark times I knew my poor friend had had—much sickness, many deaths, many sorrows in her family; and I was thankful that she had continued to enjoy such a pleasure as flowers are to those that love them.

As we approached Mrs. Lyman's I looked for my friend, expecting she would come out to meet me; but I found she was not able to do so; and, when I saw her, I was struck with the thought that she would never, living, leave the house again. She was at first overcome at meeting me, but after a few moments, she wiped away her tears and talked cheerfully. I hoped, she said, my journey would have done me good, but I think it has been too much for me; I have so longed to get back to father's house, and to look over these hills once more; and though I am weak and sick, words cannot tell how contented I feel; I sit in this chair and look out of the window, and feel as a hun-

gry man sitting down to a full table. Look there, she continued, pointing to a cherry tree before the window, do you see that robin? ever since I can remember, every year a robin has had a nest in that tree. I used to write to father and inquire about it when I was gone; and when he wrote to me, in the season of bird nesting, he always said something about the robin; so that this morning, when I heard the robin's note, it seemed to me like the voice of the family.

'Have you taught your children, Mary,' I asked, 'to love birds as well as flowers?' 'I believe it is natural to them,' she replied; 'but I suppose they take more notice of them from seeing how much I love them. I have not had much to give my children, for we have had great disappointments in the — countries, and have been what are called very poor folks; so I have been more anxious to give them what little knowledge I had, and to make them feel that God has given them a portion in the birds and the flowers—his good and beautiful creation.'

'Mother always says,' said Lyman; and there seeming to remember that I was a stranger, he stopped. 'What does mother always say?' I asked.

'She says we can enjoy looking out upon beautiful prospects, and smelling the flowers, and hearing the birds sing, just as much as if we could say, "they are mine!"'

'Well, is it not just so?' said Mrs. Lyman; 'has not our Father in Heaven given his children a share in his works? I often think, when I look out upon the beautiful sky, the clear moon, the stars, the sunset clouds, the dawning day; when I hear the birds sing, and my heart is glad, I think, after all, that there is not so much difference in the possessions of the rich and poor as some think; "God giveth to us all liberally, and upbraideth not."'

'Ah!' thought I, 'the Bible says truly, "as a man thinketh, so is he." Here is my friend, a widow and poor, with a sickness that she well knows must end in death, and yet, instead of sorrowing and complaining, she is cheerful and enjoying those pleasures that all may enjoy if they will; for the kingdom of nature abounds with them. Mrs. Bradley was a disciple of Christ; this was the foundation of her peace; but, alas! all the disciples of Christ do not cultivate her wise, cheerful, and grateful spirit.'—Miss Sedgwick.

FIDELITY UNTIL DEATH.

Founded on the most exact historic truth, with all the fearful and intense interest of the most appalling romance, Gertrude de Wart is a striking instance, among the many, of that devotedness in affection, which will support a woman through scenes of which in hours of ease and happiness, the very thought had been too much to bear. Gertrude had been for many years the beloved (and does not that imply the happy?) wife of Rodolph de Wart; in an unfortunate hour his attachment to his master, the Duke of Swabia, whose lands were unjustly retained by the avaricious Albert, plunged him into misery. Though not one of the assassins himself, yet being present at the murder of the emperor, he is involved in all their guilt, and in all their dangers; and after temporary concealment, he is betrayed by a relation into the hands of the Queen of Hungary and the Archduke Leopold, who had pursued the murderers of their father with the most unrelenting vengeance. His wife who had borne with the most unshrinking fortitude all the misery of poverty to which she had been reduced by the burning of their castle and the confiscation of their estates, joins her husband, shares his prison, supports him at his trial; and at last, when, despite of her entreaties for mercy, he is condemned to the dreadful death of breaking on the wheel, she is still his stay and support; but here we will give place to her own words; she has escaped from their friends to seek the place of Rodolph's suffering.

'The rising moon began to tip with silver the dark pines and the turret of the castle of Kybourg. I discovered the path I was in search of, and skirting the great forest which was near Winterthur, I heard more and more distinctly the noise of a mill. This should be the mill where I was to look for my husband. The mill and a rivulet only separated me from him. I passed the water, and going round the mill, I perceived the wheel, and the unhappy victim laid on it. The guard was frightened at my appearance, and ran off, with every mark of terror. I heard the breathing of Rodolph, deep, and at intervals resembling sighs; I saw his broken members, agitated by convulsive movements, like those of a lamb palpitating under the knife of the butcher; yes, Margaretta, all this I was doomed to hear and see.'

'It is me,' said I, softly, he immediately knew my voice. 'Is it thee, Gertrude? Jesu Maria! that is all that is wanting!'

'I came near the post on which the wheel was suspended. I saw there some pieces of wood. I took one of them, which I placed close to the wheel, I got upon it, and I was enabled to seize, and cover with kisses, one of his hands which hung down, moistened with a cold sweat.'

'Spare me! spare me!' said he with a tremulous voice; 'thy presence adds to my sufferings. I call for death, and thou art come to retard it. Gertrude! Gertrude! where do you come from? what will you have? My limbs are broken; my joints are dislocated; my heart only still beats. Go from me—let me die this is too much!'

'I saw him pale and motionless, entangled in the spokes of the wheel. The shivering of

a fever prevailed his members—his groans mingled with the murmurings of the rivulet and the clapping of the mill. I fell on my knees, and prayed under the wheel, and exhorted my unhappy husband to resignation. At last, joining together some pieces of wood, I made a sort of scaffolding, by which means I could raise myself up to him, and leaning over him, free his face from the hairs which blew over it. "I entreat thee! O, I entreat thee!" repeated he, "to be gone, and leave me. If they should find you here when the day breaks, you know not what may happen. Why will you aggravate my misery? You cannot tell what additional sufferings you may bring upon me."

'I will die with thee, and it is for this purpose that I am come! No power shall force me from thee! I threw myself on him with extended arms, and begged of God both his death and my own. The day appeared—I saw human figures moving at a distance. I was obliged to descend, and take away the pieces of wood which had enabled me to get on the wheel. The guard which had fled at the sight of me, again made his appearance. No doubt this man had mentioned at Winterthur what he had seen; for as soon as it was day, there was a great mob of men, women and children coming from all quarters. I recognised the gaoler whom Rodolph had pursued the evening before to let me free. He did not appear surprised at seeing me with my husband; he approached me, shaking his head, and said, "It was not for this purpose, madam, that the Rodolphs took you, yesterday, out of prison. The people drawing nearer and nearer, I saw several women of my acquaintance, and among the rest, the wife of the president of the court of Justice at Winterthur. I called her and entreated her to intercede with her husband, that he would order the executioner to abridge the sufferings of Rodolph."

'He dares not do it,' said Wart, groaning. 'When the queen has spoken, the president of justice must be silent; and if it had not been for that, I may say that I had some right to expect this good office from him.' Some persons brought me refreshments, of which I could take nothing; but I was refreshed, if I may so say, by the compassion which was visibly impressed on their countenances, and by the tears which were shed by them.

'When the fog of the morning had disappeared, the crowd increased. I saw there Bailiff Steiner of Pfungen, with his two sons; our tenant at Dalkon, and some women from Nettenbach; they all made the sign of the cross, and appeared as if they were praying for us.

'The executioner then came, followed by the confessor Lamprecht. The former seemed to be the least most cruel of the two; he said, sighing,

'May God have mercy on the poor young lord, and receive his soul into Paradise!' The confessor again urged him to avow his guilt; but Wart, making a great effort, repeated before all the people the same words which he had already said to the queen, at the court of justice. The priest was silent. All at once, I heard voices crying out, 'Place! Place!' Men armed with baldrics made way through the crowd; helmets, surmounted with plumes, glittered near the mill. Soon were some pacing horses and their riders, with shining armor, and their vizors down.

'The executioner dropped down on his knee—the confessor laid his hand on his breast—the horsemen halted. The women lifted up their children in their arms, that they might have a better view. Guards, armed with lances, obliged the people to form a circle.

'A knight of high stature, raising himself upon a horse, said to the executioner, in a sneering tone of voice, "Where are the ravens, that they have not yet torn their eyes out?" It was the Archduke Leopold.

'My blood stopped in my veins when I heard one of the horsemen, who was near him say, "Let him scratch himself as long as the itching continues, but drive off these people. All this weeping and lamentation makes me mad. There must be no pity here—and who is the woman who causes all this crying? Let them take her away!"

'I knew the voice of the queen; it was Agnes, disguised as a knight. 'It is the wife of Wart,' said a third voice. 'Yesterday evening, during the execution, we took her with us to Kybourg; but she ran away from us, and we thought that despair had instigated her to throw herself into the ditch of the castle. God, what a woman! what conjugal fidelity! Leave her alone—it is impossible to force her away.' I here recognised the good young Rodolph. I could have thrown myself at his feet. Agnes made a sign to one of her equerries to take me up, and remove me from the wheel. As he approached me, I passed my arms round the post, and implored the *coup de grace*, both for Wart and myself. Two men attempted to carry me away by force. I cried to God, and he heard me.

'Rodolph, though a faithful subject of the house of Austria, had courage again to speak for me. "Let her alone, the sun never shone upon constancy equal to hers; the angels themselves may rejoice in heaven at seeing it." Then they left me quiet. The horsemen took their departure. One of them said something to the executioner, which I did not understand.

'The confessor, who had rigidly performed his duty, and had punctually executed the orders of the queen, now gave way to the sentiments of humanity. I saw the tears running from his eyes. "I can hold it no longer, noble

lady," said he; "you have conquered me; even if the world should forget your name, it will shine, at least, among the holy martyrs. Be faithful unto death, and I will give the crown of life!" What have I done to deserve that these magnificent words should be applied to me? He gave me his hand and went away.

'The people gradually dispersed; the executioner and the guard who were stationed at the meadow, remained alone. The sun was set—there was every appearance of a dead calm; but soon a stormy wind arose, which seemed to stifle my prayers.

'One of the guard brought me a large cloak, to protect me against the inclemency of the weather, with which I covered the mutilated and frozen limbs of my husband. His lips were dry and contracted; I brought him water in my shoe. Dear Margaretta, when I reflect on these most horrible moments, I am at loss to comprehend how I could have strength to support myself for more than forty hours, without any nourishment.

'No doubt the saints and holy angels invisible, supported me, while I lay and prayed under the wheel on which the beloved of my heart was suffering in the agonies of death.

'During all this time I may truly say that my soul was with God. Every sigh, every groan of Rodolph pierced my heart; but I called to mind the mother of the Savior, under the cross of her divine Son. I encouraged myself by thinking of the mother of the Maccabees, of the apostles, and of the martyrs of our holy religion. I derived strength from the thought, "that the afflictions of this life would be succeeded by an eternal weight of glory;" in a word, I found myself unconsciously fortified by the consciousness of a firm and determined will. I knew what I would do, and for whom I suffered. If in the beginning, Wart pressed me to leave him, saying, "that the sight of me augmented his sufferings," he now tenderly thanked me for not having abandoned him. He derived strength and consolation from my prayers.

'During the second night, the executioner heard somebody call him by his name. He left us, and soon returned with a pensive look, and placed himself on his bed of straw.

'I cannot speak too much in praise of this man! In the most distressing moments he stood by my friend. When night had thrown its dark mantle over us, it was he who put together the pieces of wood to enable me to get on the wheel. Yes, Margaretta, though he was the murderer of my husband, I thought I could have embraced him.

'Excuse me, I beseech you, from detailing the particulars of the morning and noon of the last day. Some hours before sunset, Rodolph made a motion with his head; I jumped up and leaned over him. I collected his last words, which were hardly intelligible—Gertrude, thou hast been faithful to me unto death! At these words his eyes closed, his heart ceased to beat and to suffer. He died while I was praying. I fell on my knees under the wheel, and thanked God that he had given me grace to be faithful unto death.'

This work is rather to be felt than criticised; but it were injustice to the translator, were we not to commend this part; he has done much for the interest of this most affecting story; which, by the by, we are not sure we have not noticed long ago, under some other shape. But, even if so, it will bear repetition.

STEAM-BOAT LAW.

The following is a synopsis of the law passed at the late session of Congress, to act as a guard and a check upon steamboats, navigating the waters of the United States. It is from the New York American, and should be generally read and remembered:—

SECT. 1. Requires all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to take out before the first of October next, a new license, subject to the conditions hereafter.

SECT. 2. Prohibits all vessels propelled as above, from transporting passengers or goods in or upon the bays, lakes, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, after the first of October without such new license. Penalty for non-compliance five hundred dollars, for which a boat may be proceeded against summarily.

SECT. 3. Authorises the district judge to appoint competent and faithful persons to inspect hulls, boilers, and machinery of every steam vessel, whenever requested so to do by the master or owner thereof, which inspectors are to furnish duplicate certificates of their inspection, and to take an oath faithfully to discharge their duty. No one to be appointed who is interested in the manufacture of steam engines or machinery.

SECT. 4. Requires the person appointed to inspect the hull of any steamboat, to state in his certificate the age of the boat, when and where built, and how long it has been running; and also, whether the vessel is in his opinion sound and sea-worthy. Fee five dollars, to be paid by the owner or master.

SECT. 5. Imposes the same duties on the person required to inspect the boilers—the certificates to state the age thereof, and whether sound and fit for use. One copy of the certificate to be delivered to the collector, the other to be posted up and kept in some conspicuous part of the boat. Fee as above.

SECT. 6. The inspection under the 4th Section, to be made once a year, under the 5th Section, twice a year—the certificate of such inspection to be delivered by the owner or master to the collector, incurring the penalties of running without a license. A 'competent

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTS, SALISBURY do, LYON-KINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

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All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 25. 17

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles there arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, distension of the bowels, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have already enjoyed benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8. 17

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE. Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—Troy Daily Whig.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—Boston Galaxy.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—N. Y. Daily Times.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—N. Y. Evening Star.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—Boston Daily Times.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—N. Y. Com. Adm.

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—Albany Atlas.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7. 17

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. 17

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin put up Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. 17

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase is invited to call and inquire.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. 17

number of experienced and skilful engineers to be kept by the owners on board every boat—and for neglect of doing so, the owners and masters liable for all damages to the property or any passenger on board, occasioned by explosion or by derangement of the machinery.

SECT. 7. Requires under the penalty of two hundred dollars, that whenever the boat stops for passengers, freight or fuel, the safety-valve shall be opened so as to keep the steam down in the boiler as near as practicable to what it is when the boat is under headway.

SECT. 8. Requires under penalty of three hundred dollars, boats navigating the lakes or the ocean, if not over two hundred tons, to carry two long-boats or yawls, each competent to carry at least twenty persons, larger steamers to carry at least three such yawls.

SECT. 9. Requires under like penalty all steamers referred to in Section 8, to carry with them an engine and suction hose in good order and to use iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes.

SECT. 10. Requires steam vessels running between sunset and sunrise to carry lights—penalty two hundred dollars.

SECT. 11. All penalties to be sued for in the District Court, where the offence occurs, or where the owner or master resides. One half for the informer, the other for the United States.

SECT. 12. 'Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on board a steamboat, through whose negligence, misconduct or inattention, life is lost, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter,' and upon conviction, be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for not more than ten years.

SECT. 13. In all actions against steamboat owners or masters, the 'bursting of a boiler, collapse of a flue, or injurious escape of steam,' shall be taken as 'full prima facie evidence, sufficient to charge the defendant, or those in his employ, with negligence, until he shall show there was no negligence by him or those in his employment.'

Here is legislation enough. It now remains with travellers and with juries to give it full effect, upon the first and every fitting occasion.

'KEEP COOL.'

This injunction is truly provoking during these sultry days, when one's person feels ready to be dissolved into the consistency of a jelly, and the mind is vexed and sympathizes with the sufferings of its co-partner, the sweltering body. But we say, 'keep cool!' and think we can help tell how to do it. To rise with the first beams of the morning light and to eat and drink nothing calculated to stimulate the blood, are precautions so palpable, yet disregarded, that we merely mention them. Wrap a sheet around you, take a pillow and sleep upon the floor, or upon a mattress. Do not *cheer* animal food, but *eschew* it entirely, neither eat any thing hot, for your stomach's sake. Take a little, simple food, and take it coolly. If you are dry, 'wet your whistle,' and recite the temperance pledge before drinking. Drink as though you never drank before and never expected to do it again, for it will evaporate in sweat. A little, taken moderately, will quench thirst better than a quart. When you see hot tea or drinks pouring out of a person's face as fast as it is poured in, hear them lay it all to the weather, and find that some have to do—what they find is more cool—unscrew themselves, do you take warning and keep cool if you can.

To keep cold water for drinking, observe the following directions:—Let the vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water from this will carry off the heat from the inside, and soon reduce it almost to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this practice is common. Let every one have at his place of employment, two pitchers thus provided, with lids or covers, the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water.

Frequent ablutions of the whole body are great auxiliaries to health and comfort, particularly in warm weather. Use a shower bath. This will pour down frigidity in a consolidated mass. It is always best to wet the head first. Often bathe the hands, arms, and face in cold water, and you will feel the solid cold all over. Soak your hands and arms in water five minutes, and it will have a delicious effect upon mind and body.

BUTTER.

The business of making butter for sale in the market, is a primary concern with a very large proportion of farmers who reside within a reasonable distance of towns or cities, and to obtain the best price for it, is, of course, an object of much importance in this money-making age of the world. Yet it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding every body knows how to make butter, so small a proportion of what is taken to market commands the price of a first rate article. I think it may safely be said, that not one fourth part of it can be assumed as first rate in quality, and of course, much the larger part of it is sold at inferior prices. This, in many cases, must be ascribed to carelessness, inattention to neatness and cleanliness, and perhaps in many cases, to the impurities of the cellar or milk-house in which the cream or milk is kept. The atmosphere of the apartment where milk is kept, should be entirely pure and free from all contamination. No decaying vegetables, barrels of fish, sauerkraut, musty casks, and other articles which tend to render the air impure, ought not to be permitted to remain in the same apartment with milk or cream. Fluids absorb the noxious vapors of the air in a remarkable degree. A pitcher of water being permitted to stand over night in a room where a cigar has been smoked, in the morning will be found to be strongly impregnated with it.

It will be found to be impossible to make butter of good flavor, and of first rate quality, if the apartment in which the milk is set, is not kept entirely free from all smell of what kind soever. It will receive a taint from foul air, of which it can never be divested, by any process whatever; therefore, if you desire to obtain the highest market price for your butter, keep your milk-houses and cellars as sweet and clean as your parlors, and let the exhibition of it in the market place be so perfectly neat and tidy as to attract the admiration of purchasers, and be sure never to attempt to sell a pound of butter with a sear in your mouth.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

A CUTE YANKEE.

A New Orleans correspondent gives an account of a feat performed by a down-east Yankee captain. The schooner *Loan*, left New Orleans a short time ago, with a cargo of provisions and 'notions,' for the Mexican market, and having run the French blockade, sold the cargo at an immense profit. Having invested the proceeds in specie and hides, the captain undertook to run his way out; but in this he was not quite so successful—it being always easier to get into a scrape than to get out of it. The *Loan* was overhauled by a French frigate and made a lawful prize; and under charge of a lieutenant and seven sailors, ordered to a French island in the West Indies. The crew of the schooner consisted of only two men besides the captain; but by some means they contrived to get the Frenchmen off their guard and make them prisoners, and bring the schooner safely into New Orleans. The greatest joke of the matter is, that the Yankee captain reported on his manifest as passengers from the French blockading squadron, a lieutenant and seven men. The French Consul has made a demand upon the vessel and cargo, but our collector placed the seal of the United States upon it, and we see no way that Monsieur can help himself. A blockade is recognised by the laws of nations as being null and void except when it can be actually maintained by force.

EFFECTS OF MUSIC.

Sultan Amurath, the cruel prince, having laid siege to Bagdad, and taken it, gave orders for putting eighty thousand Persians to death, notwithstanding they had submitted and laid down their arms. Among the number of these unfortunate victims was a musician. He besought the officer, who had the command to see the Sultan's orders executed, to spare him but for a moment, while he might be permitted to speak to the emperor. The officer indulged him with this entreaty, and being brought before the emperor he was permitted to exhibit a specimen of his art.

Like the musician in Homer, he took up a kind of psaltery, resembling a lyre, with six strings on each side, and accompanied it with his voice. He sung the taking of Bagdad and the triumph of Amurath. The pathetic tones and exulting sounds which he drew from the instrument, joined to the alternate plaintiveness and boldness of his strains, rendered the prince unable to restrain softer emotions of his soul. He suffered him to proceed until overpowered with harmony, he melted into tears of pity, and repented of his cruel intention. He spared the prisoners who yet remained alive, and gave to them all instant liberty.

BOWING THE KNEE.

In an article recently published with the above caption, by following the remarks of one of our exchanges, we made some slight mistakes on the doings of the Methodist Conferences on the subject of slavery. We are glad to see by the following from the *Liberator*, that they have not 'bowed the knee,' and that there is every reason to believe they never will.

Speaking of the Pacification Plan, the *Liberator* remarks:—

It was a cunningly devised scheme, to ensnare the abolitionists, and induce them to lay their heads in the lap of Delilah, where they could be shorn of their strength by the razor of ecclesiastical authority. For a while we were fearful that the ruse would succeed. The vote on the question of adopting the paper, stood at first, sixty-four in the affirmative to twenty-one in the negative.

About forty members of the Conference, (all abolitionists) did not vote on either side, and about thirty abolitionists voted in the affirmative. The great desire which was felt for peace, together with the influence of the bishop's address, induced some abolitionists, under the impulse of the moment, to sign the articles and others to take neutral ground. But after taking time for reflection, the whole aspect of the affair became greatly changed. It was understood that any brethren who did not vote, were at liberty to record their names on either side, if they were disposed to do so, or to change their votes. The result was, that ten who voted in the affirmative, requested to have their votes changed, and thirty-three who did not vote at all, requested to be numbered with those who voted in the negative; which makes the vote now stand fifty-four in favor of the instrument and sixty-four against it. Of course it is not binding on any one. I believe every anti-abolitionist in the Conference, who was present, signed it. And the fact that it was approved by bishops Soule and Hedding, and by doctors Bangs and Fisk, is sufficient to show what its true character must be.

It is due to those abolitionists who voted in favor of the document, to say, that they did not consider, in view of all the circumstances, that they were giving up any essential principle. They thought, that by joining anti-slavery societies out of the church, they could, on the whole, advance the cause quite as effectually as they had done by the measures previously pursued. In this, we think, they were greatly deceived, and we shall be disappointed if they do not think so themselves after trying the experiment.

In the Maine Conference, the 'Plan of Pacification' was adopted by a large majority, much to our grief and surprise.

In the New Hampshire Conference, it was not brought forward, the opposition to it was so decided and overwhelming.

The enemies of the anti-slavery cause may triumph as much as they please over the disgraceful conduct of the Maine Conference; but they may rest assured that all these things will work greatly in our favor, by opening the eyes of the people still more to the corruptions of the church. The work of abolitionism among the Methodists, is not 'on the wane;' Scott and Storrs and Sunderland, and their coadjutors, are neither dead nor sleeping; and that large denomination will have no peace nor rest until the foul demon of slavery is cast out. The bishops may issue their Bulls, and doctor's Fisks and Bangs may threaten, and shout 'schism' at the top of their lungs; but they will meet with a signal overthrow. The cause of emancipation will yet gloriously triumph.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

This day, on which nearly five hundred thousand slaves were liberated in some of the British West India Islands, was appropriately observed in Fall River, Mass. Several gentlemen addressed the audience briefly upon the subject of emancipation. The Rev. Messrs. Clark and Emery from Taunton, Rev. Dr. Channing and Wendell Phillips from Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Burton of Fall River, were among the number. The following letter from the Hon. J. Q. Adams was read in the early part of the exercises:—

Quincy, 30th July, 1838.

A. Bronson, Esq., Fall River:

SIR—I have received your kind letter of the 20th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Fall River Anti-Slavery Society, to attend at their anniversary celebration of the first of August. The invitation itself, and the terms in which it is conveyed, are entitled to, and receive, my warm and grateful acknowledgments. But had it been in my power to attend at any of the meetings for mutual congratulation, on that memorable day, two other invitations to the same festival of Freedom, received before yours, would have deprived me of the gratification of solemnizing it with you. Other considerations, however, have compelled me to withhold my attendance from all public meetings, in which I may be expected to take an active part. An infirm state of health and an enfeebled and broken voice have imposed on me the necessity of prescribing to myself this self-denial of inclination.

But though absent from you in body I shall be present with you in Spirit—in Faith—in Hope—in Charity. In Faith that the National Emancipation of the British Slaves has been and will prove a giant stride towards the extinction of Slavery throughout the earth. In Hope that this extinction of Slavery will prepare the way for the kingdom of the Redeemer, when

'All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail;
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world, her olive wand extend,
And white robe'd innocence from Heaven descend.'

In Charity with all mankind—bearing no malice or ill-will to any human being, and even compassionating those who hold in bondage their fellow men—not knowing what they do.

With these sentiments I remain, respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

J. Q. ADAMS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANQUILLITY GROVE.

Having curiosity to observe how a man would act on such an occasion, who had often received attention and veneration from the citizens of his country, and on whom the peculiar homage of European courts had frequently been bestowed, and particularly as I dreamed of no intrusion, having understood that besides the private party there was also to be a fair at Tranquillity Grove, I took my way on horseback towards the hickory mound where the chiefs and dames of Hingham were fast assembling. The major part of the company walked from the village by various foot-paths which, winding round at length, centered in the grove—but the veteran guest rode in a chaise to the foot of the hill and was escorted up to the rendezvous. He was received by the salutations and gratulations that spoke from every eye. Mounting a rock about as large as the famous one at Plymouth I caught sight of the venerable gentleman, with his head uncovered, surrounded by the admiring assembly. I had often seen him without a hat, industriously engaged about his plants and fruit trees in the early morning, before the sun rises from his chambers in the east, and had observed him going to church and to the Post-Office with no cover save the shade of an umbrella—he therefore appeared the more natural with his head cool and his heart warm. That part of the speech, delivered by the person who addressed him in behalf of the party, which I was able to hear, was suitable and logical. The answer of Hon. John Quincy Adams was short and appropriate—chiefly directed to the ladies as explanatory of reasons why he advocated their rights in his oration at Washington, which lasted fifteen days, and how far ladies should proceed in politics—that while it is proper for them to petition on singular occasions, it would be very unbecoming to go out of the sphere and element where woman is destined to dwell. In corroboration of this principle, he related an anecdote of a member of Congress, now not living, that his wife was committee of ways—he, committee of means in their domestic arrangements; whereon, Mr. Adams drew the inference, that while ladies might with propriety have an eye to the dearest interests of their country, and even petition in extraordinary cases, they should by no means interfere with the currency or matters which did not immediately concern their sex. He ended his speech to the ladies and apologized for his brevity by saying,

'I have, in the course of my life, found that it was an easy matter to address two hundred and forty men, but it has been to me a task sufficiently arduous to address, successfully, one woman.'

The company treated him in a style of high reverence. Of him, it may be said, that neither in the observation of the party at his entrance, nor afterwards of the five hundred were presently all eyes were fixed upon him, did he betray any symptoms of a mind diffident or haughty.

His discourse was full of respect, and where he mentioned himself, full of modesty; and though I do not agree with him in his abolition sentiments, I shall not withhold my praise of his graceful manner of treating upon the subject of slavery.

Fortunately, an acquaintance of mine belonged to the sylvan association who welcomed me to the entertainment. I barely tasted of the feast and retired from the grove though not till I had witnessed the generosity of the Hingham ladies—for they followed boys in their every-day-dress, and spectators upon the rocks without the camp, to offer the bounties of a common providence which were so tastefully arranged upon tables beneath the trees. SPECTATOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SACRED MUSIC.

This is a subject in which christians of all denominations ought to feel deeply interested. It is our object to say but a word, at present; if opportunity should offer, more be said hereafter. It is a subject ever welcome to the lover of society, and to the spiritual worshipper of the Lord. The importance of sacred music, has, we believe, been preached or lectured upon within a few years by several of the clergymen in this town, and all the religious societies, we have understood, have felt considerably interested in it. We were pleased to hear the subject introduced recently, by the Rev. Mr. Wolcott, and ably discussed. There was one idea, which to us was not only new, but full of interest—the speaker did not profess to present us with any thing novel on the subject, (and indeed, we should not expect much that is new on church music, unless by some one who had made the science and practice of it the profession of his life) but still, it was to us a new idea that 'Satan could bear preaching and praying better than he could sacred music.' The proof adduced seemed to be in point. The evil spirit that troubled Saul, could not endure the music of David's harp—at hearing it, he repeatedly fled. If this is its general effect, it certainly behooves every minister of the gospel and every church to see that sacred music is well encouraged and sustained. And we have no evidence that such might not be its habitual effect, if it were always properly performed.

We feel confident that too little interest has been manifested in this important part of social worship. Music, instead of being the handmaid of the church and instrumental of banishing her great adversary, has too often been regarded as an incumbrance or intruder, herself. If, indeed, she has been acknowledged to be a lineal descendant of the church, she has been considered as the daughter of 'the bond woman,' rather than as a true born and full blooded Israelite. Now, it is apprehended, that this is the reason why Satan has not oftener fled at her presence in latter days, as he did at the music of Israel's sweet singer. She has not had her proper place. She has not been cherished as the legitimate child of the Daughter of Zion; and being exiled from her own father, she has proved an Ishmaelite, and too often, instead of frightening Satan away, she has invited and wooed him to her embrace, and in his service has been turned against every thing good. But let the people of God 'bring back their banished,' and treat her as a native born citizen of Zion, and she will again prove herself worthy her high descent. Though not skilled in this art myself, yet I have always lamented that music, so admirably adapted to the praise of God and so well calculated to cause earth to resemble heaven, should so often, like Sampson shorn of his locks, be compelled to make sport for the Philistines. W. M. C.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

One million pounds sterling, Sir Francis Head, that vilest of all modern demagogues, expended in bribery during his short and iniquitous administration.

Private grants of land were given under his patent, and public lots bestowed upon his mercenaries; Irishmen and Indians bought with whiskey to vote against the liberties of the people, and money distributed with profusion and excess for electioneering purposes; aliens were turned in a moment into British subjects and every machination and intrigue put into requisition to change the popular into the most aristocratic form of government. The lower house of Parliament now lost its republicanism, and high Toryism swayed its sceptre by bribery over the lower as it had by law over the upper house.

It was by these stepping stones, that Sir Francis Head raised himself to that height of power from which he cast down such insolence upon those whom his bribery could not tempt, as he afterwards arrogantly threw in the face of our own Executive, and in fact, made use in Canada, and still later in England, of invectives whenever he spoke of these United States, calling us the abettors of the pirates of Navy Island.

The character of Sir Francis appears the more base as he came out from England under the colors of a reformer, but no sooner had he assumed the reins of government, than he hoisted the black flag, which caused the rebellion—the movements about Navy Island and Malden—the burning of the Caroline—the emigration of many citizens from Upper Canada to the United States under great disadvantages—the confiscations of estates, and many other grievances and disturbances which determined the

British government to call him home to England. Nor is the present governor, Sir George Arthur, a man of sufficient wisdom and discretion for that province, as is evident from the execution of Lount and Matthews, which deed provoked anew the reformers and kindled again the fires of civil war, which none other than Lord Durham, in his mildness, can check—nor do I believe that even he can calm the just indignation of Canadian republicans, against the partial and haughty aristocracy that now rules in both provinces. SPECTATOR.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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EXCURSION TO NANTASKET BEACH. To the editor of the Patriot:

It is refreshing to the mind as well as body, especially during these times of draught and dust, and when too, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranges from eighty-five to ninety degrees, daily, to seek the cooling and invigorating breezes of the ocean; and for this laudable purpose, where can we find a better refuge than at Nantasket Beach? A few days since the writer of this communication, in company with others, visited this celebrated resort. From Quincy, at an early hour, we passed through Weymouth, the Wessagunset of the Indians and the oldest town in the Commonwealth, except Plymouth, over the bridges of Fore and Back Rivers to Hingham. As the route was in the easterly section of the two towns over the turnpike, we saw little that was interesting; the soil was far from being fertile. The alms-house in Hingham, which we left a few rods on our right, soon after entering the town, is a noble edifice of brick, three stories high, very spacious, and is highly creditable to the liberality of the citizens of Hingham. We need such a building in Quincy. Hingham, fourteen miles from Boston, is well known as a pleasant resort for citizens and strangers. Many of the houses have an antique appearance, which is not to be wondered at, for the town itself has been settled two hundred and three years. The village contains I should think at least, three hundred houses, and is a place of some business. Eighty sail of vessels are owned here, which are engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade—in all five thousand tons. The 'Cove,' or harbor is poor. In this town is an iron foundry; considerable ship building; a steam bucket factory, and large quantities of other wooden wares are manufactured, for which it has been noted. Derby Academy, several annual High Schools, and the Willard Private Academy, are respectable seminaries. Here is also a Bank, capital \$100,000; Mutual Insurance Company, and an Institution for Savings. The steamer General Lincoln plies between this place and Boston, from two to four times a day, in the summer months. The hotels (particularly the Old Colony House, where we dined) are large and furnish excellent accommodations. The present population of this town is 3445. From Hingham we journeyed over a portion of Cohasset, through a romantic and rocky country, to Worrick's Hotel, near the line of Cohasset and Hull. The house was crowded with visitors, some on the eve of departing, others just arriving; all was joy and bustle; gentlemen and ladies and children were there in carriage loads. The whistling of the men, the bright smiles and animated voices of the women, and the loud, careless laugh of the children, all, all clearly indicated to my mind, that these visitors to Nantasket, had, with common consent, left care, that demon to human felicity, behind them. I was pleased to see so much happiness, and my heart assured me it was contagious too. Man needs relaxation from labor and business; it is essential to the preservation of his health; and when rationally enjoyed, has a salutary influence on his moral, intellectual and physical nature. The very best qualities of the human heart—love, benevolence and charity—are stirred up and made to act and re-act upon each other, and the sum of happiness is expanded. From the hotel of Mr. Worrick, (who, by the way, keeps a good house and is a very obliging man) we passed over a tract of country of perhaps a half mile, as rocky, as rough, and as rude to the eye, as any Switzerland could produce. The first entrance on the beach is far from being prepossessing; you wade through a body of white, silicious matter sufficient to sand every good housewife's floor, and plaster every building in the country. The tide was ebbing as we rode across this celebrated beach, and we, of course rode boldly to the brink, and at times, dashed in the water, a feat by no means acceptable to the horse's notions of propriety, who made every effort possible to seek dry land. The wind was north and fresh and the sun partially obscured by clouds. Easterly and northerly to our view the horizon reposed on the broad bosom of the ocean. The course of the beach is nearly north and south, four miles in length, and we passed over the whole of it near to Point Alderton, opposite Boston light-house. The beach is a gentle, inclined plane, of some two or three hundred feet in width, composed of loose sand and shells at its upper part, but as it descends to low water mark, it is more level, the sand more compact and indeed of so much hardness, that the hoofs of the horse, or wheels of the carriage leaves but a faint impression behind them. The appearance of the beach from one end to the other, is monotonous, but the view of the sea is sublime. Yonder, east, as far as the eye can reach, is the blue ex-

pense of the ocean, rolling its waters grandeur onward to the shore, now and impetuous waves with a fell swell beach and anon receding back from warm bodied animals to the fathomless. Then too, if I may be allowed to press, is heard the voice of the ocean like distant thunder, but more like strong yet steady wind over a mighty and re-echoing its murmuring roar, its distance, dies upon the ear, again repeated. I gazed upon the scene till here, thought I, is unsophisticated, no works of man to alloy the scene; here and here the beach as they were ages. What a scene for the painter—what a lover of nature—what a contemplative who is fond of meditating on God's sea as well as the heavens proclaim its ecstasy. The inspiration of the pure and the ocean, raised the thermometer of soully high, the circulation of blood than natural; the mind exhilarated, halation of oxygen gas. This, with an appetite, is probably the effect that it produces on invalids. From thence we the far famed and populous town of Hull place comprises the peninsula of N forms the south-east side of Boston harbor two miles by land and nine miles by from Boston. Incorporated A. D. 1641 to the census of May, 1837, had one hundred and thirty inhabitants. The town, composing five houses, lies between two hills of Point Alderton. Its village is favored man, magistrate and school master, and but what these dignitaries are blended. The meeting-house and school-house, sorry building it is too. The houses in, cient, but many of them have fine gardens. We ascended the highest of Hull, whose altitude is about one hundred found a well of water ninety-seven feet high is a telegraphic observatory, from good glass, we saw the bluff head of towns of Gloucester, Beverly, Marblehead to Boston. On the north and west we tropolis of New England in all its pride its sixty spires of public worship—the St—its fifteen thousand buildings, and what gation, which decks the harbor, and character of a great commercial empor westerly half of Norfolk County was open with its fertile and pleasant towns. A portion of Plymouth County presents sterile and rocky shores of Scituate. In the view from this summit, on all sides extensive, and well repaid us for our there. Nearer to us, were the islands of but of these I have spoken in a former o

ATROCIOUS MURDER. A dreadful murder occurred in North Carolina—an affliction by her brutal husband. It appears he his family. He drove his wife outside and then presented a gun through the cre at her, when she exclaimed, 'you are ne me, are you?' and ran to the other side when he again presented the instrument deliberately shot three large balls in he she staggered a few feet and immediately pired. The children, who were large e ran out and brought in the nearest n found him in the house, with the dead b bed, and the fiendlike husband sitting c concerned! He was immediately arres custody. This horrid deed was perpet any cause, except what was to be found nity of the heart of this demon in human

HAIL STORM. The Bradford, (Pa.) A a destructive hail storm recently passed that country, destroying every thing in it hail lay upon the ground to the depth of some of the hail stones measured three circumference. The desolation is represent description. The grain which was just sickle, is utterly destroyed. The orchard of their fruit as well as leaves—windows hundreds, and cattle bruised almost. Thus are the hopes of many of the best in a moment, and many poor people cal tual penury. The storm extended about width, or east and west; to what extent the north and south is not ascertained.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON. One of the nals report that the remains of the E leon are shortly to be removed, with the British government, from their place to the Place Vendome, at Paris, in posited under the pillar erected in memorian campaign. Marshal Soult, in addition duties, has, it is said, accomplished which he was aided by the Duke of Wellington, is to assist in the funeral hono dered to Napoleon.

SAVAGE MURDER. A colored man o who had for some time been separated, and had from time to time threatened to supposed prostitution, recently put his fully into execution. The wife was w other colored woman in Broadway, who husband, who seized her by the hair, pu head, and at the same instant cut her thro zor, so as well nigh to sever the head fr The murdered woman was seized instantly, and man immediately expired without a groa

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The Noh states that the boiler of a steamer recent while waiting for the mail—the wheel large portion of the upper deck were bl The boiler proved on examination to be than common sheet iron where the rent w

NEW PAPER. A new Whig paper, wh port Henry Clay for the Presidency and Preston for the Vice Presidency, is about lished at the seat of the national governme

MATRIMONY. Six hundred and thirty have been united in the bands of matrim the last three years, by one minister, in New York. This is doing a good business

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EXCURSION TO NANTASKET BEACH. To the editor of the Patriot:

It is refreshing to the mind as well as body, especially during these times of drought and dust, and when too, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranges from eighty-five to ninety degrees, daily, to seek the cooling and invigorating breezes of the ocean; and for this laudable purpose, where can we find a better refuge than at Nantasket Beach? A few days since the writer of this communication, in company with others, visited this celebrated resort. From Quincy, at an early hour, we passed through Weymouth, the Wessaguel of the Indians and the oldest town in the Commonwealth, except Plymouth, over the bridges of Fore and Back Rivers to Hingham. As the route was in the easterly section of the two towns over the turnpike, we saw little that was interesting; the soil was far from being fertile. The alms-house in Hingham, which we left after a short stay, was a fine specimen of the architecture of the town. It was a noble edifice of brick, three stories high, very spacious, and highly creditable to the liberality of the citizens of Hingham. We need such a building in Quincy. Hingham, fourteen miles from Boston, is well known as a pleasant resort for citizens and strangers. Many of the houses have an antique appearance, which is not to be wondered at, for the town itself has been settled two hundred and three years. The village contains I should think at least, three hundred houses, and is a place of some business. Eighty sail of vessels are owned here, which are engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade—in all five thousand tons. The 'Cove,' or harbor is poor. In this town is an iron foundry; considerable ship building; a steam bucket factory, and large quantities of other wooden wares are manufactured, for which it has been noted. Derby Academy, several annual High Schools, and the Willard Private Academy, are respectable seminaries. Here is also a Bank, capital \$100,000; Mutual Insurance Company, and an Institution for Savings. The steamer General Lincoln plies between this place and Boston, from two to four times a day, in the summer months. The hotels (particularly the Old Colony House, where we dined) are large and furnish excellent accommodations. The present population of this town is 3445. From Hingham we journeyed over a portion of Cohasset, through a romantic and rocky country, to Worrick's Hotel, near the line of Cohasset and Hull. The house was crowded with visitors, some on the eve of departing, others just arriving: all was joy and bustle; gentlemen and ladies and children were there in carriage loads. The whistling of the men, the bright smiles and animated voices of the women, and the loud, careless laugh of the children, all clearly indicated to my mind, that these visitors to Nantasket, had, with common consent, left care, that demon to human felicity, behind them. I was pleased to see so much happiness, and my heart assured me it was contagious too. Man needs relaxation from labor and business; it is essential to the preservation of his health; and when rationally enjoyed, has a salutary influence on his moral, intellectual and physical nature. The very best qualities of the human heart—love, benevolence and charity—are stirred up and made to act and re-act upon each other, and the sum of happiness is expanded. From the hotel of Mr. Worrick, (who, by the way, keeps a good house and is a very obliging man) we passed over a tract of country of perhaps a half mile, as rocky, as rough, and as rude to the eye, as any Switzerland could produce. The first entrance on the beach is far from being prepossessing; you wade through a body of white, silicious matter sufficient to sand every good housewife's floor, and plaster every building in the country. The tide was ebbing as we rode across this celebrated beach, and we, of course rode boldly to the brink, and at times, dashed in the water, a feat by no means acceptable to the horse's notions of propriety, who made every effort possible to seek dry land. The wind was north and fresh and the sun partially obscured by clouds. Easterly and northerly to our view the horizon reposed on the broad bosom of the ocean. The course of the beach is nearly north and south, four miles in length, and we passed over the whole of it near to Point Alderton, opposite Boston light-house. The beach is a gentle, incline of some two or three hundred feet in width, composed of loose sand and shells at its upper part, but as it descends to low water mark, it is more level, the sand more compact and indeed of so much hardness, that the hoofs of the horse, or wheels of the carriage leave but a faint impression behind them. The appearance of the beach from one end to the other, is monotonous, but the view of the sea is sublime. Yonder east, as far as the eye can reach, is the blue ex-

pense of the ocean, rolling its waters in majesty and grandeur onward to the shore, now dashing its proud and impetuous waves with a full sweep over half the beach and anon receding back from the habitation of the warm blooded animal to the fathomless depths of the sea. Then too, if I may be allowed the use of the expression, is heard the voice of the ocean, not, to be sure, like distant thunder, but more like the transit of a strong yet steady wind over a mighty forest, echoing and re-echoing its murmuring roar, till the sound by its distance, dies upon the ear, again in a minute to be repeated. I gazed upon the scene till my eyes ached and here, thought I, is unsophisticated nature; here are no works of man to alloy the scene; here is the ocean and here the beach as they were ages since. What a scene for the painter—what a spectacle for the lover of nature—what a contemplative place for him who is fond of meditating on God's works. Surely the sea as well as the heavens proclaim his power and majesty. The inspiration of the pure and fresh breezes of the ocean, raised the thermometer of my feelings unusually high, the circulation of blood was more rapid than natural; the mind exhilarated similar to the inhalation of oxygen gas. This, with an increase of appetite, is probably the effect that a ride to the beach produces on invalids. From thence we passed over to the far famed and populous town of Hull. This obscure place comprises the peninsula of Nantasket, which forms the south-east side of Boston harbor. It is twenty-two miles by land and nine miles by water, E. S. E. from Boston. Incorporated A. D. 1644, and according to the census of May, 1837, had one hundred and eighty inhabitants. The town, comprising perhaps twenty-five houses, lies between two hills of fine land, near Point Alderton. Its village is favored with a clergyman, magistrate and school master, and I am not sure, but what these dignitaries are blended in one person. The meeting-house and school-house are one; and a sorry building it too. The houses in general, are ancient, but many of them have fine gardens in their front or rear. We ascended the highest point of land in Hull, whose altitude is about one hundred feet, and there found a well of water ninety-seven feet deep. On this hill is a telegraphic observatory, from which, with a good glass, we saw the bluff head of Cape Ann, the towns of Gloucester, Beverly, Marblehead, Lynn, etc., to Boston. On the north and west we beheld the metropolis of New England in all its pride and glory with its sixty spires of public worship—the State House dome—its fifteen thousand buildings, and wharves and navigation, which decks the harbor, and gives the city its character of a great commercial emporium. South-westerly half of Norfolk County was open to our view, with its fertile and pleasant towns. And on the south, a portion of Plymouth County presented itself in the sterile and rocky shores of Scituate. Upon the whole, the view from this summit, on all sides, was fine and extensive, and well repaid us for our toil of getting there. Nearer to us, were the islands of Boston harbor, but of these I have spoken in a former number.

ATROCIOUS MURDER. A dreadful murder recently occurred in North Carolina—an affectionate wife shot by her brutal husband. It appears he was alone with his family. He drove his wife outside of the dwelling, and then presented a gun through the crack of the house at her, when she exclaimed, 'you are not going to shoot me, are you?' and ran to the other side of the house, when he again presented the instrument of death, and deliberately shot three large balls in her breast, when she staggered a few feet and immediately fell and expired. The children, who were large enough to do so, ran out and brought in the nearest neighbors, who found him in the house, with the dead body lying on a bed, and the fiendlike husband sitting by, wholly unconcerned! He was immediately arrested and put in custody. This horrid deed was perpetrated without any cause, except what was to be found in the malignity of the heart of this demon in human shape.

HAIL STORM. The Bradford, (Pa.) Argus says that a destructive hail storm recently passed over a part of that country, destroying every thing in its course. The hail lay upon the ground to the depth of six inches, and some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference. The desolation is represented as passing description. The grain which was just ready for the sickle, is utterly destroyed. The orchards are stripped of their fruit as well as leaves—windows broken by hundreds, and cattle bruised almost beyond relief. Thus are the hopes of many of the best farmers blasted in a moment, and many poor people cast down to actual penury. The storm extended about three miles in width, or east and west; to what extent it reached to the north and south is not ascertained.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON. One of the foreign journals report that the remains of the Emperor Napoleon are shortly to be removed, with the sanction of the British government, from their present resting place to the Place Vendôme, at Paris, in order to be deposited under the pillar erected in memory of the Austrian campaign. Marshal Soult, in addition to his other duties, has, it is said, accomplished this mission, in which he was aided by the Duke of Wellington, who, moreover, is to assist in the funeral honors to be rendered to Napoleon.

SAVAGE MURDER. A colored man of New York, who had for some time been separated from his wife, and had from time to time threatened to kill her for supposed prostitution, recently put his threat most awfully into execution. The wife was walking with another colored woman in Broadway, when she met her husband, who seized her by the hair, pulled back her head, and at the same instant cut her throat with a razor, so as well nigh to sever the head from the body. The murdered was seized instantly, and the poor woman immediately expired without a groan.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The Mobile Examiner states that the boiler of a steamer recently exploded while waiting for the mail—the wheel house and a large portion of the upper deck were blown to atoms. The boiler proved on examination to be no thicker than common sheet iron where the rent was made.

NEW PAPER. A new Whig paper, which will support Henry Clay for the Presidency and William C. Preston for the Vice Presidency, is about to be established at the seat of the national government.

MATIMONY. Six hundred and thirty-five couples have been united in the bands of matrimony, within the last three years, by one minister, in the City of New York. This is doing a good business.

THE NAVY. According to the Navy Register for the present year, the number of United States vessels is 55, exclusive of the steam Frigate Fulton—of which one (the Pennsylvania) is rated at 120 guns, seven at 80, four at 74, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two at 32, eleven at 29, three at 18, six at 10—the remaining seven are under ten guns. There are 50 captains in the Navy, 49 master commanders, 276 lieutenants, 49 surgeons, 24 passed assistants surgeons, 33 assistant surgeons, 35 pursers, 9 chaplains, 181 passed midshipmen, 247 midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 25 boatswains, 25 carpenters, and 24 sail makers. The Marine Corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 19 first lieutenants, and 29 second lieutenants.

COM. RODGERS. This distinguished naval officer expired at Philadelphia, last week, after a severe and protracted illness. He was the senior officer in the naval service, and the country has been much indebted to this veteran for his indefatigable exertions in former years to establish and organize the Navy.

A CHALLENGE. The Jersey City Advertiser says that Mr. Edge, the pyrotechnist and aronaut, has challenged Messrs. Lauriat, of Lynn, to a balloon race; the prize to be awarded to him who mounts highest and goes farthest. The stake \$2500.

THE MOHAWKS. It is stated in an Ohio paper that this people to the number of about two hundred, with fifty-seven wagons, filled with furniture, cattle, etc., have left their present abode, on their way to the 'promised land.' They pitch their tent in the open field at night after the manner of the ancient Israelites.

A STRIKE. The boot-makers of London have turned out for higher wages—they parade the streets in a body, headed by four fellows, each with a lap-stone and hammer, with which they drum a tune, while their souls reaz warm under the excitement.

UNCOMMONLY ACCOMMODATING. A newspaper lately presented a curious mistake of the printer. The caption line, 'through by daylight,' which belonged to a steamboat advertisement, was placed over that of Brandreth's Pills. It was well applied.

WELL PAID. The salary of Ex-Governor Rannels, president of the Union Bank of Mississippi, is ten thousand dollars a year.

HARD CASE. An editor of a country newspaper at the West, thus humorously bids farewell to his benevolent readers:—

The Sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. May Nab em say we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you but the editor never can.

RIGHTS OF UNMARRIED LADIES.

The following letter, forwarded us for publication, purporting to be from the 'Ladies of Fore River,' in Weymouth, and directed to the 'Gentlemen of Fore River,' will, no doubt, afford our readers some amusement, as it has ourselves. If we detect it correctly, it seems the ladies, upon discovering the extreme parsimony or want of gallantry in the gentlemen of their village, and wishing to have a ride, concluded, as General Jackson would say, to take the responsibility themselves, and so on their own hook. We are pleased to see so chivalrous a stand taken, and such a disinterested plan carried into execution by the fair heroines. We think they need not hereafter feel under very strong obligations towards their friends, the male inhabitants of their village. As reference is had in the letter to a second ride, we would suggest an improvement, which will relieve the parsimonious gentlemen entirely, and also show to the best advantage, the independence of the 'Ladies of Fore River,' and their kindness towards the 'Gentlemen of Fore River'; it is this—that when the ladies take another ride, they not only take the responsibility and assume the liabilities of the ride for themselves, but also extend an invitation to the gentlemen to accompany them free of charge. We doubt whether any 'Gentleman of Fore River' could reasonably decline such an offer. And in this way we think all matters of moment between the two sexes might be amicably adjusted. If, however, after so fair an offer, any gentleman should feel aggrieved, or stand aloof, we wish him, and we doubt not he would receive, the kindest sympathies and most tender compassion of the fairest Misses and most sympathizing hearts among the 'Ladies of Fore River.' It is an old maxim, that 'all should have their due.' We hope both the ladies and gentlemen, referred to in the following letter, will stand for their rights.

We suspect, if there are not beads sufficient to accommodate the ladies of Weymouth in their own town, that if they would just be kind enough to call on us in Quincy, we could furnish them with as many as would be necessary. Young ladies are certainly an article of high demand in our market.

WEYMOUTH, August 7th, 1838.

KIND SIRS—You will probably be aware, before this reaches you, of the formation of our party and its destination. It has been remarked by some, that our Pick-Nick was intended as a hint to the gentlemen, and it will probably again be remarked the same of this—but one is as erroneous as the other. On the contrary, we are much pleased with the prudence and discretion of the gentlemen, not doubting their desire always to oblige, please and gratify the ladies in any reasonable way.

But we well know our numbers far exceed yours, and the getting up and carrying into effect any ride, sail, or any thing of the kind, would be attended with a great deal of trouble and expense, as you would feel desirous, if you undertook, of having every thing arranged in the best possible manner. Now, we ladies can form a party among ourselves at very little expense, not expecting a great deal; if every thing does not pass off just as we desire, no blame can be attached any where.

This party has been in contemplation for a few for some time, but directly after the Pick-Nick, we had some slight intimation that the gentlemen were talking among themselves of some kind of a party; we suspended operations for a week or more, not wishing to interfere with any plan that might be forming, but hearing that the gentlemen after mature deliberation have given it up as impracticable, therefore we made our arrangements to go on Tuesday. In order that we might not be accused of any selfishness, or any intention of slighting you, we prepared a Pick-Nick among ourselves, and shall be very happy to unite with you in getting up another soon. This week has been proposed by some, but as we have so lately had one, our arrangements for the ride had so far proceeded, we thought it best to postpone it for a fortnight or three weeks—fall fruit will then be ripe—and then, Messieurs gentlemen, we most cordially unite with you in any thing or plan proposed.

Wishing you a pleasant day, we bid adieu until we meet again, when we will give you an account of our ride and adventures.

Yours,
THE LADIES OF FORE RIVER.

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In conformity with this instruction, arrangements are now in progress to open an office in Boston for the sale of the same and as a General Depot for their distribution throughout the New England States.

The office will be opened in a few days, at which time the great efficacy and efficiency of the Indian Purgative Pills will be fully set forth to the community.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Principal Office North American College of Health,
Philadelphia, June 20th, 1838.

Persons desirous of obtaining an Agency for the sale of the above Medicine in any of the towns in New England, will please address a letter to the undersigned, stating their business, etc.

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Agent for New England States.
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100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, RYE and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN.

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The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
SAMUEL LEE PAGE.
Quincy, June 16.

Lightning Rods.
THE subscribers are prepared to erect Lightning Rods on Houses, on the improved plan, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.
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Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.
J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

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Quincy, July 14.

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Carpenters' Planes.
AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Joiners, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Matel, Briesler & CARTER.
Quincy, June 2.

To Let,
A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient for loading and unloading the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.

Likewise—A small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.

Quincy, May 26.

Tomato Pills.
THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, is denominated 'Tomato Pills.' His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

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That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Emporium of Fashion.
ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway.) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price, and for its gratification acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,
of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

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THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first tier Bowling Alloys, on Court Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowler, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

POETRY.

From Salem Observer.

THE AERONAUT'S LAY.

BY WILLIAM E. MAXWELL.

From the fair Earth's firm base unmoor'd,
Joyous I stretch my eagle flight
To the mysterious realms above,
Upborne by Science's golden Light—
Above me, around me, all chainless and free,
Leap the clouds in their play, like the waves of the sea.

Fearless I climb the Storm-god's steep,
And soar along its summit far;
Nor may his ministers disturb
The rover, in his cloud gift car—
He who shields the mariner when storms 'round him rise,
Will guard with equal care the Voyager of the Skies.

Spread out beneath—a tiny map—
The pictur'd home of man I view—
Art's choicest fare, food Nature's pile;
Old Ocean in his vesture blue:
All, from my mystic path in grandeur fall are seen,
'Till vast Infinity suspends the veil between!

The fervid glance of Childhood's eye,
In wondrous joy, essays to trace
My rushing flight—and lustrous smiles
Illumine fallow'd woman's face—
As I bear the gem'd flag to the breeze far up sweeping,
Where the Goddess of Freedom her entry is keeping.

Let Music, with impassion'd note,
Pour abroad its heavenly spell;
And the cannon's loud peal ring out,
As I bid the bright earth—Farewell!
For I go where they mingle:—The Parting is spoken;
Earth's bond is but lengthened, who shall say it is broken?

From Salem Register.

THE CHILD'S FUNERAL.

Aye, bear him to his place of rest,
The flower in beauty's bloom laid low;
And in the earth's protecting breast,
Let him repose from earthly woe.
Oh, calmly will he slumber there,
In the embrace of nature's arms,
Where birds make music in the air,
And summer spreads her varied charms.

The flowers that bloom above his bed,
Will speak of innocence at rest;
The tears above him freely shed,
Will tell how he in love was blest.
The glories of the setting sun,
A radiance on his grave shall cast;
An emblem of the blessings won,
By him who from this earth has pass'd.

The common lot which all must bear,
Who sojourn in this vale of tears,
The absent lov'd one will not share,
Nor feel the weight of weary years.
From holy childhood's joys below,
Transplanted to a world of bliss:
Oh never—never shall he know,
The evils of a world like this.

Then wherefore mourn his early doom,
And grieve for him who rests in peace;
There is a voice from childhood's tomb,
Which bids each murmuring thought to cease.
It tells that Death his seal has set
Upon a soul all free from stain;
And that the flower by storm beset,
In Heaven's bright clime will bloom again.

ANECDOTES.

STUDY. A Connecticut pedlar having disposed of his load of notions, and bartered off his horse and wagon, purchased a few tools, and betook himself to tinkering. Not having served a regular apprenticeship, he had some difficulty in hitching up vessels so that they would hold water, and therefore took his departure as soon as his job was done. One day he stopped at the house of an old lady, and after some palaver, convinced her that a leaky coffee pot of hers would be better for her prescriptions. Having finished his task, he shouldered his kit and hurried off, but had hardly got half-a-dozen rods, when the old lady, who had tried the virtues of the mended article, bawled after him, 'Halloo, Mister! your pot runs!' 'Well, set the dog on!' rejoined the man, without slackening his pace, which soon carried him out of the reach of his patron's voice.—*Dedham Ad.*

HANSING. A Scotch parson in prayer said, 'Laird bless the grand council, the parliament, and grant they may hang together.' A country fellow standing by, replied, 'Yes, yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better—and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people.' 'But friends,' said the parson, 'I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord.' 'No matter what cord,' replied the other, 'so 'tis but a strong one.'

TALKING THICK. In the New York Court of Sessions, a man was put into the prisoner's box and arraigned, by the name of Agnew. He was asked the usual question, 'Are you ready for trial?' 'Not exactly,' said he, 'with astonishment.' 'Why not?' said the District Attorney. 'Because I only came here as a witness!' 'What's your name?' 'Hanks.' 'Why, you are a witness; but I called Agnew, not Hanks.' 'Did you?' 'Well, you talked so thick, and the weather was so hot, I thought you said Hanks.' 'You can sit down!'

A DUN. Can't you pay me what you owe me, now? 'inquired an unclean beneath the window of one of the 'lords of creation.' 'I don't owe you any thing, and if you tell me I do, again, you'll get a spanking!' was the uncivil reply. The youthful creditor stood for an instant in thoughtful silence; then turned upon his heel, and as he scampered off, the way he vociferated at the top of his lungs, 'You owe me a shilling, you do! you owe me a shilling!' was capital.

CONVASCENT. 'Your heel must be some better, I think,' said a gentleman to a buxom lass, who had a hole in the heel of her stocking. 'Why so?' she asked. 'Because, Miss,' replied the gentleman, 'I perceive it is getting out.'

BENEVOLENT. A farmer in Scotland sowing a field of turnips, appropriated a ridge to the use of the public, with this label, 'You are requested to steal out of this spot.'

QUAKER'S FAITH. 'Where was your faith before Fox's time?' said a pugnacious sectarian to an honest Quaker. 'Where, I fear, time never was, friend: in the Scriptures.'

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 27 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them restored to the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumptive' condition, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumptive, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1835.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours, truly,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1835.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1835.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., in relation to the Sanative.

Yours, truly,
SUSANNA S. MARSH.

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, BONNETS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Gapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lains.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brims, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, Apr. 21.

6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, edelade, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSIAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals, and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY-CARTS, &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES P. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases, and that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. P. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbleached Spring Truss made in four different ways; Protruding Anky, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rupture can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri which have answered in many cases, pessaries for Leucorrhoea, Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's Read's Spiral; Randall's; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bategan's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all kinds; Trusses for Crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Quincy, Jan. 23.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. P. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Read. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its inviolable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being used every few days, to counteract the disease, I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Samuel Bowles.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have also, given them freely to those who were afflicted with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

Harvey Field.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks,
Bank Checks,
Blank Notes,
Circulars,
Pamphlets,
Labels,
Handbills,
Business & Visiting Cards,
Bills of Lading,
Note and Bill Books,
Policies of Insurance,
Constitutions of Societies,
Notifications,
Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same, in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c. &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with critical notices, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 23.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

This improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

The Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register, for the years 1835-6.

The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, political, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D. of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but that this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a new assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 23.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, COTTON do.
SATINETTS, SALISBURY do.
LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds.
ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A FLESHED ASSORTMENT OF
French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL PROCKING; Sate Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys' Mittens and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 33.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and request to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR., Quincy Railway. Milton. Dorchester. ORIN P. BACON, FISHBURY, A. KINGSBURY, WILLIAM HARRINGTON, JAMES L. BAKER, Hos. S. A. TURNER, E. T. FOGG, CHARLES LEFAVOUR, N. B. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER,	Quincy Railway. Milton. Dorchester. Weymouth. East Weymouth. Hingham. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New-York City. 141, Nassau St.
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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

STORIES FOR THE YOUNG.—NO. 2.

ALFRED; OR, THE DEPOSED MONARCH.

1.
'The red sword in the oppressor's hand
Is ruler of the weeping land;
Fallen are the faithful and the pure,
No shrine is spared, no hearth secure.'

'Mind these cakes, Mister,' said the wife of a peasant to a stranger, who had solicited the hospitality of her homely roof.

The stranger nodded obedience and applied himself to the lowly task of watching some cakes which were baking before the fire of a huge English hearth.

Though clad in the meanest garb, there was something in the mien of the stranger which bespoke him to be of birth, superior to the ignoble station, which he then filled. His form was erect and well proportioned; his countenance was mild, dignified, and his manners polite and accomplished, as any polished courtiers.

But trouble sat in his peering eye, and threw up the ominous lines of sorrow and sadness upon his noble brow. Left to himself, he speedily forgot to watch the burning cakes, and with downcast eye and thoughtful gaze, he paced the cottage floor, evidently intent upon some secret wo.

Now and then, he paused, and pressed his hand upon his forehead, as if to allay the tumult of his brain, and then, heaving a deep sigh, renewed his walk.

'Hoity-toity,' exclaimed the woman, as she rushed into the room and seized the blackened cakes; 'Hoity-toity, you beggarly clotpole, is this the way you mind my cakes? out you vagrant—out of my house.'

'Peace, woman,' calmly answered the stranger.

'Peace! talk about peace!' replied the enraged scold, 'and my cakes spoilt, you woldst you, a pretty time for peace you lazy Danish wretch.'

'Silence, good woman,' said the unmoved offender, 'and let this compensate thee for the loss of thy cakes,' and he handed her a piece of gold.

Had some enchanter thrown his mysterious spell over the angry woman, it could not have produced a more wonderful change than did the sight of the gold. The flashing of her eyes ceased, and as it sunlit, they beamed forth the light of joy, the volubility of her insulting tongue was hushed into low, broken accents of thankfulness and surprise, it was as if the winter storm had suddenly lulled its fury into the delightful stillness of the summer's eve.

Alas, how often are the unfortunate doomed to have their cup of sorrow made more exquisitely bitter, by the unkind harshness they meet with in their unhappy wanderings. Little do the unfeeling multitude comprehend of the agonies which, like leeches, are gloating upon the wanderer's heart, but judging of his real worth by his forlorn appearance, and uncharitably attributing his misfortunes to his avoidable folly, they treat him coolly and suspiciously, either refusing him their aid, or if, by a stretch of their narrow-souled philanthropy, they assist him, they assume such airs of superiority that the sufferer is in doubt, whether to accept their relief or perish under the deathly gripe of poverty and want. Many are the dagger-wounds thus given to the crushed spirits of the unfortunate by the hands of their ostensible benefactors.

Thus it was in the case of the stranger whom we have introduced suffering abuse from the lips of the ignorant wife of a brutish cowherd. Compelled by the tyranny of unpropitious circumstances to seek the shelter of her roof, he is made to feel his dependency upon her protection, and to endure patiently the insults of her uncultured tongue.

A few historical facts will serve to explain the condition of the stranger.

At the period of which we write, the Island of Great Britain was in a very perplexed and harassed situation. The Scandinavians of the north of Europe, better known in England as the Danes, impelled by the sterility of their native soil and the bleakness of their frigid climate, had poured down like mountain torrents and inundated the more fertile and genial plains of France and Germany. From thence, they pass-

ed 'wane on wane,' an ocean of barbarity and ferocity into the British Isle, carrying death and ruin in their progress. For a long time the Anglo-Saxons resisted their savage violence until worn out with effort, and exhausted by repeated attacks from these piratical hordes, who continued to flow in, like a never-ebbing tide—the spirit of the people was broken and the Dane triumphed over the land.

In this extremity, the renowned and immortal Alfred, who was king of Wessex and Bretwalda, or chief of all the tribes, was driven from his throne and compelled to seek an asylum in the obscure parts of the country. Accompanied by his wife and a few faithful followers, he retired to the Isle of Athelney, a small spot in the midst of a morass, surrounded by impassable bogs and impenetrable forests. There he remained unconquered, while his savage foes, headed by Guthrum, their chief, ravaged his country and fattened on the spoils of his oppressed subjects.

Unwilling to remain inactive he sometimes issued, in disguise, from his retreat, and mingled with his people to learn their views and watch a favorable opportunity to summon them to action. It was on one of these excursions that the incident occurred which has been related.

The virtuous never appear to better advantage than when surrounded by the instruments of affliction and disrobbed of the splendor of wealth and the appendages of greatness. Then, to see them, like the protruding rock in the river's bed, nobly breasting the violence of the stream and bidding defiance to the ills of life, is a truly, grand, moral spectacle, worthy the admiration of men and angels. Thus stood the immortal Alfred; though unsuccessful and deprived of his throne, his spirit remained unconquered and he exhibited the same nobility of soul in his retirement as had characterized him at court.

On one occasion their provisions became exhausted and their attendants were all despatched upon a hunting and foraging excursion. None remained in their little fort, but Alfred and his amiable queen. He was immersed in the study of a favorite author, when a knock was heard at the gate. The queen opened it—a tattered beggar was there, whose pale and emaciated visage plainly, though eloquently, told his necessity. With a faltering voice he began—

'Lady, pity an unfortunate wretch, whose hunger compels him to solicit your charity. It is two days since aught but the roots of the forest has entered these lips. Give me fair lady a morsel of bread and an old man's blessing shall light upon you.'

The queen, whose heart was tender as an angel's, brushing away a peeping tear, replied, 'Come in son of grief, and though in distress ourselves, we will share our scanty pittance with you.'

'Heaven bless you,' murmured the beggar as he entered, and took his seat in the neat kitchen of the fort.

The queen entered her husband's study—'My dear Alfred,' said she, 'a beggar solicits our alms, he is pinched with hunger and asks our help.'

'O my poor subjects,' sighed the monarch, 'how many of them, driven from their homes by these cursed Danes, are forced to roam the land like vagrants, to gather a scanty living from the hand of charity. Oh! when will a righteous Heaven avenge our wrongs and restore peace and plenty to my suffering people? here he buried his face in his hands, overcome for a moment with the weight of his people's wo.

'Weep not my lord,' replied the queen, 'I can bear every thing but to see thee grieved. I smile at poverty and drop no tear over a lost throne, but to see thee overcome is a trial I cannot bear.'

Alfred started from his reverie, and clasping his wife in his arms exclaimed, 'Forgive this weakness, I weep not for myself but because my subjects suffer and I, imbecile and powerless, cannot drive the blood-thirsty Dane from our borders—but let us relieve the beggar below.'

'Alas, my husband!' answered she, 'we have but one scanty loaf remaining, and should our men return unsuccessful, we may perish with hunger.'

'Then give him half,' said the noble hearted prince, 'and he who fed Elijah with ravens will feed us also, and if not, let us at least gladden one heart before we die—haste my queen and share our morsel with our beggared subject.'

The half loaf was given to the beggar, who, after wishing them a thousand blessings, departed. Soon after, their attendants returned from a very successful foray. God had honored the pious trust of the prince, and provisions were ever after plenty at the fort.

II.

'Drop not, my brothers! I hear a glad strain—We shall burst forth like streams from the winter night's chain;
A flag is unfurled, a bright star of the sea,
A ransom approaches—we yet shall be free.'

'Twas night. The young moon lay buried in the deepening folds of the gathering storm-cloud, which, like a doomed spirit, rose dark and vapory above the horizon and spread its blackening wings far over the vaulted heaven. The winds—which when the sun gilded the western cliffs of rugged Albion slumbered peacefully in their caves, seem shaking themselves like war-steeds for the elemental strife, for ever and anon they sent their ghastly moan through the forest's depths and sighed sorrowfully as they swept across the plains. Not a

star beamed through the darkness of the sky, and nature stood trembling before the heralds of the storm. The Danish troops had spent that night in noisy bacchanalian revelry. 'Twas the feast of Odin, and the luscious wines had circulated freely in honor of the god, until all the soldiers were buried in the deathly sleep of drunkenness and gluttony. Not a sentinel stood at his post—not a watch-fire threw up its faithful light—it seemed as if the angel of death had converted the camp into one vast tomb. The wolf howled fearfully in the forest—the solemn owl screamed his note of warning from his dark residence in the sequestered glen, and in the watch-tower's moss-clad battlement, and the bat clapped his leathern wings, and darted through the misty air, like the sentinel of night—but that devoted troop slept on. Alas, how deep they slept, dreaming perchance their last dream of Scandinavian and its rugged scenery.

The storm now broke forth in all its fury. The winds, unchained, rushed madly through the forest, bowing the loftiest oaks and destroying the growth of ages. The thunder boomed along the sky in peals of terror, and the lightning lent its sheets of flame to increase the horrors of the night.

'A night of terror this,' said prince Guthrum to his attendant, as he rose in his pavilion, over which waved in sullen triumph the standard of his tribe.

'A fearful night indeed,' replied his attendant, 'and ominous of evil. Were not the Britons wholly conquered, should fear to sleep on such a night as this.'

'Humph,' answered the prince, 'the cowardly Britons are low enough, but I would their prince were in my hands—they say 'twas he who played the harper here other day in my tent. By the glory of Odin I fear that man—How hard he fought, ere Wessex yielded to our arms.'

'Ay, my lord,' responded the warrior, 'he is valiant, and report says he has a number of desperate followers in his retreat—who knows but that under cover of the night he may attack our camp.'

'True,' replied Guthrum, musing, 'but hist! hist! What do I hear? was not that the shrill blast of the clarion?'

'Nay, my lord,' said the soldier, 'twas but the shriek of the storm—hark! it is—it is the trumpet's blast.'

A loud shout, accompanied with the notes of the clarion and the clash of arms, now plainly told that the camp was attacked. Guthrum seized his sword and rushed out of his tent fierce as the enraged lion, shouting—'to arms!—to arms! Danes, you are betrayed!'

At this moment a hundred fire shot up their lurid glare to heaven; driven by the violence of the wind they spread, and he devoted camp was soon a sheet of fire. A most horrid scene ensued. Thousands of the Danes, half intoxicated, perished in the flames—thousands more were cut to pieces by the troops of Alfred, who surrounded the camp and vat numbers were taken prisoners, among whom was Guthrum and many of his nobility. Before morning the victory was complete and Danish oppression was no more.

Alfred, for some time past, had been concerting this effective measure. Having visited the Danish camp disguised as a minstrel, he had remarked their supineness and negligence—upon his return, he secretly despatched messengers to his dispirited subjects, inviting them to meet him at an assigned place, and by one decisive blow rid themselves of their cruel enemies—they met—the storm favored their design and Alfred by his victory once more obtained his throne.

'During the sequel of his reign the Anglo-Saxons were rather disturbed than endangered by the incursions of their Danish enemies.'

Alfred spent the remainder of his life in a happy and useful manner. He made wise laws—improved the character and condition of his subjects—founded the university of Oxford and introduced the elements of trial by jury. He was a wise, learned and virtuous prince, and after reigning thirty years he died in the 53d year of his age.

May the patience, energy of character and benevolence, illustrated in this brief tale, be the abiding ornaments of every reader.

LORENZO.

THE HUNGRY JURY.

Rogues must hang, that jury men may live.—Pore.

The public have doubtless heard of the fate of poor David Dubious, whose case was decided by a hungry jury. But it may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to see a few of the particular circumstances attending that decision.

It was a case of life and death; but one doubtful and difficult to decide. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and in many respects, contradictory. The prisoner unfortunately, bore a very bad character; and many people did not hesitate to say, that if he had not committed murder, he was none too good to do it. But what made his condition still more unfortunate was the condition of the stomachs of the jury. They had been kept out all night; and it was now near the hour of dining!

Consider then the perilous condition of the poor prisoner, his life depending on such untoward circumstances—presumptive evidence, a doubtful character, a hungry jury! He might have got over the two first; but wo to him whose life depends on the last. A comfortably filled stomach is one of the best guarantees for acts of justice, kindness and charity. Trust a

hungry jury with one's life! Never. Hunger renders a man savage; but he who has a stomach to let, has seldom any bowels of compassion.

In the case of David Dubious, seven of the jury were for hanging, and five for acquittal. Thus they had continued for some time, without any prospect of ever thinking alike. Both sides were conscientious; both felt bound in honesty and by their oath to adhere to what they conceived to be the true state of the case. Said those in favor of hanging—

'The man is very evidently guilty, and we could answer neither God nor our country, should we consent to his acquittal.'

While those on the other side said—'We have serious doubts of his guilt; the evidence is entirely circumstantial, and exceedingly contradictory; and we could not answer it either to God or our own consciences to take this poor fellow's life.'

'Gentlemen,' said the constable for the fifteenth time, 'have you agreed upon your verdict?'

'No,' said the foreman, 'and what is worse, we are not likely to agree—wherefore we beg once more that you will conduct us into court.'

'There's no use in it,' said he of the tall staff—the judge will send you back.'

'At all events,' said one of the jury, 'let us have something to eat, and not keep us shut up here starving.'

'The more you starve, the sooner you will be likely to agree,' returned the constable. 'Besides, you know, it is strictly against the law to allow you any thing to eat until your verdict is made up.'

The jury again took up the subject, and endeavored with all their might to agree; but with no better result than before. The case was a stubborn one and would not yield to the unanimous desire for agreement.

The jury were at length permitted to return into court, where, on stating to the judge, that it was utterly impossible for them to make up a verdict, his Honor gave them a severe reprimand for their inability to think alike, and peremptorily sent them out again—declaring, with an awful shake of his wig, that they should neither eat nor drink until the case of the prisoner was decided.

'Alas!' said one, 'we must either agree on a verdict, or agree to starve.'

'The latter we can never agree to,' said another—'self preservation is the first law of nature. What time of day is it, neighbor?'

'It wants half an hour to dinner time.'

'Only a half an hour. We have but little time to spare. We must agree before dinner time by some means or other. It's almost twenty-four hours since we have eaten a morsel, and to miss another meal would be absolute suicide.'

'Heigho! that's a fact,' said another, 'and suicide is an unpardonable sin. If a man commits murder he may have time to repent; but if he commits suicide, he must go to purgatory at once, without benefit of clergy.'

Those who are in favor of hanging are usually more fixed in their opinions than those on the other side—thus exactly reversing the only charitable maxim of criminal jurisprudence—viz. that 'It is better twenty guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent one should suffer.' This was most unfortunately true in the case of poor David Dubious.

'It would be a thousand pities,' said one of his friends, 'to hang an innocent man.'

'That is very true,' replied one of the opposition side; 'but then you know it is better that twenty innocent persons should be hung, than one guilty one should escape—so the maxim says.'

'Why, as to the maxim,' said Jonathan Standout, 'there may be something in that. But still I have been hitherto in favor of the acquittal of poor David. I had my doubts about his being guilty. However, all manner of doubts must yield to circumstances. So far as I can see, the evidence is by no means clear as to the fellow's guilt. But then, on the other hand, who is he, that twelve respectable men should starve for his life? A fellow, at best, of doubtful reputation—a man, who, if he is not guilty of this, or some other murder, may well be spared from the world.'

'There is much truth in what you say,' said Ichabod Avery; 'but then consider! how shall we answer to God and our consciences for the verdict?'

'True,' said Joseph Judgment, 'there's the rub. I acknowledge the prisoner to be of little or no value to the community, and as likely to be guilty of murder as the best of us. But then we are bound to decide according to evidence.'

'And what,' said Obadiah Lankley, 'is to become of our stomachs in the meantime, I'm as conscientious as any other man, I don't care who he is—and I think I've proved it well too, in standing out as long as I have. But all things must yield to circumstances, as neighbor Standout says—and self-preservation is the first law of nature, as another gentleman observed. Wherefore, for one, I'm for having some dinner.'

'And I too,' said Christopher Comeabout. 'I pity the poor wretch of a prisoner, and you all know, have fought hard for his acquittal. But to go the length of starving on his account—I couldn't possibly think of it.'

'But have you no mercy, no bowels of compassion?' said Ichabod Avery.

'Bowels of compassion!' exclaimed Obadiah Lankley, pressing his hands sadly upon the gastric region—'how can a man have bowels of

compassion when there isn't a morsel of anything in his stomach? The idea is preposterous.'

'You are exactly of my mind,' said Jonathan Standout. 'Charity begins at home, and it is our bounden duty to take care of ourselves, whatever may become of other people. For my part, the evidence of David's guilt begins to look much more clearer than it did a short time ago. At any rate, considering all things, I think we can't do better than to hang him.'

'I can't agree with you there,' said Joseph Judgment; 'I must still adhere to the poor fellow, though I am starving. I can't get over my oath, my conscience, and all that.'

'Your conscience!' exclaimed Christopher Comeabout, 'what sort of a conscience is that which prefers the life of a poor wretch of doubtful reputation, to the comforts of a good dinner, which no one among us is disposed to doubt. As to the prisoner, I'd stick to him till all was blue, if I wasn't so infernal hungry. But I am not bound to commit murder on my own stomach. Wherefore, gentlemen, much as I regret the taking of any innocent man's life, I must in this place agree to a verdict of guilty.'

'Well, well,' said Joseph Judgment, looking at his watch—'it's a hard case—a monstrous hard case. It wants but a quarter of an hour of dinner time—and our landlord informed me he should cook those fine canvass backs. The prisoner, so far as I can understand the evidence, is as likely to be innocent as guilty—I don't know what to think, indeed. One thing is certain however—I must have some dinner—I can't think of starving—my conscience won't let me. Gentlemen, I'll agree to any thing that's reasonable.'

'I'm very glad, sir,' said one of the original seven, who were in favor of hanging—'I'm very glad you have finally concluded to listen to reason. We are all agreed now, except one, and I think he'll come over in time to dine. What say you friend Avery? shall we hang the prisoner and go to dinner, or no?'

'Why, indeed, gentlemen, I don't know what to say—I see no satisfactory proof of the man's being guilty. It's a hard case—a confounded hard case. Our dinner must nearly be ready—and something ought to be determined on soon. Really, gentlemen, I think you had better agree to acquit him.'

'Oh, we can't do that, positively,' said another of the original seven. 'A majority of us have been in favor of hanging from the first; and now all the others have come over, except you, eleven against one.'

'It wants but ten minutes of dinner hour,' said Obadiah Lankley.

'Only ten minutes!' exclaimed Ichabod, 'I've done, gentlemen, I've done. Oh my stomach! Let the man be hung.'

'We are all agreed then,' said the foreman. And a verdict of GUILTY was returned in time for DINNER.

BATHING.

There are very few who are not accustomed to wash their hands and face, once a day; but there are many who do little more, except perhaps once or twice a year; or who, if they do, think it a matter which has less to do with health than with almost any thing else. A great part of those who practice cold bathing in summer, do it merely for the sake of the pleasure, without regarding it at all as a means of promoting health. But though they doubtless derive much advantage from it, still, by not regarding this important end, and not understanding its true nature and effects, they neglect some things which would make it still more beneficial, and do others which sometimes render it positively injurious.

For instance, it is more proper and beneficial in the earlier part of the day, than towards its close—a period when many are in the habit of indulging in it. The reason is, that in the morning, the body is more vigorous; and the reaction, or glow, which ought to follow, is therefore more sure and effectual. For a similar reason, we should be cautious in this matter when we are much fatigued, at any time.

Again, from the fact of its being considered merely as an instrument, bathing is indulged in to excess, both too frequently, and too long at once, especially at improper times and in improper states of the body—by which much mischief has been done.

But there may be many, who are willing to admit the importance of bathing to health, and yet may consider themselves precluded, by their circumstances, from its advantages. Conveniences for warm bathing, it is true, may not always be had, and were it necessary to frequent a river or a bathing house, the objection above named might with more propriety, be urged against cold bathing also. But warm bathing is not generally so useful nor so necessary; and all that is absolutely required, for the purposes of health, may be secured by a simple washing of the body with cold water, which every one can do in his chamber, with his hand or a sponge—following this with a brisk application of a coarse towel. Those who can afford it will do well to procure more extensive apparatus, if they like; but those who cannot, need not excuse themselves on that account.

BOASTING.

A man boasting of his honesty, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of his intimacy with great men, generally despised by those who may chance to know him—of his wit, popularity and high standing, always a fool.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of reasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, LAINSKINS, ROSE BLANKETS.	WOOLLEN FLANNELS, COTTON do. CALICO do. MIRINOES, all kinds. CIRCASSIANS.
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Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE: CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Lead, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cast IRON; WINDOW GLASS.

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The subscribers have also, at their STORE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. if

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and all state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained incontestable benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. if

Letters about the HUDSON.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor more exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is found a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Hudson Valley.*

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'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready humorist of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7. if

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality and cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1838.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

We have the pleasure of publishing the annexed Letter from our Representative in Congress to his constituents, in which may be found a mass of interesting facts relative to the proceedings of Congress on important subjects. We commend it to the perusal of every lover of liberty and the rights of man.

To the Inhabitants of the Twenty-third Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FELLOW CITIZENS—On the 23d of August, 1837, a District Convention of Delegates from most of the Towns constituting the District was held, at which were adopted Resolutions of the following import:

1. Asserting the right of the People to Petition.
2. That the abridgement of it by Congress is a violation of the Constitution and ought to be resisted by the People.

3. That the Gag Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of 18th January, 1837, was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution.

4. A Resolution, approving my previous course as the Representative of the District, in persisting to present Petitions, and demanding the action of the House upon them, with a pledge of support to sustain me in that course.

5. A Resolution, requesting the Representative of the District in Congress to oppose any attempt in that body at the annexation of Texas to the United States.

6. That such annexation would weaken instead of strengthening, in a military point of view, the defence of the Union.

7. The appointment of a Committee to address the Citizens of the other congressional Districts of the State.

8. That a copy of the above Resolutions be presented to the Representative of the District, requesting his aid and co-operation in furtherance of the views of his Constituents, as contained in the foregoing Resolutions.

Since the day of the adoption of these Resolutions, a Session has been held of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, at which Resolutions respecting the right of the People to Petition—earnestly disapproving the Gag Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the United States, and solemnly protesting against the annexation of Texas to this Union, entirely conformable to the above Resolutions of the District Convention, were adopted by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

And in the same interval have been held two Sessions of the Congress of the United States.

An impartial and unprejudiced stranger looking to the condition of this Union, as affected by all the external circumstances not under our own control, would naturally imagine, that during this period we have been the most prosperous and happiest People on the face of the earth. We have enjoyed in rich and uninterrupted profusion, all the ordinary bounties of Providence. The Earth has yielded the treasures of her annual production in abundance. The Ocean has been propitious to the continual expansion of our commerce and liberal in her contributions of nourishment and of light drawn from the bosom of the deep. Genial Suns and refreshing Showers have ripened our harvests, and the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with the marrow and the fatness of the Land. The air of Heaven has been wafted in balmy breezes all over our shores. No convulsion of Nature has spread ruin or even alarm over any portion of our population. No earthquake, no Tornado, no Pestilence, has desolated or afflicted our dwellings; all the visitations of Heaven, have been no other than dispensations of good and varieties of blessing.

The dispositions of our brothers of the human family associated in other communities, but connected with us by the ties of commercial intercourse have also been uncommonly favorable to us. We have been at Peace with all mankind, save where that Peace has been violated, interrupted or threatened by our own wrong—for with shame and confusion of face, but at the imperious dictates of truth, I must confess that our treatment of our fellow men has neither corresponded with their treatment of us, nor with the precept of the gospel which embraces the whole duty of man to his brother, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us—our wrongs to the colored races of Africa and of this Continent, have indeed been of long standing, but in these latter days they have been aggravated beyond measure.

To repair the injustice of our fathers towards both these races, had been from the day of the Declaration of Independence, the conscience of the good and the counsel of the wise Rulers of the Land—Washington, by his own example in the testamentary disposal of his property—Jefferson, by the unhesitating convictions of his own mind, by unanswerable argument and eloquent persuasion addressed almost incessantly throughout a long life to the reason and the feelings of his countrymen had done homage to the self-evident principles, which the Nation at her birth had been the first to proclaim. Emancipation, universal emancipation was the lesson which they had urged upon their contemporaries, and held forth as transcendent and irremissible duties, to their children of the present age.

Instead of which, what have we seen? what see we now? Communities of Slave-holding braggarts of Freedom, setting at defiance the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God, restoring Slavery where it had been extinguished, and vainly dreaming to make it eternal. Forming in the sacred name of Liberty, Constitutions of Government, interdicting to the Legislative authority itself that most blessed of all human powers—the power of giving Liberty to the Slave!—Governors of States urging upon their Legislatures to make the exercise of the Freedom of Speech, to propagate the right of the Slave to Freedom, felony without benefit of Clergy? Ministers of the Gospel like the Priest in the parable of the good Samaritan, coming and looking at the bleeding victim of the highway robber, and passing on the other side!—or baser still, perverting the pages of the sacred volume, to turn into a Code of Slavery, the very word of God! Philosophers, like the Sophists of ancient Greece, pulverized by the sober sense of Socrates, elaborating theories of *Moral Slavery*, from the Ambiguities of a sugar plantation, and vapouring about lofty sentiment and generous benevolence, to be learnt from the hereditary bondage of man to man! Infuriated mobs, murdering the peaceful Minister of Christ, for the purpose of extinguishing the light of a printing press, and burning with unhallowed fire the Hall of Freedom, the Orphan's School, and the Church devoted to the worship of God! And last of all, both Houses of Congress turning a deaf ear to hundreds of thousands of Petitioners, and quibbling away their duty to read, and listen, and consider, in doubtful disputations, whether they shall receive, or receiving, refuses to read or

hear the complaints and prayers of their fellow citizens and fellow men!

And the red man of the forest! the indigenous inhabitant of this Western Hemisphere! the primitive possessor of our native soil! Dispossessed not without reason, but perhaps without adequate compensation, by our forefathers of his inheritance, bounded only by the Oceans and the Lakes; straitened in his hunting grounds, by the necessary and unavoidable progress of civilization, and tillage, there was yet ample room left him in the immeasurable regions of the South and West, for his continual enjoyment of the hunter state, and even for his own transformation into a tenant of the soil, and a tiller of the ground. To this beneficent change of his condition, all the labors, and all the exertions of Washington and of Jefferson had been devoted. The remnants of his allodial right, rescued from the grasp of the Anglo-Saxon planter and farmer, had been secured to him at the price of his surrender of all the rest, by solemn Treaties pledging the Faith of the Nation, and by Laws interdicting upon severe penalties the intrusion of the white man upon his domain. In contempt of those Treaties, in defiance of those Laws, the Sovereign State of Georgia extended her Jurisdiction over those Indian Lands, and lavished in lottery tickets to her people, the cultivated fields, the growing harvests, and the furnished dwellings of the Cherokee; imprisoned in dungeons the pious Missionaries, preaching among them the gospel of Christ, and set at naught the solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronouncing this licensed robbery alike lawless and unconstitutional.

And what in this emergency was the conduct of the Executive Administration of this Union? Not content with truckling to the usurpations of Georgia, it made it its instrument to the consummation of her wrong. Not content with abandoning the Indians to their hopeless fate, and leaving unexecuted the sentence of the laws, it forced by a mixture of fraud and violence, upon the whole Cherokee Nation, a mock treaty of New Echota, pretending to bind the whole nation to a compact concluded with less than three hundred unauthorized individuals. And when fifteen thousand of this cheated and plundered people complained of this in the humble attitude of Petitioners to Congress for redress, and when thousands upon thousands of Petitioners among our own people, joined in supplications with them to avert this overwhelming ruin, and redeem our violated Faith, a momentary sublimance of attention was given to their claims by a refusal to lay them on the table, carried by a majority of one vote, yet the next day that vote was changed; a reconsideration was moved and carried, and by vote of yeas and nays, at the motion of a member from Georgia, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

In the treatment of the African and native American races, we have thus subverted the maxims, and degenerated from the virtues of our fathers; and for all this, the last and present Administrations are emphatically responsible. The political system of Washington and of Jefferson was merciful to the African, and liberal to the native American race. Eternal Slavery for mercy, extermination for liberality, were the substitutes of the last Administration; and the present Chief Magistrate can discern nought to glory but in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

Upon these subjects however, as well as upon the senseless and absurd experiments of the Administration to redeem themselves and not the people from the ruin of other experiments equally senseless and absurd of the illustrious predecessor, I have been called to act, at the recent Sessions of Congress, upon my own discretion, without the benefit of instructions or advice from your Convention of Delegates. In the transactions concerning our Indian Affairs, and in those relating to the currency and the keeping of the public monies, when there were neither currency to regulate nor public monies to keep, I have taken but little active part; knowing that all resistance to the relentless system of expulsion, or attempt to avert the doom of the Southern Indians, would be vain. That all enquiries into the wasteful expenditures and glaring enormities of the Florida War, would be stifled or perverted into servile approbation of impudence, by Committees appointed by a Tennesseean Speaker, and that other members of the House of great ability and excellent principles with a more minute and comprehensive knowledge of the subject than I could possess, took a deep interest in it, and would do, as they did, all that man could do, to mitigate the predetermined fate of the Indians tribes, under a Northern Administration with Southern principles.

The prostration of the Divorce, or the Sub-Treasury, or the Independent Treasury, as in its Harlequin transformations it was variously nicknamed—that Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Southern Nullification and Northern Pro-Slavery, as it should have been named, was also in able hands. Slavery—the perpetuation and propagation of Slavery and the Slave Trade, was at the bottom of it all. The Southern opposition to a National Bank, ministering to the venal passions of the late President, has its root in the panic terrors and insatiate thirst of domination in the Slave-holding planters of the South once characterized by him under the name of independent farmers, as the best part of the population. This view of the subject was not taken in any of the debates at the two recent Sessions of Congress, but it is the key-stone to all the vaults and the key to all the safe in the Bill for imposing additional duties as depositaries, and in all its kindred brood of abortions. The *Spice* Section, as it was called, the invention of Southern Nullification, dove-tailed into the strong box of the fire proof treasury vaults; the annual graduation of an exclusive hard money currency to furnish occupation for a new batch of official dignitaries by the name of Receivers General, was the bond of reconciliation and pledge of union, between the late inflexible adversary to Executive patronage, and the Northern man with Southern principles. It was at first reluctantly accepted like a patch in a Chinese tailor's coat, because it was known that the Bill could not be carried without it. The Bill was carried with it, at the Special Session, through the Senate, but in the House was postponed, to consult the constituency. The Northern constituency manifested for it the most unequivocal symptoms of disgust and contempt. The Slave-holding planters, liked it but the better.

At the winter Session, the Bill was again produced, with the hard money Section as one of its constituent parts, but after long discussion, at the last debateable stage of the Bill in the Senate, it was struck out. Thus it came to the House of Representatives, and there at its first reading was treated like an Anti-Slavery petition, laid on the table. But towards the close of the Session, it was again obtruded on the House in the shape of a

Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means. It was then much and well debated. It was tried with the hard money Section and without it Nullification and Slavery were its most ardent and almost only patrons. The deadly hostility of the Slave-holder to all banking credit under the name of Capital, displayed itself in dissertations to prove a natural hostility between capital and labor; in stimulants to war between the capital and the labor of the North, and instigations in the shape of predictions to the labor of the North to demolish by fire the marble palace in Chesnut street, as the anti-abolitionists had demolished the Pennsylvania Hall. The condition of Master and Slave, is by the laws of nature and of God, a state of perpetual, inextinguishable war. Deeply conscious of this, the Slave-holder soothes his soul, by sophistical reasonings into a belief that this same war still exists in free communities between the capitalist and the laborer. He builds up a theory that confounds Poverty with Slavery—and he says to the laborer of the North—you are poor, your next door neighbor is rich—you are compelled to hard labor to earn your subsistence and that of your family—you are a laborer—he is a capitalist—you are his Slave—there is his banking-house—go and burn it down—and I for the sake of preventing my Slaves from burning down my plantation, will put in your hand the torch to set fire to his marble palace in Chesnut street.

The Slave-holder assumes it as an elementary principle of his system of policy, that the democracy of numbers in the free States is poor. He perceives that credit naturally and necessarily adheres to the wealthy. He is not aware that one effect of aggregating small and large sums together to form the capital of monied or industrious Corporations, is to impart to the poor a participation in the profits of credit, and to break down the wall of partition between the poor and the rich. The Slave-holder strives to kindle the fires of mutual envy and jealousy between the different classes of men in the communities of the free; and invokes the labor of the North, as an auxiliary defence to the Slavery of the South.

As an attempt to sow the seeds of discord between the freemen of the North among themselves, it was met and repelled with sober argument and indignant remonstrance. Perhaps it was right to forbear all retorted invective and scorn, upon the peculiar institutions of the South. There is, indeed, a remarkable concurrence in the representations from all the free States, and of all parties to spare them; the influence of which I have myself constantly felt. It was one of the principal reasons for my abstaining to take part in the debates on any of the Sub-Treasury Bills.

I could not indeed overlook at the special Session, the affiliated Bills for compounding with the delinquent Banks, and for postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the Deposit with the States. This measure had been rendered unavoidable by the infatuation, to use no harsher term of the Secretary of the Treasury, in heaping up the Deposits of the public Lands in the Banks of the Southern and South-western States, and draining those of the North, so that there was no fund left from which the instalment could be paid there, while it was much more than overpaid in the favorite States. The Bill, first proposed from the Treasury, was to repeal in the form of postponing the instalment. When it was found that this could not be carried, a postponement to the first of January, 1839, was substituted; but an appropriation of funds which I proposed and urged was evaded, and now the law requires the payment of the instalment on the first of January next, and no preparation whatever has been made to provide the means for its payment. The deficiency of the funds is certain. You may judge what prospect there is of your ever obtaining the payment. The South and the South-west, in the mean time, have received much more than their share of the instalment, and they will take care to keep it. There is nothing which has more clearly exemplified the policy of the Northern Administration with Southern principles, than this discrimination between the Northern and Southern States, in the distribution of the public monies.

Of the other subjects which have engaged the deliberations of Congress, distinct from those specially recommended by the Resolutions of your Convention, to avoid encroaching upon your patience, I shall say but little. The proceedings of the House relating to the repeated issues of ten millions of Treasury Notes—the total sacrifice both of every principle of popular representation and of State sovereignty in the transactions at both Sessions, respecting the Mississippi contested elections; The strange inconsistency, and rancorous distillation of party venom, in the protracted proceedings upon the fatal duel, where fell another Northern victim, self-immolated to the peculiar institutions of the South. The questionable and dangerous but perhaps necessary abandonment of the Public Lands to the intrusion of lawless occupancy, recommended by the President, consummated by the concurrent action of both Houses; with the approbation of respected members of our own delegation, and of which I would therefore speak, with distrust of my own judgment; but threatening, in my apprehension, the total subversion of your admirable system of Land-Laws, and the final waste of your immense interest of property in the public domain. The portentous increase amounting almost to duplication of your standing army—the feeble, wavering and time-serving policy of the Administration, carried out by their Managers in Congress, bearing upon all our political intercourse with Great Britain; these are all subjects of high and momentous concernment to you, but all, as well as the more pertinaciously contested questions about currency, exchanges, banking and the custody of public monies, are either merged in the transcendent importance of the interests specially given me in charge, by the Resolutions of your Convention, or sink into comparative insignificance before them.

It is known to most of you, that at the first Session of the twenty-fourth Congress, on the twenty-sixth of May, 1836, a Resolution, compounded of Southern Slavery, and Northern subserviency, was by the Previous Question served down upon the House of Representatives of the United States, without debate or deliberation. Its avowed object was to tranquilize the public mind, on the agitating subject of Slavery, and the Slave-trade, and to suppress the swelling murmurs of public opinion, calling in the name of mercy, and of humanity for the abolition of both. Its conciliatory compromise of that end, was a consent to receive, and a refusal to read or consider all Petitions, Memorials, Resolutions or papers, relating in any manner to those subjects.

This Resolution was an experiment—a repetition of that of Canuta the Great, who commanded the tide of the

ocean, not to approach his feet. Twenty-three thousand Petitioners at that Session of Congress, prayed for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. At the next Session those Petitioners had multiplied to upwards of one hundred thousand.

At the time of the first Gag-Resolution of twenty-sixth of May, 1836, I had been five years a Member of the House, and your Representative. I had deprecated all discussion of Slavery or its abolition in the House, and gave no countenance to Petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But I presented all such Petitions which were committed to my charge, and moved their reference to appropriate Committees, which was accordingly done without opposition. Brief and adverse reports, were made by the Committees to which the Petitions were referred, which were received without exciting debate in the House. The prayer of the Petitions was not granted, but the Petitions were respectfully treated, and there was no excitement in the House or among the people at the result.

In February, 1837, A Petition from sundry inhabitants of the District of Columbia itself, for the gradual abolition of Slavery and the prohibition of the Slave-trade in the District, was presented by Mr. Coulter, a member from Pennsylvania.

In January, 1834, Mr. W. W. Ellsworth, a member from Connecticut, and now Governor of that State, presented Petitions, signed, as he said, by more than one thousand names, of the same purport, which at his motion were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; and in recommending them to the special consideration of the Committee, he took occasion to say that he himself concurred entirely in sentiment with the petitioners.

In February, 1835, Mr. John Dickson, a member from the State of New York, presented a considerable number of Petitions, one of which was from the American Anti-Slavery Society; and another signed by upwards of eight hundred women of the City of New York. Mr. Dickson moved their reference to a select Committee, and supported the motion by an eloquent and powerful speech. No answer was made to the speech, but then commenced the system of suppression. The motion of reference to a Committee, was by a vote of yeas and nays, 117 to 77, laid on the table. A motion to print one of the Petitions was first adopted—then reconsidered, and then by 139 to 63, laid on the table. Till then, I had taken no active part in any of the proceedings of the House on these subjects. Nor in the Session of 1835 and 36, until the report of the Committee which was to smother at once the Right of Petition in the people, and the Freedom of Speech in the House.

I expressed my abhorrence of that Resolution at the moment of its passage; as I have done at each of its repetitions. Just at the time of its first passage, the results of the battle of San Jacinto had rendered it probable that the Texian conspiracy and insurrection would succeed in breaking off that province, and an undefined extent of territory from the Mexican Confederation. The Mexican Government had abolished Slavery throughout the whole Republic. But the Texian insurgents on the second of March, 1836, had issued their Declaration of Independence, and on the seventeenth of the same month, had promulgated a Constitution, not only restoring Slavery in all its rigor, but denying to their Congress the power to emancipate slaves, and denying to their own citizens the right of emancipating their own Slaves, without the consent of Congress. Nay more—as if to make a mockery of the rights of human nature, this Constitution of a sovereign and independent people, by one and the same Section denied to their Legislature the power to prohibit the importation of Slaves from the United States, and declared the same importation from any other part of the world, piracy.

The acquisition of Texas, whether by purchase, or by conquest, had already become a cardinal point in the Slave-holding policy of the Administration of this Union. To achieve it by purchase from Mexico had been urged upon her Government to the extent of a protraction to war. To that end, General Gaines had been invested with a discretionary authority to invade her territory which he did not fail to use; while Mr. Powhattan Ellis, the Mississippian Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, was instructed to pick a quarrel with her Government upon complaints and grievances of citizens of the United States engaged in commercial intercourse with that country. A more frivolous pretence, and a more wanton provocation to war, was never given between nation and nation. Even the wretched Mexican prisoner, Santa Anna, was used as an instrument, and liberated from captivity to extort from his country the cession of her rights to this revolted province.

But the free people of this Union had now taken the alarm. They had been warned of their danger, and observed the progress of this tripartite speculation of land-jobbers, slave-holders, and Texian conspirators, to breed a war with Mexico to sustain and perpetuate the slavery supremacy of the South. At the special session of Congress numerous petitions against the annexation of Texas, to some of which many of your names were subscribed, were presented. Two of the resolutions of your Convention of delegates had made it my special duty to oppose the measure. And at the same session, multitudes of other petitions continued to pour in for the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade wherever the power of Congress extends. They were all postponed to the winter Session, on the ready and plausible ground that there was not time for the consideration of subjects other than those for which the special Session had been called. When the winter session came, the war trumpet was again sounded by the Message of the President against Mexico. The Texian Plenipotentiary, commissioned to solicit the annexation, had been put off with a sort of "Return Jonathan refusal." He had been told with solemnity of face, that there was a doubt of the constitutional power of Congress and the President, to accept the proposal, and moreover, that they could not think of it now, because it would risk a war with Mexico, and violate the sacred Faith of Treaties. But Mr. Jefferson had shown how a constitutional camel could be swallowed for the sake of Louisiana, by palates accustomed to strain at a gnat, and the Chairman of the late Committee of Foreign Affairs, professed his readiness and capacity to swallow another for the sake of Texas. And as to the war with Mexico, one President had told Congress, seven months before, that it would be justifiable, and his successor, even while alledging this pretence of war and the sacred Faith of

treaties, was about to tell Congress not only self, agreed with his predecessor, that war was been justifiable the winter before, but that the Houses of Congress, had been of the same that it was now not only more justifiable to sable, because "the last magnanimous justice and the fears of Mexico, heralded from the Department of State, with the one week for an answer, had totally failed.

Fellow Citizens—You shall seldom fail to double-dealer, if you compare his words times with each other, and his words and together. The professions of objection to of Mr. Memucan Hunt were false and hollow and fierce desire for the seemingly reputation were at the heart. Instead of a protest and final refusal, as represented by the late Committee of Foreign Affairs, it was a pregnant—a provocation to perseverance of the lascivious lass in Virgil—

Malò me Galates petit, lasciva puella Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante viù and so has it been understood by the Texas, which far from being discouraged by a noble rebuff to their addresses, have after resolution resolved not to withdraw their application.

The Anti-Slavery petitions, presented at session of Congress, were signed by not less than hundred thousand names. One would be that this was sufficient evidence of the truth fact of the composing draught of Pinckney. But on a motion of Mr. Slade of Vermont these petitions should be referred to a select committee with instructions to report a bill to be in the District of Columbia, the boiler of institutions exploded. Mr. Slade in the speech to support this motion, asked the question—What is Slavery?—and here a master's hand—"A compound of every man can inflict upon man."

They heard and were abash'd, and up to Upon the wing.

They deserted their seats in the House died together in a committee-room—sent forcement of slave-representing members of—publicly notified by one of themselves, in the House of Representatives, at the moment journeyment of the House, a meeting of men slave-holding States—and there, after two tings of this mongrel assembly of Senators sentatives, they chose Mr. Patton of Virginia to the House, what he termed a conciliation, and after a speech laudatory to the of the slave-holders, for this gentle compromise, to foreclose all answer, by calling for on question, and so with the next morning executed. The rules of the House were of the conciliatory proposition was presented, of proud and self-admiring condescension and concluded with the magnanimous call vious question—and the previous question main question, the conciliatory proposition ried without allowing one word of debate, of Representatives of northern and western palmed upon them by the slave-holding of which they had not even been admitted?

And what was this condescending conc position? It was no other than the Pin ricie, which, in eighteen months of time plied the Anti-Slavery petitioners from two three hundred thousand. Its phraseology varied, and particularly by the omission of resolutions, from the classes of papers to be table, but the word papers was retained, an sion of them all from the consideration of was fortified by the addition of the words read to printed and referred, from which the debarred by the original resolution of May.

There is no doubt that the omission of solutions, in the new opiate of the slave-tors, was intended to save the appearance to the Legislatures of the States; but wh lutions of the Legislature of Vermont we which touched the abolition of Slavery, ing, selling and transferring of Slaves, the eided, that as they were PAPERS they mu the table, under the resolution of the 21st of 1837, and then with singular inconsistency, or allowed them to be printed on the J. House.

And thus under this resolution of the 21 ber, 1837, the petitions of three hundred zens of the United States, were, without be printed, read or referred, laid on the table. But as the petitions, memorials and pag the annexation of Texas to this Union, we ded within the resolution of the 21st of D yet as they came into very close contact lition of Slavery, and the buying, selling ring of Slaves, a different expedient was ry in dealing with them.

On the 13th of December, the first day upon which petitions were received, I p remonstrance of Nancy Ripley and two thirty-seven other women of Plymouth, ag nexation of Texas to the United States, and together with forty other petitions on the presented by me on that day—one hundred similar petitions presented by me at the sion—and several hundreds presented by n of the Massachusetts delegation, includ thousand petitioners, should be referred to mtee. The Chairman of the Committee Affairs immediately moved the reference mtee. His motive for which was afterwa closed by the treatment which they recei committee when they were referred to t House. It was to get them all into the keep them all till the close of the session, ying into one of them, and then by a lump them all on the table. This was howe by a shorter process. The question w should be referred to a Select Committee of mtee of Foreign Affairs, raised a debate sioned to the ensuing day, when all the p morials and remonstrances, and both the commitment, were laid on the table, by yea the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign self voting in the affirmative.

I do not charge this as among the evid phlicity on the part of the administration, a not on that of the Chairman of the Commi ty of conduct is not always indicative of purpose. The object of the Chairman of t

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*Malo me Galatea petiti, lasciva puella,
Et fugat ad salices, et se cupit ante videri;*

and so has it been understood by the Legislature of Texas, which far from being discouraged by this ostensible rebuff to their addresses, have after full deliberation resolved not to withdraw their application.

The Anti-Slavery petitions, presented at the late session of Congress, were signed by not less than three hundred thousand names. One would have imagined that this was sufficient evidence of the tranquillizing effect of this composing draught of Pinckney laudanum. But on a motion of Mr. Slade of Vermont, that one of these petitions should be referred to a select committee with instructions to report a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, the boiler of the peculiar institutions exploded. Mr. Slade in the course of his speech to support this motion, asked emphatically the question—*What is Slavery?*—and he defined it with a master's hand—*A compound of every wrong that man can inflict upon man.*

They heard and were abashed, and up they sprang upon the wing.

They deserted their seats in the House—they huddled together in a committee-room—sent for a reinforcement of slave-representing members of the Senate—publicly notified by one of themselves, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the moment of the adjournment of the House, a meeting of members from the slave-holding States—and there, after two stormy sittings of this mongrel assembly of Senators and Representatives, they chose Mr. Patton of Virginia to present to the House, what he termed a conciliatory proposition, and after a speech laudatory to the condescension of the slave-holders, for this gentle compromise of their rights, to foreclose all answer, by calling for the previous question, and so with the next morning hour it was executed. The rules of the House were suspended—the conciliatory proposition was presented—the speech of proud and self-admiring condescension was made and concluded with the magnanimous call for the previous question—and the previous question, and the main question, the conciliatory proposition, were carried without allowing one word of debate, by the votes of Representatives of northern and western freemen, palmed upon them by the slave-holding convention, to which they had not even been admitted!

And what was this condescending conciliatory proposition? It was no other than the Pinckney soporific, which, in eighteen months of time, had multiplied the Anti-Slavery petitions from twenty-three to three hundred thousand. Its phraseology was slightly varied, and particularly by the omission of the word, *resolutions*, from the clauses of papers to be laid on the table, but the word *papers* was retained, and the exclusion of them all from the consideration of the House, was fortified by the addition of the words *debated* and *printed* and *referred*, from which they had been debarred by the original resolution of May, 1836.

There is no doubt that the omission of the word *resolutions*, in the new opiate of the slave-holding doctors, was intended to save the appearance of disrespect to the Legislatures of the States; but when the Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont were presented, which touched the abolition of Slavery, and the buying, selling and transferring of Slaves, the Speaker decided, that as they were *PAPERS* they must be *laid on the table*, under the resolution of the 21st of December, 1837, and then with singular inconsistency, he ordered or allowed them to be printed on the Journal of the House.

And thus under this resolution of the 21st of December, 1837, the petitions of three hundred thousand citizens of the United States, were, without being debated, printed, read or referred, laid on the table.

But as the petitions, memorials and papers touching the annexation of Texas to this Union, were not included within the resolution of the 21st of December, and yet as they came into very close contact with the abolition of Slavery, and the buying, selling and transferring of Slaves, a different expedient was found necessary in dealing with them.

On the 13th of December, the first day of the session upon which petitions were received, I presented the remonstrance of Nancy Ripley and two hundred and thirty-seven other women of Plymouth, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and moved that together with forty other petitions on the same subject, presented by me on that day—one hundred and ninety similar petitions presented by me at the Special Session—and several hundreds presented by my colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation, including about fifty thousand petitioners, should be referred to a select committee. The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs immediately moved the reference to that committee. His motive for which was afterwards fully disclosed by the treatment which they received from the committee when they were referred to them by the House. It was to get them all into their hands—to keep them all till the close of the session, without looking into one of them, and then by a lumping report lay them all on the table. This was however then done by a shorter process. The question whether they should be referred to a Select Committee or to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, raised a debate and was postponed to the ensuing day, when all the petitions, memorials and remonstrances, and both the motions for commitment, were laid on the table, by yeas and nays; the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs himself voting in the affirmative.

I do not charge this as among the evidences of duplicity on the part of the administration, and certainly not on that of the Chairman of the Committee. Duplicity of conduct is not always indicative of duplicity of purpose. The object of the Chairman of the Commit-

tee, in moving the reference of the Anti-Texian petitions and remonstrances to himself, and his recorded vote to lay his own motion upon the table, had obviously one and the same object, and that was the suppression of all discussion upon the subject in the House; and the motive for this desire of suppression could be no other than the affinity between the Anti-Slavery and Anti-Texian memorials. He plainly said that it would be impossible to introduce the annexation of Texas into discussion without opening the whole subject of Slavery and of abolition, and he wished to build a Chinese wall around them all.

But, although he was able to accomplish this by a large majority at that early stage of the Session, he was not able to carry that majority with him to its close. The proposal for the annexation of Texas to the United States, formally made by the people of that new Republic, through their legislative and executive departments, had roused the attention of our own State Legislatures. Ten or more of them, among which were several of the largest States in the Union, had made it a subject of earnestly contested deliberation. Five had declared in the most emphatic terms their utter aversion to the measure. Two more had expressed the feelings of their people in language not less decisive.

Four had passed resolutions favorable to the connection, and intensely bent upon its consummation. Nor had they scrupled to allow their principal incentive to this new union—the reinforcement and perpetuation of the blessing of Slavery. The resolutions of two of them, Alabama and Tennessee, had by express direction been communicated to both Houses of Congress—both contained instructions to their Senators and Representatives to promote by all suitable means the annexation, and those of Tennessee an express proposition to that measure. Although the resolutions of South Carolina had not been communicated to Congress, her Senators and Representatives were the fleetest in the race and the most ardent in the love chase for Texas. The recent conversion of most of them from the bitterest opposition to fervid devotion to the Northern administration with Southern principles had given them claims to consideration which could not be overlooked. The most undaunted champions of the Sub-Treasury in the House were three members from South Carolina; and those who persisted in general opposition to their administration, sought to propitiate their peace at home by outstripping the rest in burning zeal for the acquisition of Texas. A resolution directly to that effect was offered by Mr. Preston in the Senate, readily entertained by that body, and supported by all the eloquence for which that gentleman is so eminently distinguished. In the House, the same resolution, offered by Mr. Waddy Thompson, was at first warily discarded, but he and all his colleagues insisted perseveringly upon the discussion. The members from Alabama and Tennessee, unanimous for the gag, upon all papers, touching the abolition of Slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of Slaves, still panted for a discussion in favor of the annexation of Texas. The majority for the suppression of the freedom of debate was thus throughout the session dwindling into a minority, so far as concerned the annexation of Texas.

The slave-holding portion of the Committee of Foreign Affairs were left in the lurch; the Demosthenes of previous questions and the Cicero of layings on the table were outwaded, as had been previously settled out of the House. It had been promised to one of the South Carolina members, and he had given me notice of it a week or ten days before the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs was presented.

The occasion for the discussion was given by that report. The committee had never looked into one of the resolutions of the State Legislatures, or of the vast multitudes of petitions, memorials and remonstrances which had been referred to them by the House. They had not even taken them into consideration, and their report to lay them all on the table, revealed the purpose for which the Chairman at the commencement of the session had urged the reference of them to that committee.

The discussion was opened by the motion of Mr. Cushing, a member of the minority of the committee, to re-commit the Report with instructions. Mr. Thompson of South Carolina moved an amendment to the instructions, and I moved an amendment to that amendment, which put me in possession of the floor. A call for the previous question, and a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, were voted down by the majority of the House, and the door of free debate thrice closed in three successive years, in the Representative Hall of the American people, was unlocked and opened to the voice of Freedom; God grant, never to be closed again.

By the rules for the transaction of business in the House, the debate was confined to the first hour of the morning, after the reading of the Journal. In courtesy to many of the members who had occasional moments of urgency to make, I yielded from day to day parts of this morning hour to which I was entitled; but no such indulgence was extended to me. The expiration of the hour was watched with the impatience of a lover waiting the appointed time, and the tick of the clock was the signal to the call for the orders of the day. Once only I requested the favor of five minutes to finish the reading of a paper—it was tacitly granted but soon withdrawn by another call for the orders, and I was turned over to another day to finish the reading of the paper.

As the close of the session drew near, the three slave-holding members of the committee, with whom I had taken issue on the duties of the committee and of the House to petitioners, and the right of petition, as exercised by men or women, became very earnest for an opportunity to answer me. Several of the other members from South Carolina manifested the same desire. I was scarcely less anxious than themselves that the free people throughout this Union, and the friends of freedom throughout the civilized world, should be favored with the full development of their principles. I wished especially that the tenets of the new school of servile philosophy, casually disclosed at one of the interruptions to which I was incessantly subjected, should be more explicitly avowed and more thoroughly unfolded. The patriarchal theory of Sir Robert Filmer, and the Leviathan of Hobbes, are not more abhorrent to the doctrines of Algernon Sidney and John Locke, than these slave-begotten theories of the rights of Man to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence. But on the 23d of June, immediately after arresting me in the midst of my discourse, and confirming the decision of the Speaker that I was out of order for irrelevancy, those gentlemen themselves had precipitated a decision of the House to adjourn on the 9th of July instead of one week later, upon the pur-

pose avowed by the mover of the decision to abridge the time of the debate upon which I had possession of the floor. They had now opportunity to meditate upon the consequences of their system of suppression of all free debate in the House. Whether they will return to it again at the ensuing session of Congress will be for themselves to determine. They may close the doors of the House again upon free debates, if they please, for another Southern convention would have the same obsequious band of Northern men with Southern principles, in obedience to the usages of the party to quibble away with equal complacency to them, the freedom of speech in the House, and the right of their constituents to petition.

My successive addresses to the House, on the fragments of the morning hour, from the 13th of June, when the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs was presented, till the 7th of July, the last morning hour of the session, were reported alternately for the National Intelligencer, by Mr. A. Stansbury and Mr. W. F. Ois, two of the most correct reporters ever admitted to the hall. But in the hurry of business, there was some transposition both of the order of time and of certain documents commented upon by me in the debate, which broke the links of connection between the several parts of my discourse, and threw its complicated, but not dislocated, argument into such confusion that no reader could as it was published disentangle its unbroken thread.

Desirous that you, my constituents, should be fully informed of the manner in which I have fulfilled to the best of my ability the request of your convention of delegates, for my co-operation to promote the views exhibited in their resolutions of the 23d of August last, I have caused to be re-published in a pamphlet the whole debate upon the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs on the resolutions, petitions, memorials and remonstrances relating to the annexation of Texas to this Union. I propose to send a copy of this pamphlet to one or more persons in every town of this Congressional District, and should be glad if it were in my power to send one to every citizen of the District. I wish them, and the people of this whole Commonwealth, and all the petitioners and remonstrants against the annexation to be apprized, that although that most pernicious measure has been for the present averted, and although the instigations to war with Mexico, by two successive Presidents of the United States, have hitherto proved abortive, it may yet require all your vigilance and all your lawful energies, eventually, to haffle and defeat the most insidious and profligate project of war and conquest, for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, that ever disgraced any country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

QUINCY, 13th August, 1838.

THE GRANITE BRIDGE CORPORATION. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Granite Bridge Corporation, was held at the Railway Hotel, in Milton, on Tuesday, August 14th, 1838. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing:—Otis Shepherd, Clerk; Francis Adams, Treasurer; Edward Glover, Ezra Beals, Octavius T. Rogers, Michael Humphrey, Eliphalet Thayer, Francis Adams and Otis Shepherd, Directors.

THE sick are all taking GOELLICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14.

DIED.

In this town, 13th inst., Albert Bodell, son of Mr. Josiah Savil, Jr., aged 2 years. Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

Mrs. Rhoda, wife of Capt. Samuel Packard, aged 56.

Notice.

THE connexion of the subscriber with the firm of Forbes, Cole & Thayer, was dissolved on the 23d day of May last. SAMUEL CURTIS.

Weymouth, August 18.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 25.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc. Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers. CABLE HILL.

Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 25.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

Citizens of New England.

THE INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS recently introduced to the citizens of the United States by the North American College of Health, having met with an unparalleled sale in the city of Philadelphia, owing to their highly efficacious nature in the CURE of most of the diseases to which the human system is subject, the undersigned, General Agent for the College, has been instructed to make speedy arrangements for their immediate introduction throughout the New England States.

In conformity with this instruction, arrangements are now in progress to open an office in Boston for the sale of the same and as a General Depot for their distribution throughout the New England States.

The office will be opened in a few days, at which time the great virtues and efficacy of the Indian Purgative Pills will be fully set forth to the community.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Principal Office North American College of Health,
Philadelphia, June 29th, 1838.

Persons desirous of obtaining an Agency for the sale of the above Medicine in any of the towns in New England, will please address a letter to the undersigned, stating their business, etc.

SAMUEL H. BROWN,
Agent for New England States.

Boston, July 7.

Flour, &c.

NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. at their Flour, Grain and Meat Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN. Quincy, July 7.

Hair Cutting & Shaving.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Brierley and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAUL LEE PAGE.

Quincy, June 16.

Lightning Rods.

THE subscribers are prepared to erect Lightning Rods on Houses, on the improved plan, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.

Quincy, June 16.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FURNITURE, HOBBS' TABLES, TRIFLES, etc. etc, which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddingdon Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN FOWLE, Agent.

Quincy, July 14.

Carpenters' Planes.

AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, June 2.

To Let.

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient for siting for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.

Licenses—A small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Munson Place.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.

Quincy, May 26.

E. SMITH.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert the most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in a box, containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR, Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business, being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the support he has received for the fourteen past years, and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sundays excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MOUNT AUBURN.

The ladies of Weymouth and Braintree to the number of twenty and upwards, recently took a ride in Linfield's new and beautiful omnibus to Mount Auburn, and returned in the evening, after a pleasant excursion, singing the soul stirring Air of 'Home, sweet Home!' The following lines were written on this occasion:—

What tempting sight is this that cheers
My heart and charms mine eyes?
'The city of the dead' appears
A beautiful paradise.

Here angels walk the flowery grounds,
In heavenly charms arrayed,
From their sweet lips soft music sounds,
On balmy breath conveyed.

Around the grave Elysian blooms,
By beauty's magic spell;
Who would not live amidst the tombs
With these pure hearts to dwell?

But, fair ones! here no longer stay
Within this flowery realm of death,
Lest the grim tyrant call this way
And shade your beauty with his breath.

Come to your home, your own sweet home,
For there the loves and graces
Are absent when abroad you roam,
And only when at home, sweet home,
Presume to show their faces.

WESSAGUSSET.

WOMAN.

BY G. P. MORRIS.

Ah, Woman! in this world of ours,
What boon can be compared to thee?
How slow would drag life's weary hours,
Though Man's proud brow were bound with flowers,
And his the wealth of land and sea,
If destined to exist alone,
And ne'er call Woman's heart his own!

My Mother!—at that holy name,
Within my bosom there's a gush
Of feeling which no time can tame—
A feeling which, for years of fame,
I would not, could not crush!

And Sisters! ye are dear as life!
But when I look upon my wife,
My heart blood gives a sudden rush,
And all my fond affections blend
In mother, sisters, wife and friend!

Yes! Woman's love is free from guile,
And pure as bright Aurora's ray;
The heart will melt before her smile,
And base-born passions fade away!
Were I the monarch of the earth,
Or master of the swelling sea,
I would not estimate their worth,
Dear Woman, half the price of thee!

DIFFERENCE OF COLOR.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

God gave to Africa's sons
A brow of sable dye—
And spread the country of their birth
Beneath a burning sky—
And that a cheek of olive, made
The little Hindoo child,
And darkly stained the forest tribes
That roam our western wild.

To me, he gave a form
Of rather whiter clay—
But an I, therefore, in his sight
Respected more than they?
No!—'Tis the hue of deeds and thoughts
He traces in his Book—
'Tis the complexion of the heart,
On which he deigns to look.

Not by the tinted cheek,
That fades away so fast,
But by the color of the soul,
We shall be judged at last.
The righteous Judge will look at me
With sorrow in his eyes,
If I my brother's darker brow
Should ever dare despise.

ANECDOTES.

A MUSICAL LYRE. A person went one day on a musical errand to a pedagogue, who was an amateur in the science; and as he was entering the school, he found his friend bestowing some hearty thanks on the back of one of his pupils. The lad was bowing very clamorously, and the gentleman inquired the cause, and said that he had come with a musical message, but his car had been saluted with any thing but 'a concord of sweet sounds.' 'I know it,' replied the teacher, 'you perceive that I was about to strike the trembling Lyre' (lyre), but the instrument is wonderfully out of tune!

JOSIAH AGAIN. 'How old are you?' said Mr. Kiplings to a dwarfish young man. 'Twenty.' 'I wonder you aren't right down ashamed of being no bigger, you look like a boy of ten.' 'All comes of being a dutiful boy.' 'How so?' 'When I was ten, father put his hand on my head and said, 'Stop here, and he ran away; never seen him since, and I didn't think it right in me to go on growing without his leave.'

DEAN SWIFT. Swift preached an assize sermon, and in the course of it was severe upon the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counsel said some severe things upon the clergy and did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon. 'Yes,' said Swift, 'I would; and give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning.'

IRISH HUMOR. An Irish laborer on a railway was very severely hurt by a fall of earth. However, he complained not, but desired that he might have a whiff of tobacco. He was then laid on a board and hoisted on four men's shoulders for the purpose of being conveyed to the infirmary. Upon moving, 'Arrah, by—,' he exclaimed, with all the characteristic humor of his country, 'little did I expect to live to see my own funeral.'

A MISTAKE. 'Vat's de matter, vat's de matter?' exclaimed an old Dutchman, as he tucked up his apron, and ran out of his shop to know the meaning of a crowd in his neighborhood. 'Vat's de matter?' 'There's a man killed,' replied a bystander. 'Oh, ish dat all?' said our friend, evidently disappointed; 'ish dat all?' 'Ahoost a man killed?' hump, I tho't it was a fight.'

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, previously afflicted with a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIEHLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hosiery, and all other articles for Mourning. Grass Cloth always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven braids, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A very elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck, and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BLACKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. POSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of those instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, there have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. P. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unblinded Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of goods for other manufacturers, which they can have if his do not suit them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Henslein's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Poster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Poster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and is accordingly recommending them in a variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

1y

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, nervous debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other ailments, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved speedily and effectually remedial. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-sucker to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield,

Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an inveterate and distressing complaint, I suppose, of a severe inflammation of the bowels, and the natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried all the remedies which they have advised, but have not been able to get rid of the complaint. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has constantly for sale at his residence, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures, and of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished cures. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIEHLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do., SATINETTS, SALISEURY do., LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 34.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

IT READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETS, SALISBURY do. LAYONS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS: Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRESSINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL TROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's "Kid and Leather Walking" Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES. Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STORE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Bricks; Oven Moulds; Boiler and Ash House; Patent Gas and Oil PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash at approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 25. 1838.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

J. H. A. GREEN.

ly

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready lumner of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7. 1838.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Cattle FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Ware-house, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC T. BLANCHARD.

ly

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

ly

Quincy, April 29. 1838.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

ly

Quincy, May 5. 1838.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. CHARLES BRECK, Milton. ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth. JAMES L. BAKER, Hingham. HON. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate. E. T. FOGG, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City. J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

ADAM AND EVE.

BY J. K. PAULING.

When by the just wrath of offended heaven, our first parents were driven from the beautiful garden of Eden, they wandered in guilt and shame from the seat of their innocence and happiness. Eve lingered behind, afraid to look her companion in the face, and Adam cast on her a glance of mingled tenderness and reproach from time to time. They walked wearily along, and though the air was sweet and balmy, the flowers as fair, the grass as green, and the birds sung merrily as in the paradise from which they had just been expelled, the sense of their transgressions took from them all heart to enjoy the beauties of nature. They remembered their disobedience and wept.

Thus sprinkling the grass and flowers with their tears, they came at length to a little murmuring stream that danced along merrily among the moss-grown rocks, shaded by a whispering grove, among whose branches the birds were rearing their little clamorous brood, whose chirpings were ever and anon heard over their heads.

"I am tired," said Eve, and they sat down by the side of a stream.

For the first time since they yielded to the temptation of the serpent, they looked each other in the face, and were struck with the changes they observed. The cheek of Eve had lost its bloom, and the careless, sprightly vivacity that always accompanied the consciousness of innocence, had given place to sunken eyes, dishevelled hair, and brow contracted with the furrows of a guilty conscience.

"Thou art sadly changed, my love," said Adam; and pity gave place to resentment at the curse she had brought upon his head. He took her in his arms, kissed her cheek, and laid her head in his bosom.

Eve looked up in his face, and through the tangled locks that hung over her eyes, and the tears that streamed from them, observed the changes a few hours of guilt and misery had planted on his open, manly brow.

"Wilt thou ever forgive me, Adam?" said she, in a voice tremulous with emotion. "I have lost thee a paradise."

"But thou hast given me another in thy dear arms," cried Adam, while he pressed her closer to his bosom.

At that moment, a bird which had been in search of food for its young, after fluttering a little while over their heads to look at the intruders, dropped into its nest, and they heard the gay humming of the little calow brood, rejoicing in the bounty of their parent.

"Shall we ever enjoy the delights of providing for a little brood like this?" said Eve, looking up in his face tenderly.

"Why should we not, my love?" he replied.

"Then—even then we shall yet be happy!—Love shall make us amends for the loss of paradise, and the angel of the flaming sword; and the virtues of our children shall atone for the transgressions of the parent. We shall yet be happy; look not so pale and sad, my beloved! See how bright the great light shines yonder in the blue world! hark how the young birds twitter, and the old ones sing to them! So will it be with us. I will watch over our little ones, and chase away the flies, and sing them to sleep, while thou shalt go and bring them food. Cheer up, my beloved; come, kiss my lips, and once more bless me!"

Adam was for a moment beguiled of his sorrows, and the recollection of his guilt was lost in the delights of love. But as they sat thus deceiving themselves with the hope that worldly pleasures can supply the absence of innocence, or overpower, save for a single moment, the stings of conscious guilt, on a sudden, the serpent that had beguiled Eve, crawled quietly from some unseen haunt where he had hid himself and listened. His scales of a thousand changeable lustres, glowed and glittered as he wound himself gracefully along, and there was a fascination in his eye that riveted whoever looked upon it. Eve shrunk from his approach; though she could not help admiring the beautiful seducer. But Adam turned from him and bade him begone.

"Why should I begone?" he answered in a voice of ineffable sweetness. "What have I done to thee, that thou shouldst drive me away."

"Thou hast lost us our happy home, and called down upon our heads the anger of heaven," said Adam, and he was about to stamp on the serpent with his foot, but Eve interposed, exclaiming,

"Forbear, my beloved! Didst thou not just now say, that for the paradise thou hast lost, thy poor handmaid had given to thee another quite as fair! Remember, too the cheerful birds and their tender young. We have opened new sources of happiness, for which we are indebted to the serpent thou wouldst trample upon."

The eyes of the tempter glistened with triumphant exultation, and became a thousand times brighter than before; while his scaly armour thrilled with innumerable and ever changing dyes.

"There are yet other gratifications in store for thee, thou happy mother of mankind," said the beguiler. "Behold! look to the left yonder where the plain stretches towards the setting sun."

They looked and saw two lovely youths attempting to light the fires of two rustic altars, erected at a little distance from each other—

"The one succeeded, the other failed, and seemed to address him in anger. Presently he raised a great club in his hand, and dashed out his brains. Eve turned away her head in horror; but that curiosity which had lost her paradise, prompted her to look again, and she saw a man and woman of middle age, standing over the dead body; the one in speechless grief, the other shrieking and tearing her hair. At a distance she beheld the murderer fleeing away, but ever and anon looked back as if fearful of being pursued. On his forehead she observed, as he turned towards her, a mark which looked as if red hot iron had imbedded itself there.

"Who are these?" cried Adam.

The serpent answered in his usual sweet tones:

"The two youths are brothers; the man thou seest bending in silence over the dead body, and the woman shrieking and tearing her hair, are the parents of both. These two young fools quarrelled about worshipping their maker. It is thus he rewarded his votaries; one by an early death, the other by a life of guilt and remorse."

"Alas!" murmured Eve, "what a wretched family! canst thou tell me their names?"

"Thou shalt know hereafter when thou hast seen farther. Behold!"

The first pair cast their eyes apprehensively towards the plain, and saw a poor wretch fastened to a stake with a quantity of light wood piled around him. The pile was surrounded by armed men of furious aspect; and a little beyond, stood a person in white surplice, with a great book in his hand apparently praying with fervency. At his feet were a woman, and eight or ten little children, kissing the robe and embracing his knees, while they seemed half dead with suffering. Presently the man in the white surplice shut his book; a firebrand was then applied to the pile of wood, and the poor wretch was slowly consumed, while his soul triumphed even in the agonies of death, as he sung hallelujahs to the living God. The man in the white surplice then gave out a hymn, and the soldiers beat the poor woman and children away for interrupting the music with their groans.

"Dreadful! dreadful!" exclaimed Eve, "what does all this mean?"

"It is nothing but a favorite mode of worshipping their Maker," replied the serpent.

"And who, and what is this wretched race of beings?"

"Thou shalt know too soon."

Thus, one at a time, he exhibited to their view a succession of scenes, portraying the worst effects of the vices of mankind. The worst excesses of guilty love; the barbarities of unfeeling bigotry; the cold malignity of unbelief; the iron inflexibility of avarice; the oblique; the iron inflexibility of avarice; the bloody triumphs of ambition; and the reckless outpourings of revenge, were all exemplified by scenes of most extreme violence and atrocity, and without the relief of a single solitary act of virtue.

The innocent pair—for they were still innocent of all transgressions, save one—shuddered and turned away, and gazed and shut their eyes alternately at this appalling succession of unmitigated horrors.

"Father of mercies! at length cried Eve, "who and what are this wretched race of robbers, tyrants and murderers?"

"THY CHILDREN!" hissed the serpent, "from whose birth thou art vainly anticipating happiness. They are paying the penalties of thy transgressions—they are THY VICTIMS. The murdered youth and the murderer are thy sons, and the wretched parents, thou and thy guilty partner; the scenes thou hast just witnessed, are such as will every day and every hour of all future times pollute the surface of this beautiful earth, and all for thy sake—yes! *thine*, wretched Eve! and yet thou hast been flattering thyself and thy partner in guilt, that it is given to mortals to be happy under the anger of their Creator! Go fools! and enjoy yourselves in the bliss of multiplying misery, guilt and despair!"

The serpent crawled away, hissing in scorn, while Eve threw herself fainting on the bosom of her beloved, exclaiming in the agonies of remorse,

"We are punished Adam!"

THE BILL OF EXCHANGE.

A merchant originally of Paris, established in one of the French Islands of America, was willing to share with a person of merit, and not knowing who was to his mind, he bethought himself of writing to a correspondent of probity whom he had at Paris. He knew but little of any other style than he made use of in the business, and treating an affair of love with the same manner as his other business, and after charging his friend with a certain number of commissions, reserving this for the last, here he set down: 'Also, seeing that I have taken the resolution to be married, and I cannot here find a match that suits me, you will not fail to send me by the first ship, a young lady of quality, and such as follows: Portion I ask not, but of an honest family, of twenty or twenty-five years of age, of a middle size and well proportioned, of agreeable looks, mild temper, manners without reproach, healthy, and of a pretty strong constitution to resist a change of climates, that there may not be occasion to seek for a second if the first should fail, (which we may prevent as much as in us lies) considering the distance and the risk of her passage. Arriving here in good condition, as above, and bringing back the present letter endorsed on your part, or at least a copy of it, well and duly made authentic, so there may be neither mistake nor surprise, I shall oblige myself and engage to acquit myself of the said bills, in marrying fifty days after sight to the lady that shall be charged with it. By virtue of which I have signed this present.'

The Parisian correspondent read and read again this article, which classes in some sort the women against the numbers of bacs which he was to send, and after having admired the prudent exactness of the American, and the laconic style in the account of the qualities which he required, he thought to serve him according to his taste; and after many addresses, he thought he had found the affair of his friend, in a young person of good family, without riches, of a mild temper, of a polished and cultivated understanding, well made and tolerable beautiful; she was twenty-five years of age and seemed of good complexion. He made the proposal with which he was charged, and the lady, who only subsisted by means of an old peevish aunt and by whom she suffered much, accepted of it. They were loading then at Rochelle, a ship for the Islands. The lady set out with the goods, and embarked, being fitted out and furnished especially with a copy of a letter from the American, made authentic in due form and endorsed by the hand of the correspondent. Without prejudice of the invoice of goods which he sent, the last article was in these terms: 'Also, a young lady of twenty-five years, of quality, figure and condition, specified in the bill received, as appears by these attestations and certificates, which she carries with her these writings, which were a precaution which she thought ought to be taken to a man so exact as the future spouse, there was also a copy of the register of her birth, a certificate of good behavior signed by the curate, an attestation of the neighbors, for by an expressed act, bore testimony for the young lady that during the three years that she had lived with an aunt, who was infirm and of insupportable temper, she never gave her the least cause of discontent; also the goodness of her constitution was certified by the result of a consultation, signed by four physicians of the faculty. Before the departure of the young lady, the Parisian correspondent sent, by way of Spain, several letters of advice to his friend, by which he informed him that he had sent him by such a ship, a lady of the age, character and condition, etc.; in a word, such a one as he required to make his wife. The letters of advice, the goods and the young lady arrived safe, and our American, who found her at the first of the landing, was charmed to see so fine a person. She hearing him named, said to him: 'I have sir, a bill of exchange on you; you know people do not carry much money in a voyage such as I have just made; will you discharge it?' At the same time, she presented to him the correspondent's letter on the back of which was, that the person who presented it to him was the spouse whom he demanded. 'Ah, Miss,' said the American to her, 'I never suffered a bill of exchange to be protested in my life; I swear to you I shall not begin with this. I am the most happy of men if you are willing that I should discharge.' 'Yes, sir,' said she, 'I willingly consent to it since it is for this only reason that I have made the voyage; and I find myself much more in the inclination, as it is from people of probity whom you perfectly know, who have informed me of nothing which does not inspire me with the greatest esteem for you.' This interview was some days after followed by the marriage, which was magnificent. The new married couple have been happy in their union, made by the bill of exchange—it being the most happy which they have had for a long time in their Island.

PASSAGES IN HUMAN LIFE.

In my daily walks into the country, I was accustomed to pass a certain cottage. It was no cottage *grue*; it was no cottage of romance. It had nothing particularly picturesque about it. It had its little garden, and its vine spreading over its front; but beyond these it possessed no feature likely to fix it in the mind of the poet, or a novel writer, and which might induce him to people it with beings of his own fancy. In fact it appeared to be inhabited by persons as little extraordinary as itself. A good man of the

house it might possess, but he was never visible. The only inmates that I ever saw, were a young woman, and another female in the wane of life, no doubt the mother.

The dame was a comely, fresh, mild looking, cottage girl enough; always seated in one spot: near the window, intent on her needle. The old dame was as regularly busied, to and fro, in household affairs. She appeared one of those good housewives, who never dream of rest except in sleep. The cottage stood so near the road, that the fire at the farther end of the room, showed you, without being rudely inquisitive, the whole interior, in the single moment of passing. A clean hearth and a cheerful fire, shining upon homely but neat and orderly furniture, spoke of comfort; but whether the dame enjoyed, or merely diffused that comfort was a problem.

I passed the house many successive days. It was always alike, the fire shining brightly and peacefully; the girl seated at her post by the window; the housewife going to and fro, catering and contriving, dusting and managing. One morning as I went by there was a change, the dame was seated near her daughter, her arms laid upon the table, and her head upon her arms. I was sure that it was sickness which had compelled her to that attitude of repose; nothing less could have done it. I felt that I knew exactly the poor woman's feelings. She had felt a weariness stealing upon her; she had wondered at it, and struggled against it, and bore up hoping it would pass by; till, loth as she was to yield, it had forced submission.

The next day, when I passed, the room appeared as usual; the fire burning pleasantly, the girl at her needle, but her mother was not to be seen; and glancing my eye upward, I perceived the blind close drawn in the window above. It is so, I said to myself, disease is in its progress. Perhaps it occasions no gloomy fear of consequences, no extreme concern; and yet who knows how it may end? It is thus that begin those changes, that draw out the central bolt which holds together families; which steal away our fireside faces and lay waste our affections.

I passed by, day after day. The scene was the same. The fire burning; the hearth beaming clean and cheerful; but the mother was not to be seen;—the blind was still drawn above. At length I missed the girl; and in her place, appeared another woman, bearing considerable resemblance to the mother, but of a quieter habit. It was easy to interpret this change. Disease had assumed an alarming aspect; the daughter was occupied in intense watchings, and caring for the suffering mother; and the good woman's sister had been summoned to her bedside, perhaps from a distant spot, and perhaps from her family cares; which no less important event could have induced to elude.

Thus appearances continued some days.—There was a silence around the house, and an air of neglect within it; till, one morning, I beheld the blind drawn in the room below, and the window thrown open above. The scene was over; the mother was removed from her family, and one of those great changes effected in human life, which commence with so little observation, but leave behind such lasting effects.

'LOOK A SECOND TIME.'

It was a night of deep and sullen gloom; there was an awful scowl on the face of the sky, and the clouds were rolled together in long furrows, through which fierce flashes of lightning gleamed every minute. The winds swept by in gusts which bent the trees almost to the ground; and the melancholy shriek of distant night birds, and the moaning howl of the forest, became every moment more and more distant, when I reached the door of my grandfather's dwelling; and bursting through the door, I threw myself into the entry, as if the very fiends that ride the storm through many a fearful nursery tale, had me by the heels.

The old gentleman, who claimed as his especial privilege a quiet house in the evenings, and who had been disturbed by the rude assault, came in a terrible flurry to the entry, with his spectacles in one hand and his pipe in the other, and discovering that I was the author of the disturbance, before I had time quietly to gather myself up and escape into the chimney corner, saluted me with the unwelcome—'Go to bed Bob,'—that I had a thousand times exerted all my ingenuity to avoid, and never heard without a heavy heart.

To have sat an hour by the cheerful fireside, and coned over my lesson, or watched the smoke as it curled peacefully round my grandfather's nose, would have composed the tumult of my bosom, and restored the tranquillity of my nerves; but I had no alternative after the command was given but to obey; and accordingly with fear and trembling made my way in the dark bed chamber, the dreaded forms of ghosts and goblins rising to my fancy at every step. I approached in silence the door of the room; opened it cautiously; a flash of lightning that moment glared through the window; and lo! a gigantic figure of a man, with slouched hat drawn over his eyes, stood immediately before me at the bed side.

With a shrill ejaculation, and a backward leap, I found myself thundering heels over head down stairs in an instant, and fairly brought to at the foot, a hundred times more frightened than hurt. The family was roused from me. The servants armed themselves, all the shovels, tongs and pokers were put in instant requisition; and a solemn parade took place, headed by my grand-father, to the scene of action; where the first thing that met the eye was a coat and hat hung carelessly on the bed post; the servants laughed; and my grandfather put on a long face and said, gravely, 'always look a second time, Bob.'

I remembered it, as one might suppose I would; and even longer perhaps, than my grandfather expected; for it happened a while after that he got tired of his single life—for he was a widower—and as hawks like young fish, he took it into his head to marry a girl of twenty; it was gay game for an old beau to play, but my grandfather brought her home, and made her mistress of the house. His domestic government was overturned in a fortnight; his pipe was broken; and his velvet small clothes and silver shoe-buckles exchanged for broad-cloth and boots; the quiet evenings was gone, and as I met him escaping up stairs one night from the din of music and a rout, I could not but return by way of discharging the interest of debt I owed him—'Always look a second time, sir.'

It's a good thing to 'look a second time,' occasionally; as, at a note before you endorse it; at a story before you believe it; at a bargain before you strike hands; and at the means of payment before you run in debt; and it is sometimes well to 'look a second time' at one's practice before making professions. For in all these things and a hundred more, I find grown people fall into blunders quite as readily as young ones.

THE WIDOW.

It was a cold and bleak evening in a most severe winter. The snow, driven by the furious north wind, was piled into broad and deep banks along our streets. Few dared or were willing to venture abroad. It was a night which the poor will not soon forget.

In a most miserable and shattered tenement, somewhat remote from any other habitation, there then resided an aged widow, all alone—and yet not alone.

During the weary day, in her excessive weakness, she had been unable to step beyond her door stone, or to communicate her wants to any friend. Her last morsel of bread had been long since consumed—and none heeded her destination. She sat, at evening, by her small fire, half famished with hunger—from exhaustion, unable to sleep; preparing her mind to meet the dreadful fate from which she knew not how she should be spared. She had prayed, that morning, in full faith, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' but the shadows of evening had now descended upon her, and her faithful prayer had not been answered.

While such thoughts were passing through her weary mind, she heard the door suddenly open, and as suddenly close again; and found deposited in her entry by an unknown hand, a basket crowded with all those articles of comfortable food, which had the sweetness of manna to her.

What were her feelings on that night, God only knows! But they were such as rise up to him—the Great Deliverer—from ten thousand hearts every day.

Many days elapsed before the widow learnt through what messenger God had sent to her that timely aid. It was at the impulse of a little child, who on that dismal night, seated at the cheerful fireside of her home was led to express the generous wish that that poor widow, whom she had sometimes visited, could share some of her numerous comforts and good cheer. Her parents followed out the benevolent suggestion; and a servant was soon despatched to her mean abode, with a plentiful supply.

What a beautiful glimpse of the chain of causes, all fastened at the throne of God! An Angel, with noiseless wing, came down and stirred the peaceful breast of a pure hearted child, and, with no pomp or circumstance of the outward miracle—the widow's prayer was answered.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

There once lived a very pious though hypo-chondriacal man, who was a patron of most of the nostrums which in these days are recommended as 'certain cures' of all the diseases which afflict our race, and verily believed in their efficacy, though he grew no better by taking them. On a certain occasion, being in the city of Providence, he heard of a famous medicine that, like the 'Matchless Sanative' and 'Brandreth's Pills,' was 'astonishing every body with its mighty cures.' He hastened to obtain it, and returning home in the evening, requested the lady with whom he boarded, to steep it according to directions, (the medicine consisting of roots and herbs) that he might try its effects early on the following morning. Accordingly the kettle was hung over, and after a suitable time spent in simmering and stirring, it was deposited in the corner, and after taking a dose the invalid retired to rest. Before light, however, he was up and knocking loudly at the door of his landlord and lady, requesting them both to rise and try the virtues of this new panacea, 'for, he added, 'I heard you both complain of indisposition last evening, and I have no doubt it will do you good.' The gentleman arose, and the invalid with cup and spoon proposed the prescribed dose for both, adding a small quantity of brandy, as directed, which having taken, they sat down to feel its effects. Soon he thought he felt it working in his stomach, in a few minutes more he could perceive its influence on his whole system, and

he began earnestly to call for his landlady to come forth and try it too. She soon appeared, and he began to tell her how wonderfully this new medicine was operating. "Why, said he, 'I can feel it to the end of my toes—but come, you must try it.' So saying he took the cup and spoon and was in the act of dipping again into the kettle, when the lady exclaimed,—"What! is that your wonderful medicine?" "Certainly!" said he, "you know we steeped it last night." "Yes," said she, "and after you went to bed I poured it in a bowl, and warmed some water in the kettle. It is my dish-water that you feel to the end of your toes." He was done up—he looked imploringly to the man and his wife and said, "now don't tell this." "I certainly will," said the man, "for it is too good a story to be lost, and beside, it is a fine illustration of the power of the imagination."

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but, depend upon it, is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a man is ruined entirely by it.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man? Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say, "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless—daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; the purchaser on credit is damned—sued; and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence.

Old Roberts presents the compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound, But pays up his fifty each year that comes round; He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun: To bank or to justice has never to run. His cellar well filled, and his pantry well stored, He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord; Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get, Pay off what you owe, and keep out of debt.

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.

The fate of a physician is a hard one. To say nothing of the length of time spent in his medical studies, all of which are laborious—some decidedly repulsive, and of the necessary expenditure of money for attending lectures and hospitals, purchasing books and instruments, and in many cases, for foreign travel, he must expect, after he is fairly a candidate for professional employment, to be made, in this capacity, an occasional butt for the stale jokes of people in health, and there ready servant at all hours when they are sick. The latter think no trouble too great—no service too menial for him to perform for them. He cannot, indeed, complain that the communication made to him by his patients, of their various infirmities, though it be a confidence often grudgingly given, and extorted by pain, should still be regarded by him as a secret and sacred deposit. But he is expected, moreover, to be proof against every trial of his temper made by the impatient and querulous sick, and to compensate, by his assiduity and skill, for neglect of themselves, by their delay in sending for him at an earlier period. He must supply, by intuition, all the blanks left in the details of their feelings, and the exposure which originated the disease, whether the omission were from forgetfulness or design. As he himself is not supposed to have much sensibility, no pains are taken to spare him on that score. Every suggestion, however absurd and ill timed, which false affection or neighborly impertinence can make, is freely obtruded on him. He is driven to a declaration of the result of the case under treatment, and often compelled to sacrifice either his reputation for sincerity, or for skillful prognosis. If he frankly predict an unfavorable and fatal issue, he is supposed to be wanting in the resources of the art; or, if he foretell recovery, he is supposed not to be fully aware of all the dangerous symptoms, and in either case, hints are thrown out that an additional advisor would be desirable. Should he, with a full knowledge of the acuteness and violence of the disease, adopt a clear and decided plan of treatment, he is accused by gossiping visitors, spies from the camp of scandal, of acting rashly, and in a spirit of theory. Were he, on the other hand, knowing the disease will terminate favorably, without the necessity of much interference on his part, to give little medicine, and resolve to wait—a calm but not unobservant spectator—it is delicately whispered that he is at a loss what to do, and that he is ignorant of the remedies adapted to the case. The loss of his sleep and the interruption at his meals, often caused by frivolous messages, alarms without a cause, need merely to be mentioned—they are things, which, as a matter of course, a physician is expected to submit to with a good grace, and to seem even as if a favour had been conferred on him, by preventing him from gratifying his hunger, and renovating his weary frame and anxious mind.

And what, after all, is the equivalent for these services rendered. annoyances encountered, body worn down, and temper chafed? At times, and not unfrequently, nothing—no money—cold thanks—sometimes misrepresentation and abuse. On occasions, indeed, he receives the language, and has evidently elicited the feeling of deep gratitude. But for the recurrence of such, even though the intervals be long, he could not sustain himself under the pressure of so many annoyances. The meanness, most abject, and avaricious member of the profession, could not remain in it without some such reward—mere money could not pay him. The richest man in the land, however prodigal in the payment of fees, is still the debtor to his physician, who has saved his life, or rescued him from deformity and lingering disease.—What shall be said then to those who swindle the physician out of his hard earnings, by refusing to pay him, while all other claims are attended to? who think him paid by the honor of having been their ready servant, their slave during a protracted and dangerous disease, or who chaffer about their bill, as if they were trading with an old clothes man?

There are medical ethics which point out the duties of the physician to his patients and to those applying to him for relief, and also the rules which are to govern him in his intercourse with his professional brethren. We wish those ethics were widely circulated among all classes and callings—that the duties of patients to their physicians might be more clearly understood, and distinctly admitted. Indeed, it would not be amiss if there were to be promulgated a code of valetudinary ethics, in order to show the nature of the obligations incurred on the side of the sick.

Amongst the first duties, as regards their own preservation is, to send early for a physician—the duration of the disease will thereby be made shorter, its violence more easily subdued, much pain and suffering prevented, and the fees so much dreaded, for long attendance, saved. A physician sent for on the first hour of a disease making its attack, will be more likely to bring it to a favorable termination in three days, than he would in a fortnight, if three days were allowed to elapse before his services were required.

When the disease is thought to require medical assistance, it is better for the interest of the patient, that the message be conveyed to the physician early in the morning, before he commences his business round—so that he can make the desired visit almost immediately, in place of allowing hours to elapse, which must often necessarily be the case, if the message is left after he goes out. In the country, it is still more important that the physician should have early notice; otherwise he may be ignorant of the call on him during a whole day, in which he is visiting distant patients, near some one of whom, perhaps, is the very individual who is now all anxiety to see him, but who was tardy in announcing his wishes.

When the physician begins his inquiries into the causes of the disease, and the habits of the patient, and the feelings of the latter at the time, the replies ought to be full and frank—no equivocation—no falsehood. If delicacy, real or false, prevent a female patient from replying to all questions, her aged relative or nurse ought to be very explicit in her stead. Whatever has been attempted in the way of cure, ought to be distinctly mentioned. In fine, every information ought to be communicated by the patient and friends which can throw any light upon the existing malady. There ought to be no reserve, trick, or falsehood respecting an avowal of the attendance of another physician, should such have been previously called in. It sometimes happens, that there is a coolness, if not rupture, between two physicians, owing to what is thought by one of them, ungentlemanly conduct on the part of the other; whereas, in fact, the whole misunderstanding originated in the false or garbled notice made by the patient or the friend, near his bed side. Doctors are said to be quarrelsome; and where is the wonder, when sick people often think themselves excused in a course of concealment and of prevarication, which makes it impossible for the physicians called in at different times, and without the knowledge of each other, to know the real state of the case, or of the language held to each of them respectively, by the patient and his relatives or meddling friends.

A NEW FASHIONED FAN.

While travelling in Western Virginia, happening one day to be in a dry goods store, situated in a small village, an old lady from the country came in. She purchased several articles of the clerk, and at length observing a neatly painted and varnished bellows hanging by a post, she inquired what it was. The clerk perceiving that the old lady was rather ignorant, and being something of a wag, informed her that it was a new fashioned fan which he had lately received from the east, at the same time taking the bellows down and puffing with it in his face, told her that was the mode of operation. The old lady repeated the operation on herself, and was so delighted with the new fan, that she purchased it forthwith and departed.

On the next day our informant, the minister, had an appointment to preach at a schoolhouse in the neighboring country. The congregation being assembled, while the minister was in the act of reading the hymn, who should pop in but the old woman with her new fashioned fan, and having taken her seat, immediately commenced puffing away in good earnest. The congregation knew not what to make of it—some smiled, and some looked astonished, but the ludicrous prevailed over every thing else, and to such an extent that the minister himself was obliged to stop reading, and to hand his book to his brother in the desk. After the usual preliminary services, he rose to preach, but there sat conspicuously the old lady with the bellows in front, a hand hold of each handle, the nose turn-

ed up towards her face, and with much self complacency, puffing the gentle breeze into her face. What to do or how to proceed he knew not, for he could not cast his eyes over the congregation without meeting with the old lady. At length summoning resolution, and trying to feel the solemnity of the duty imposed on him, he proceeded. He finished his discourse, but it cost him more effort than any before or since.

THE DEVIL'S LAKE.

The following marvellous story is published in the Logansport, (Indiana) Telegraph. It may be true—but those who do believe in the existence of the serpent in Massachusetts Bay, will hardly believe that one of the same species is sporting in the waters of Devil's Lake:—

In the northern portion of Indiana there are many beautiful little lakes, which give great interest to a country somewhat open. About twenty-five miles from Logansport, and in the vicinity of Rochester, there is one of these lakes about two miles in length, half a mile in width and of unknown depth. Soundings were once tried with a line of fourteen fathoms, but with no effect.

This lake is called by the Indians, 'Lake Man-i too,' or the Devil's Lake; and such is the terror in which it is held, that but few Indians would even dare to venture in a canoe upon its surface. The Indians will neither fish nor bathe in the lake, such is the powerful conviction that 'Man-i too,' or the Evil Spirit dwells in its crystal waters.

When the Pottawattamie Mills were erecting some ten years since, at what is called the outlet of the lake, the monster was seen by those men known to General Milroy, under whose direction the mills, I believe, were erected. There are persons in Logansport who questioned closely those who lately saw the mysterious occupant of the lake, and are now convinced of this tradition of Man-i too being founded upon something more substantial than the basis of fish and snake stories generally.

But recently some men were fishing in the lake when they beheld with surprise the even surface of the water, ruffled by something swimming rapidly, and which they supposed to have measured sixty feet. They are respectable men, whose fears are not easily excited; yet such was the terror that this nondescript caused, that they made a hasty retreat to the shore, much alarmed. Since this circumstance took place, and but a few days since, another person, who is well known here, was riding near the margin of the lake, when he saw at the distance of two hundred feet from him, some animal raise its head three or four feet above the water. He felt the security of the shore, and viewed the mysterious creature many minutes, when it disappeared and re-appeared three times in succession. They described him as being three feet across the frontal bone, and having something of the contour of a 'beef's head,' but the neck tapering, and having the character of a serpent; color dingy, with large bright yellow spots. It turned its head from side to side with an easy motion, in apparent survey of the surrounding objects. So convinced are many of the existence of the monster, that some gentlemen in town have proposed an expedition to the lake, and by the aid of rafts, to make an effort to capture the mysterious being which is a terror to the superstitious, but which becomes an object of interest to science, the naturalists, and the philosopher.

PERILOUS BALLOON DESCENT.

Mr. J. Wise went up last Saturday afternoon, at Philadelphia, in his Parachute Balloon, and, according to his account, after reaching thirteen thousand feet, finding himself in a thunder storm, the balloon exploded from its great expansion and he descended by means of the parachute apparatus in safety, near Easton. We subjoin Mr. Wise's account of his perilous excursion.

On Saturday last, eleventh inst., at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, I ascended, with my Parachute and animals, from the spacious yard of the Washington Hotel, kept by Mr. Connor, and as soon as I attained the height of two thousand feet, I detached the conical parachute with its occupant, which landed in safety near the La Fayette College; by that time I rose several thousand feet more, when I detached my oil silk parachute, which experiment was to decide the certainty and safety of my parachute balloon. It did not descend with that uniform velocity as at first. I however concluded that the experiment would not be hazardous, if not disagreeable. I also was satisfied by former descents, that a balloon as soon as it became flaccid would invert, in a rapid descent. When I attained an altitude of about thirteen thousand feet, the balloon became fearfully expanded, causing a loud hissing from the small tube at the bottom, through which the valve rope passed, giving me warning that unless I opened my safety valve, the balloon must rupture; at this critical moment I became somewhat excited as I looked over the side of my car and saw the vivid flashes of lightning passing from one cloud to another. The thunder gust was moving from south-west to north-east, and my vessel, at this time, was sailing swiftly from north-west towards south-east, passing New Village and Asbury. I looked at my time-piece, and found it twenty minutes past two, and as I was returning it to my pocket, the balloon exploded! Although I had confidence in the apparatus, I must admit that it was a moment of awful suspense, for in the space of ten seconds the gas rushed from the balloon with the noise resembling the approach of a hurricane, and as I fell through the air it whistled through the net work, like unto a strong north-wester, through the rigging of a ship. I cast my eyes to the balloon, and found my expectations realized. It assumed the form of a concave hemisphere, falling rapidly without any vibratory motion, until I reached the lower strata of air, which was blowing a sharp gale from the south. When the parachute com-

menced its first vibrations, drifting me northward, making a vibration about every ten seconds, which now made the descent very unpleasant, every motion causing a sensation similar to that of a person dreaming he is falling. The wind from the south drifted me about three miles before I approached the earth, and made my landing much harder than it would have been in a calm atmosphere. As I neared the earth, I threw over all my ballast, which put me off my guard, and as my car struck the earth obliquely, it bounced me out about ten feet, slightly bruising my shoulder. I sprang on my feet quickly to see it collapse, but it had fell along side of me. I now stood gazing with astonishment, first at the parachute, then at the car, which had turned bottom upwards. I next cast my eyes to the fleeting clouds through which I was sailing but three minutes before, and now I was standing on terra firma, congratulating myself on the result of my experiment, which I intend soon to repeat. I landed on the farm of Mr. Elijah Warne, about ten miles from Easton, and got the assistance of Mr. Warne and his neighbors, who were watching the descent of the parachute, little thinking that a human being accompanied it.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The second Quarterly Meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society, was held at Medway, August 15th, 1838, at the meeting-house of Rev. Dr. Ide, in West Medway, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Erastus Worthington, Esq. of Dedham, (one of the Vice Presidents,) in the Chair. The services commenced by the singing of an appropriate Hymn, after which prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Cornell of Quincy.

Rev. Mr. Perkins of Braintree, then offered the following resolution, which, after some remarks in its support, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is morally wrong for any man to hold his fellow-man as mere property.

Mr. Worthington then presented the following resolution, (Rev. Mr. Harding of Medway presiding,) which, after some remarks pertinent to the subject by Messrs Worthington, Cornell, St. Clair and Harlow, was adopted.

Resolved,—That if slavery be a great moral evil, and a sin, as it is almost unanimously acknowledged to be in this community; it is then our manifest duty to inquire into the nature and extent of this evil, to the end that we may sustain the best directed efforts for its removal.

The next resolution, with the preamble, was presented by Rev Mr. St. Clair, and is as follows:—

Whereas, God has bestowed on each individual of the human race, the right of his own person, and the fruit of his own labor, by a law that is superior to all human enactments and institutions;—and *whereas*, the forcing of any man uncondemned for crime, to labor for the sole benefit or gratification of others is a violation of this law;—therefore,

Resolved,—That we ought to view the slaveholders, or their agents in the free states in pursuit of slaves escaped from the southern prison-house of bondage, with the same abhorrence we do the slave-trader and pirate on the coast of Africa.

The foregoing resolution was vigorously supported by Messrs Culver of New York, and St. Clair (the mover,) and adopted without a dissenting voice. The meeting then adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed time, the Society met by adjournment, and after some preliminary exercises, singing, prayers, etc., the attention of the audience was directed to the reading of the annexed resolve.

Resolved,—That every Northern citizen is under an obligation to use every constitutional means in his power, whether Political, Moral, or Religious, for the immediate abolition of American Slavery, which he cannot neglect without incurring personal guilt.

Mr. Culver addressed the audience at length on this resolution, and discussed it in all its bearings, in a most eloquent speech of an hour and a half—after which he was followed by Mr. St. Clair, who sustained it in a handsome manner. The vote on the question of its adoption, was taken by the rising of the body, and there was not a person found sitting.

Besides the speakers above enumerated, may be mentioned the name of H. B. Stanton, who was present, and addressed the audience at different intervals, on the plans of the American Anti-Slavery Society—its financial wants, and the best methods to supply them—in a style of fervid eloquence for which that gentleman is so distinguished.

It is perhaps worthy of remark, that those almoners of the public morals, the clergy, were well represented on this occasion. Their number was about twenty, of different denominations, among whom was the venerable Doctor Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin, now in his ninety-fourth year, who was found unflinching at his post till its close, at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The day was very pleasant, and the occasion was one which it is believed will long be remembered by the citizens of Medway, and of the neighboring towns, who were so fortunate as to be present.—*Dedham Adv.*

LONGEVITY. A live frog was recently found in England, embedded in coal one hundred and twenty feet deep. It was the opinion of many individuals, who were present when the frog was exhumed, that he must have been in the situation in which he was found several centuries.

A COMFORTABLE NAP. A man fell asleep on the steps of his boarding house at New York one evening, and dreamed that all was right, but when he awoke he found himself minus hat, shoes, handkerchief, and eleven dollars, which had been spirited away during his slumber.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. We are happy to notice by our exchange papers, as well as from the aspect of things around us, that business of all kinds is becoming gradually, but permanently better. This is the right course for the true interests and happiness of the people. The western merchants are enlarging the borders of trade in this section of the country. So numerous have been their orders for shoes in Lynn and the other towns largely engaged in shoe making, that they cannot be fully complied with under two or three months. It is almost impossible to get workmen enough to supply the demand even in that time. The mighty vale of the Mississippi is beginning to open to the world. That immense tract of fertile territory, peopled with enterprising men from all countries, is soon to lead foremost in trade. The new mode of transacting business will be found by experience to be the only safe one—shorter credits and more cash. We are pleased to learn that mechanics are in good demand in this town, and that their wages range from \$1.50, to \$2.25 per day. The recent universal resumption of specie payments by the banks, may have done something for the revival of business; but the moral power of the people, their intelligence, their natural love of enterprise, if we may so speak, the wholesome and praiseworthy habits of industry and economy, which have descended to them from their forefathers, (sanctioned by Divine blessing) will buoy up every obstacle that may be thrown in the way by monied systems, and cause business, like the elastic power of the ivory ball, when acted upon by a force that shall depress its *parietes*, to be forthwith restored by an *inherent* quality to its wonted fullness and vigor.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. President—H. N. Wood, Middleboro'; Vice Presidents—Nathaniel Eddy, Middleboro'; Gershom Bradford, Duxbury; Ichabod Morton, Plymouth; A. G. Duncan, Hanover; N. H. Whiting, Marshfield; Morton Eddy, Bridgewater; Samuel Reed, Abington; Anson Robbins, South Scituate; Seth Drew, Kingston; Daniel Thomas, Abington; Seth Sprague, Duxbury; Joseph Cleverly, Abington. Managers—S. J. May, Scituate; T. P. Ryder, East Bridgewater; Ichabod Morton, Joseph Allen, Solomon Richmond, Lemuel Stephens, Plymouth. Treasurer—Solomon Richmond, Plymouth. Secretary—T. R. Ryder, East Bridgewater.

AMALGAMATION IN FRANCE. A writer in the New York Star says, that in France blacks are found in every class of society. In the army there are officers of every rank married to white ladies. A chief clerk in the public treasury, (a black) married the daughter of a nobleman of considerable fortune and standing. A number of African negroes from Algiers are now in the royal schools of Paris at the expense of government, in the same classes with the king's own sons.

MUSTER. It is stated that the coming fall muster will take place in Dedham, on the plains, in the angle formed by the Dedham Branch and Providence Railroad, south of the Branch. It will be a Division Muster. The Boston companies will be present. There will probably be some thirty or forty companies upon the field.

EASTERN RAILROAD. The Railroad between Salem and Boston will be opened for travel on Tuesday next. The cars will start from Salem and Boston, three times in the forenoon, and afternoon. The fare is fixed at a reasonable rate, and no doubt every accommodation will be provided which the public may require.

LICENSE LAW. A Convention of delegates opposed to the late license law in Franklin County, was held in Greenfield, which was numerously attended. The Hon. James C. Alvord was unanimously recommended as a candidate for re-election to the State Senate, and resolutions adopted calling upon the people to send representatives to the legislature favorable to the repeal of the law.

GOOD MOVEMENT. The American Temperance Union have addressed a Circular to the Marine Insurance Companies, throughout the United States; calling upon them to make a marked difference in the rate of premium on steam boats and steam vessels which permit no intoxicating drinks to be drank by captains and crews on their voyage, and which have no bars for the sale of intoxicating drinks to travellers; and boats and vessels which permit and have these evils.

A LARGE GRAND JURY. The grand jury of the county of Mercer, in New Jersey, assembled, and at the instance of some present, twenty-two of the jurors stepped into a pair of large patent scales, and their united weight was 4495 pounds!—average weight of each individual 204 1-3 pounds. We have heard of many grand juries of weight of character and high standing, but must conclude, after this, that Mercer county stands pre-eminent.

ALMSHOUSES AND PAUPERS. There are 166 Poor Houses in Massachusetts, having 15,053 acres of land, which are valued at \$803,992. Total number of persons relieved in said almshouses, in the year 1837, 8832;—average number supported in the same, 4017;—average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in this manner, \$9 91;—number of persons unable to perform labor, 3160;—estimated value of labor performed by paupers in almshouses, \$32,368 69.

FATAL AFFRAY. An affray, resulting in the death of one of the parties by the Bowie knife, took place in the streets of Clarksville, (Tenn.) A young gentleman, a merchant of Clarksville, encountered a man, and a previous altercation having occurred the same day, he demanded to know if he was armed. He replied that he had nothing but a horse whip, at the same time raising it in an offensive attitude, when he immediately received a fatal stab with a Bowie knife.

GOLD COINAGE. The Globe states that directions have been given by the treasury department to the director of the mint at Philadelphia, to have the dies prepared for the \$10 gold piece, or eagle, and the stamping of it to commence with all convenient despatch. It is now thirty-four years since any of this coin was struck. The coinage of the eagle ceased in 1804, because the erroneous standard of our gold caused it to be exported almost as fast as struck.

To the editor of the Patriot:

But a few years since, sabbath schools were even by many good men as an *idiot* thy patronage, if not deserving. Now, the case is materially altered. Viewed as the hope of the church and our nation by all religious denominations should they not be? If the Bible is the text book; if principles imbibed most lasting and have the greatest influence on the character, then, surely, we have much to hope, from Sabbath Schools. I was pleased to see in a recent number an interesting article on this subject, by pendent D. "They" (sabbath schools) "are designed to unite a moral, with a tion; to purify the heart, as well as intellect; to teach the youthful mind the best of books—the Bible." To send us give our hearty approval. Such is the design of Sabbath Schools; and, really, is the Bible—the best of books can bear any comparison with a few words how much it reveals! It diversified duties to our Maker, ourselves low men. It has, indeed, "brought light to light." If followed, it will be a heaven. It is an inexhaustible source of perusal will exhaust any other labor ever did, or can exhaust the Bible. It is the deeper it is penetrated, the richer. There are men who have made this constant study for fifty or sixty years, and fresh perusal, have discovered new beauties for admiration and joy.

"This is the field where hidden The pearl of price unknown; That merchant is divinely wise, Who makes this pearl his own."

If such is the book (and the half of wonders has not and cannot be told) in the sabbath school, and if such are to be respected from the study of it, then, it must be the institution of God. God, himself, has set the seal of his approval and benevolent enterprise Redeemer, of whom it might be charmed when here on earth, "who went about has beheld it with the most complacent the instrumentality of these schools, the vast numbers of the lambs of his flock in of his church. With an approving smile to verify the declaration which he days of his flesh, "Suffer little children me, and forbid them not, for of such is heaven." And, if "there is joy among God over one sinner that repenteth," the author of these bright spirits been the return of children to their heaven their being kept from the snares of vice hosannas of praise which God has pe the mouths of children in sabbath schools.

We have little reason to fear that we will do injury as long as the Bible is. On the contrary, we have the greatest reason they will do good. As long as truth is clearly revealed in the holy scriptures, it is a man though a fool need not err; reason to expect blessed and happy perusal of the sacred volume. Especially results be expected to follow the study of the sabbath school.

MR. ADAMS' LETT

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is gratifying to see the lengthy letter Adams to his constituents, the members Congressional District of Massachusetts.

But, truly, if he has given us a faithful of our National Cabinet, (and we have doubt it) we are in a deplorable condition well say, if it required ten righteous men it will require many times ten to save a That our able, and long tried, and faithful has given, in the present letter, an unprejudiced statement of facts cannot. And if he has, the following corollary admitted to follow from them.

1. We have great reason for gratitude the common blessings of his Providence ful alliance with other nations.

2. We have ample cause for shame, deep regret for our treatment to the African race and the African race.

3. We are a perjured nation in the sight of God.

4. Slavery is the greatest sin ever committed most overwhelming curse ever entailed.

5. There are, in our National Cabinet, men to defend this sin at all hazards, and to entail this curse, to the latest generation.

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Several other inferences, necessarily, what the Ex-President has stated in the We are then lead to ask, What shall be the answer seems to be at hand.

Slavery is our most aggravated sin in heaven. This is the great enormity, the withering malediction, that blasts all our prospects. This is the canker which is eating into the life of our nation.

Where then, must the remedy begin? The fountain? Cleanse this, and the stream pure. Purify the life-blood, and the tone restored. Let the heart have a regulation, and the veins and arteries will perfuse with fidelity. Lay the axe at the root it away, root and branch, and plant and we shall have good fruit. But in vain sweet water while this poisonous for the streams of death—in vain may we look action among the political members of our the cancer of purification is eating out of vain, shall we look for good fruit while Upas is the tree.

Strange it is to us, that while our Honorable views Slavery as the combination is abominable, he should still refuse to let influence to Anti-Slavery Societies.

All admit something must be done. What? Have we not waited sixty years?

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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SABBATH SCHOOLS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

But a few years since, sabbath schools were considered even by many good men as an innovation unworthy their patronage, if not deserving their reprobation. Now, the case is materially altered. Now, they are viewed as the hope of the church and the perpetuity of our nation by all religious denominations. And why should they not be? If the Bible is made, (as it is,) the text book; if principles imbibed in youth are the most lasting and have the greatest influence in forming the character, then, surely, we have nothing to fear, and much to hope, from Sabbath School instruction.—I was pleased to see in a recent number of your paper an interesting article on this subject, from your correspondent D. "They" (sabbath schools,) he remarks, "are designed to unite a moral, with a religious education; to purify the heart, as well as illumine the intellect; to teach the youthful mind the treasures of that best of books—the Bible." To sentiments like these, we give our hearty approval. Such, unquestionably, is the design of Sabbath Schools; and such, emphatically, is the Bible—the best of books." No other book can bear any comparison with the Bible. In a few words how much it reveals! It points out all our diversified duties to our Maker, ourselves, and our fellow men. It has, indeed, "brought life and immortality to light." If followed, it will be an unfailing guide to heaven. It is an inexhaustible book. A few attentive perusals will exhaust any other book, but no man ever did, or can exhaust the Bible. It is a mine, which the deeper it is penetrated, the richer is the ore.—There are men who have made this book their constant study for fifty or sixty years, and who, with every fresh perusal, have discovered new beauties and new causes for admiration and joy.

"This is the field where hidden lies
The pearl of price unknown;
That merchant is divinely wise,
Who makes this pearl his own."

If such is the book (and the half of its beauties and wonders has not and cannot be told) which is studied in the sabbath school, and if such are the advantages to be reaped from the study of it, then how vastly important must be the institution of Sabbath Schools? God, himself, has set the seal of his approbation to so humane and benevolent an enterprise. The blessed Redeemer, of whom it might be characteristically said when here on earth, "who went about doing good," has beheld it with the most complacent regard. Through the instrumentality of these schools, he has gathered vast numbers of the lambs of his flock into the bosom of his church. With an approving smile, he has seemed to verify the declaration which he made in the days of his flesh, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." And, if "there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," how often has the author of these bright spirits been heightened by the return of children to their heavenly Father, by their being kept from the snares of vice, and by the hosannas of praise which God has perfected out of the mouths of children in sabbath schools?

We have little reason to fear that sabbath schools will do injury as long as the Bible is the text-book. On the contrary, we have the greatest reason to believe they will do good. As long as truth is truth, and is so clearly revealed in the holy scriptures, that "the waiting man though a fool need not err," we shall have reason to expect blessed and happy results from the perusal of the sacred volume. Especially, may such results be expected to follow the study of this book in the sabbath school.

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is gratifying to see the lengthy letter from Mr. Adams to his constituents, the members of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

But, truly, if he has given us a faithful delineation of our National Cabinet, (and we have no reason to doubt it) we are in a deplorable condition. We may well say, if it required ten righteous men to save Sodom, it will require many times ten to save our guilty land. That our able, and long tried, and faithful Representative has given, in the present letter, an impartial and unprejudiced statement of facts cannot be doubted. And if he has, the following corollaries must be admitted to follow from them.

1. We have great reason for gratitude to God for the common blessings of his Providence and our peaceful alliance with other nations.
2. We have ample cause for shame, penitence and deep regret for our treatment to the Aborigines of this country and the African race.
3. We are a perjured nation in the sight of heaven.
4. Slavery is the greatest sin ever cherished by, and most overwhelming curse ever entailed upon, a people.
5. There are, in our National Cabinet, men who mean to defend this sin at all hazards, and if possible, entail this curse, to the latest generation.
6. It is the determination of the South to admit 'the Valley of Rascals' into our nation.

Several other inferences, necessarily, follow from what the Ex-President has stated in the present letter. We are then lead to ask, What shall be done? And the answer seems to be at hand.

Slavery is our most aggravated sin in the sight of heaven. This is the great enormity, the burning curse, the withering malediction, that blasts all our national prospects. This is the canker which is eating out our vitals; this, the corrupt fountain constantly sending forth its stercoriferous waters to poison the tree of Liberty.—Beware its fast leaves and strip off all its fruit. Where, then, must the remedy begin? Where, but at the fountain? Cleanse this, and the streams will flow pure. Purify the life-blood, and the tone of health will be restored. Let the heart have a regular, healthy action, and the veins and arteries will perform their functions with fidelity. Lay the axe at the root of the tree, cut it away, root and branch, and plant a better one, and we shall have good fruit. But in vain may we expect sweet water while this poisonous fountain boils up the streams of death—in vain may we look for a healthy action among the political members of our nation, while the cancer of purification is eating out our vitals. In vain, will we look for good fruit while this deadly taint is the tree.

Slavery it is, to us, that while our Honorable Representatives view Slavery as the combination of all that is abominable, he should still refuse to lend his name and influence to Anti-Slavery Societies. All admit something must be done. Now we ask what? Have we not waited sixty years for something

to be done—and instead of something being done to rid us of this curse, it has increased upon us sixty fold?

All admit, if it continues, it will, ultimately, work our ruin? We ask then, when will it cease to continue, if we do no more for its extinction than we have the last sixty years? Manifestly, it will continue eternally, or, until it has dug our political, moral and religious grave and buried us therein—until we are 'swept away, as with the besom of destruction.'

We have no doubt that Slavery is as abominable as our Representative has represented it to be. We doubt not it is the *Grand Moloch*, at whose altar 'the Laws of nature and of nature's God, have been set at defiance' by our nation—whose shrine, freedom of speech—of the press—of life, have already been stifled, prohibited, and violated. Governors of States, Representatives in Congress and Ministers of the Gospel, have all sacrificed to this foul Demon.

We think also, that it is time something should be done. And we believe, speedily, something will be done. The vast universe of Abolitionists proclaims it.

Yours, Mr. Editor, for the present, for *Tempus Fugit*
A MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT.

ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I am glad to see and know that we have so many amongst us favorable to the cause of Universal Freedom. The Lectures, which have been given by Mr. St. Clair the last two weeks, were well attended and listened to with great attention. He seems to have the happy talent of obtaining and securing the interest and attention of his hearers. His Lectures have taken with many a deep root, which will not be eradicated, till the oppressed goes free, and liberty is proclaimed to all. A Society has been formed, which has *Immediate Emancipation* for its motto, which must and will stand; for none, but enemies to their country, their own nature and to God, can oppose its principles. Truth and freedom are its shields, and then the shafts of malice, envy and prejudice may be thrown—they may injure for a time, but they cannot destroy.

Let Slavery be abolished, and it will be found a benefit, not only to the oppressed but to the oppressor. The slaveholder will feel more secure, and in the end it will be for his worldly interest. Property of all kinds would be enhanced. Facts can be stated to prove this. Let him who doubts, read Thome and Kimball's work entitled, 'Emancipation in the West Indies'; one of the most important works we have in the English language. It does not merely give the views of the writers, but we have the testimony of trust worthy governors, special magistrates, police officers, managers, attorneys, physicians, planters, etc., and in most cases the names of those individuals are given, so we have no reason to doubt the truth or correctness of the work. We wish every one would read this work before they undertake to denounce the Anti-Slavery measures, or pass judgment on Emancipation. We hope every one will read it, for the subject of Slavery is full of interest at the present moment. Slavery in the abstract has been thoroughly discussed among us. We all agree that it is a great wrong. Not a voice is here lifted in defence of the system, when viewed in a general light. We only differ when we come to apply our principles to a particular case. The only question is, whether the southern States can abolish Slavery consistently with public safety, order and peace? Many, very many, well disposed people, both of the north and south, are possessed with vague fears of massacre and universal misrule as the consequences of Emancipation. Such ought to inquire into the ground of their alarm. They are bound to listen to the voice of facts, and such are given in this book. None of us have a right to make up our minds without inquiry, or to rest in opinions adopted indolently and without thought. It is a great crime to doom millions of our race to brutal degradation on the ground of unreasonable fears. The power of public opinion is here irresistible, and to this power every man contributes something; so that every man, by his spirit and language, helps to loosen or rivet the chain of the slave.

We say once more, we hope every man and woman will read this work, that they may know what good Emancipation has done abroad. The same can be done at home as soon as public opinion is made to bear on the subject. The work is cheap, it can be obtained at the book stores, bound in good style for one dollar, or in pamphlet form for twenty-five cents.

COST OF THE FLORIDA WAR. It appears from an official report of General Jessup, just published, that the whole expense of the Florida war thus far, has been TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! He states further that between December, 1836, and September 1837, the number of Indians and negroes killed and taken was four hundred—only one hundred of whom were warriors. After the capture of Osceola, about two thousand came in. Thus twenty four hundred Indians and negroes have been taken or killed at a cost of twenty millions, or more than EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK! What a bright page in our history, this Florida war! What eternal glory does it reflect upon the past and present administrations!

THE PEDESTRIAN MATCH. Col. Berkely, who walked some years since one thousand miles in one thousand successive hours has been out done by a pedestrian of the name of Molloy, who, recently, accomplished the arduous undertaking of walking one thousand two hundred and fifty miles in six weeks, performing the distance of one mile and a quarter for every successive hour. The restrictions were that Molloy should not partake of any beverage during the performance of the match stronger than tea and coffee, which he strictly adhered to. His legs and ankles were much swollen, and he appeared to suffer much from fatigue. Numbers of heavy bets were pending the result, betting being in favor of time.

THE ELECTION. North Carolina has gone for the Whigs by an increased majority. Kentucky exhibits a gain for the Van Buren party; the Whigs, however, have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The returns from Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Missouri are so contradictory, as they appear in the different party papers, that we are unable to arrive at the truth.

TO READERS.—In the communication of Lorenzo, published last week, for "wave on wave" read "wave on wave." The lines of L. A. N. will appear next week.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Society has at last been formed in this town. Rev. Calvin Wolcott, President; Joseph Barrell, Vice President; George Newcomb, Secretary; Charles A. Cummings, Treasurer; Rev. Daniel Wise, Albert Pratt, John Hardwick, George Baxter, Managers.

NOTICES.

The Quincy Temperance Society and the public generally are hereby notified, that the Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Rev. Mr. Cornell, Rev. Mr. Wise and others, will deliver addresses on Temperance, at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. The citizens of Quincy and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.
G. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

The Quincy Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will meet at the Town Hall, next FRIDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of transacting some important business. After which, an Address may be expected from the Rev. Daniel Wise. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
G. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In this town, by William R. Duggan, Esq., Mr. Simon J. Buckman to Miss Betsey C. Caswell.
In Abington, by Rev. Mr. Ward, Mr. John Wheeler to Mrs. Polly M. Ross.
In Boston, by Rev. Dr. Young, George Bancroft, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Bliss.

DIED.

In this town, a child of Mr. Joseph Green, aged 13 months.
In Sturbridge, Hon. Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham, aged 50, for many years a member of the Senate of Massachusetts, from Norfolk County.
At Milton, Mrs. Esther Rowe, widow of the late Hon. John Rowe, aged 63.
In Salem, Hon. Warwick Palfrey, Jr. aged 50 years, a citizen of unblemished character and universally beloved. He was the senior editor of the Essex Register and a member of the State Senate.

For Sale.

Will be sold at auction, at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the School House, now standing in the East-School District, (the stone under the same, with desk, benches and chimney, excepted) The house is sixteen by twenty feet, has been built but a few years, is well coated with paint, and is nearly as good as when built. The purchaser is to let the same remain where it now stands until the first day of October. Terms of payment made known at the sale.
Quincy, Aug. 25.

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowd Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.
DANIEL HOBART.
Quincy, Aug. 25.

George Souther's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of George Souther, late of Quincy, in said County, bankrupt, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, and whose estate from the second day of August, A. D. 1838, are allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims; and they will attend to that duty at the office of John M. Gougas, Jr., in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of September next, and the first Wednesday of the five following months, from two to five o'clock, P. M.
JOHN M. GOURGAS, Jr., } Commissioners.
JOHN BRIESLER, }
Quincy, August 25, 1838.

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the *INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS*, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of PILLS. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate. This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physicians, who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to the most necessary and accurate tests, and to ascertain the precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine, which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the most judicious stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate.—This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits a single Purgative, founded on plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is not only sensibly necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in a diseased and unhealthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for *Advertising or Job Work*, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.
Quincy, July 25.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.
J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of
COACH & CHAISE LACES,
of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUTTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.
Quincy, July 14.

Flour, &c.

NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.
Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN.
Quincy, July 7.

Hair Cutting & Shaving.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Briesler and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.
The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
SAMUEL LEE PAGE.
Quincy, June 16.

Notice.

THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddingdon Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN FOWLE, Agent.
Quincy, July 14.

Carpenters' Planes.

A assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, June 2.

To Let,

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, conveniently situated for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.
Likewise—A small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.
Quincy, May 26.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.
Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.
None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Veils.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article.
Quincy, May 19.

Notice.

THE connexion of the subscriber with the firm of Forbes, Cole & Thayer, was dissolved on the 22d day of May last.
Weymouth, August 18.

Notice.

WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc.
Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers.
Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Oven Mouths, &c.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Carriage Manufactory.

Its store or town that gives a liberal encouragement to the state manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

- 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
- 10 " Bugee Wagons, New York style.
- 5 " BUGGEE WAGONS, " "
- 2 " SULKEYS.
- 25 " CHAISE HARNESSES.
- 25 " Wagon
- 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
- 15 " WAGONS
- 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).
On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

At the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston.
Patent Lever, Horizontal, and heavy cased vertical WATCHES, of various patterns and prices.
Eight day brass striking CLOCKS, brass Timepieces, and wood clocks, all of which will be warranted and kept constantly for sale by the subscribers, together with an assortment of CUTLERY, fine Gold RINGS, WATCH TRIMMINGS, &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED and warranted.

Persons sending their Watches may be assured that they will be carefully attended to.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
WILLIAM P. MCKAY,
HENRY T. SPEAR.
Boston, Apr. 21.

Hancock House.

The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.
Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.
DANIEL FRENCH & SON.
Quincy, June 9.

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CONTENTION.

Why does the puny creature man,
The raging fire of anger fan,
When kindled but a little?
Why waits he till an engine plays,
To check the glowing of a blaze,
He might have quenched with spittle?

Why adds he fuel to the flame,
As if resolved in spite of shame,
Around the fire to hover?
Why does he not with cautious hands,
Attack and separate the brands,
Or else the burning smother?

'Tis stubbornness of will that leads
From little sins to darker deeds,
A word—a blow—a duel—
A mob, and murder in its train—
A war, and myriads in its slain—
O anger! thou art cruel?

This, Cilly knew before he fell—
The wretch who slew him knew it well,
When or his blood he thirsted.
From enmity a quarrel rose,
A challenge next in order goes—
A combat—'tis adjusted!

Thus men of every grade and name,
Too often glory in their shame,
By yielding to their passions;
The simpleton, the cheat, the knave,
The ignorant benighted slave,
From Congress get their fashions.

Where wrath and malice hold a place,
In any of the human race,
Of strife they are productive;
A little fire at dead of night,
No larger than a candle light,
To Moscow was destructive.

Then let us learn to rule the will,
To every thought say 'peace be still,'
Which may produce disaster;
A fire if kept beneath our power,
Will serve us well at any hour,
But 'tis an ugly master.

JONATHAN'S VISIT

TO A PRINTING OFFICE.

Did you ever go up to the printers,
And see all them devils to work?
I cossnotch it, it beats all to flinters
Mother's fuss, when we kill all our pork.

Them fellows, they stand right up straight,
And pick little pieces of lead,
Stuck in little cubby holes, thicker, I'll bate,
Than seeds in our big parsnip bed.

Then they keep such a ducking and bobbing,
I'll be darn'd! like aunt Peggy's old drake
When he's gobbling up corn, or a robin
That stands on one leg on a stake.

How plague can they find all the letters,
Is more than my gumption can tell;
They call them are workmen type setters,
And an old shoe, they said that was hell.

Then they've got, too, a cast iron press;
It beats father's, for cider and cheese;
'Tis tarnation hard work, I should guess,
And it gives a confounded tight squeeze.

There's a thumping great roller, I swear,
They keep pushing—the Lord knows for what;
And the paper, 'twould cover our mow,
Such a whapping great sheet have they got.

How they fill it all up is the wonder;
Where the dore do they find so much news,
As thick as pen-blossoms in summer—
What a nation of ink they do use.

By gall, I don't see how they pay
For so many heaps of white paper
They tell'd me it would run every day;
Good Lord! it they used Square Taber.

I'd no notion, I vum, 'twas such tarnal
Hard work to print papers and books;
I'll go right down and scribble for the Jarrel,
And go home and tell all the folks.

ANECDOTES.

SEE NOTHING. An Irish priest, on proceeding to the church one Sunday morning through the burial ground, observed several sprightly girls seated on a tombstone, and wishing to be jocular with them, asked what they were doing there? "Nothing at all, please your reverence," was the reply of one of them. "Nothing!" said he, "What is nothing?" "Shut your eyes, your reverence," retorted the girl, "and you'll see it."

AN UNLUCKY MISTAKE. People who are resolved to please at all events, frequently overlook themselves and render themselves ridiculous by being too good. A lady going to eat plum cake and pastry at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the fine boy as soon as she came in. Unfortunately the cat had taken up the baby's place—before she could give herself time to see her mistake, she exclaimed with uplifted eyes and hands, "Oh! what a sweet child! the very picture of its father!"

NOTIONS OF GENTILITY. Some people form their notions of gentility from odd concomitants. A cabman took up a well-dressed female, who made use of expressions which rather startled him, and he observed to his friend, a hackney-coachman, that he had no idea the highest classes made use of such language. "Pooh, pooh," replied the coachman, "she wasn't a lady." "I beg your pardon," replied the cabman, "a real lady, hat and feathers."

PATRIOTISM. A person entering the House of Commons when the Ramp Parliament was sitting, exclaimed, "These are goodly gentlemen—I could work for them all my days for nothing." "What trade are you, my good friend?" asked one of the attendants. "A rope-maker," replied the other.

COMFORT. A gentleman having heard that a bachelor editor of an evening paper, was about to change his quarters, said to him, "Is it possible that your folks think of moving?" Our contemporary replied—"When I move, my family moves; and when my cat is on my house is shingled."

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar Abscess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!

Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1835.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1835.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1835.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Susanna S. Marsh,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brains and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Gm^{ts} Quincy, Apr. 21.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in but siness, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLACK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near the corner of Webb's Block, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connection with *Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr.*, and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Quincy, May 10.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 365 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best for him to adopt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hays's; Read's Spring; Randall's; Sherman's; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to their cases, of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, rheumatism, hematuria, leucorrhoea, and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every party.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the unnumbered certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The nature of the infirmity is the last—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, but without success. I have found it necessary to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford relief and permanent relief. I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Blank Notes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, *The New England and New York Law Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, revenue, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Matchless Sanative.

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 128 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do., SATINETTES, SALISBURY do., LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's "Kid and Leather Walking" Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of the most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doves; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges.

To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated

conscience, of trying any law by the standard of abstract right, of seeking for a policy which should be accordant with the principles of an everlasting morality,—such a notion, I say, would have been sneered at and derided, until very recently, in the most enlightened nations upon earth. Go to the history of that distinguished nation from which we derived our origin, England. Examine her legislative proceedings—study the pages of her eminent statesman, and see how narrow are the principles to which they appeal. What has been the character of those statesmen and orators who have been the boast of a land fertile in genius and glory? Too often they have been profligates; ambition has been their ruling principle; popularity has been their idol; the passions and prejudices of the multitude have been appealed to, oftener than the everlasting reason that enlightens the race. How few of them can be said with truth to have acted according to the directions which the Poet puts into the mouth of the fallen minister of Henry VIII when he says:—

"Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

How many of them might apply to themselves the ruined minister's reflection upon his own course:—

"O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but served my God—with half the zeal
I served my King, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

If a statesman were but patriotic, he has been thought to have reached the highest point of perfection. But is it sufficient in a public man that he should be patriotic, that all his measures should be entered upon with a view to his country's immediate good? Have truth, and morality, and Christianity, and God, no claims upon a statesman? To appeal to a higher principle than patriotism, to think of legislating for the moral improvement of a country, or to be influenced at all by moral considerations in legislation, would, until recently have been regarded as visionary in the extreme. Under the screen of patriotism, how often have acts of gross injustice been performed! How easy it has been for statesmen, wantonly to attack the rights and institutions of some foreign people, and embroil their country in a war, useless, expensive, wasteful of life, accompanied with devastation and horrors innumerable! And yet such statesmen have been applauded for their patriotic spirit, and the horrors they have occasioned have become glorious, when viewed through the blinded eyes of prejudice and national pride. The word *policy* expresses the principle according to which state affairs, public business have been conducted. He who has had art and address sufficient to carry his favorite schemes has been looked upon as the accomplished statesman, to whom the ship of state could safely be intrusted. In the middle ages, as well as in ancient times great national objects were gained by war. In the field of battle, by mailed champions, or by trained hosts of disciplined troops, kept and fed and armed for the purpose, all great questions of public concern were settled. Might made right. He who conquered in the field was the favorite of Heaven, and was considered to have justice on his side. No room was left for peaceful discussion of points involved in dispute. The short-cut argument, and the most conclusive one, for a rude and fierce age, was the sword—or the bayonet.

But as men became more enlightened, wars were less frequently resorted to, and less confidently relied upon, as tests of right. It began to be found out that brute force was not the only, or the surest instrument for accomplishing ambitious designs. Then it was that state policy, diplomacy, was invented. The cunning and sagacious statesman gained his ends by dissimulation and bargain, instead of hazarding important interests upon the result of a fierce encounter in battle. With the statesman, who began to take the place of the great general, grew up a body of representatives in modern nations, who bore the character of a deliberative assembly, and whose business it was to deliberate upon all matters touching the public interests. In the old countries of Europe, these bodies consisted of members taken from the several orders of society. The nobility or aristocracy, with their different ranks, would obtain a chief place, and for a long time would exercise the chief influence. The hierarchy or church, would occupy another conspicuous place in such assembly. And the people, the commons, the plebeians, by whatever name they were called, would sustain but a feeble part in the great game of politics. Where there was a continual struggle, as there must have been in society so constituted, between the different orders, to preserve their several rights, and to resist any attempts at encroachment upon privileges long enjoyed, of course, legislation would not be based upon any very broad or profound principles. It would consist chiefly, if not solely, of temporary measures and enactments, in order to strengthen the order of things that already existed, and to oppose any encroachments upon the rights of the privileged or aristocratic class. Parties would grow up founded upon such narrow principles. It was unavoidable. But in modern times, the third estate, as it has been called, the commons, has grown so fast, that, like Aaron's rod, it has swallowed up the other rods. Coronet and mitre have with us disappeared. We have neither nobles nor bishops. We are all reduced to one estate, as far as rights and privileges are concerned, and that estate is the people. We are all the people. And there is motive and occasion in such a state of society, for a more enlarged kind of legislation. There is more liberty to bring forward and support measures upon their own merits. And, I think, it will be found from history, that legislation in modern times has been growing more and more enlarged, and has been brought nearer and nearer to a moral standard, a standard of absolute right and justice. The fact is, that with the people, the commons, the third estate, as they have been contemptuously termed in older countries, the sentiment of justice is sounder and purer, than in any other class. Let the great body of the people in any community be permitted to pass judgment on any measure that may be proposed, and they will generally decide upon fair, honest principles; they will judge of it, as they would judge of any private matter between neighbor and neighbor. They know and recognize only one kind of right and justice, whether in state affairs, or in the affairs of individuals.

1. In reference, therefore, to legislation, the importance of moral education, among the rising generation, is fully attested by the circumstances of our times, and by the spirit of our community. Legislation, as I have endeavored to show, has not heretofore been in accordance with morality. Laws have commonly had reference merely to the outward prosperity of a community, their immediate safety and interest. If the proposed laws were proved to be expedient, adapted to the particular juncture and position of affairs, and popular, it has been thought that nothing farther need be inquired. A struggle has been going on for ages, to bring the policy and written laws of a country to correspond to, and agree with, absolute justice and right. As the conscience of mankind has been cultivated, there has grown up a demand for harmony between this enlightened conscience and codes of public law; and in civilized nations of modern times there has been a slow and gradual approach to such a harmony.

Laws, in a free country, we are in the habit of saying, are the expression of public sentiment. And in a certain sense this is the case, or the laws in question would not be put upon the statute-book. But consider a moment the criminal code of our country. The laws which impose certain punishments for specified crimes—are they an expression of the sentiment of the community? That is an important question. Their being enacted at all proves only this much, that they express the convictions of the wisest and best members of the community at the time they are passed. Is it true that they are the utterance of the great conscience of the multitude? This is a question which we shall answer, according to our opinion respecting the moral cultivation of the members of the community. This correspondence between the laws and the private consciences of individuals is just what it is desirable to effect. If it were effected perfectly, it would supersede the necessity of laws, because in that case every man would do exactly what is right. But this is only an ideal state of society. A perfection which cannot be reached; we can only hope to approximate to it. Our hope in this country must be that our population may, in the great body or majority of them, be so far morally educated, that the laws will be able to sustain themselves, and execute themselves. Take the case of a people, living under republican forms of government, who are not virtuous enough to approve a particular law; of what avail is it that that law is written on the statute-book? How can it be enforced? Where are the means of carrying it into effect? You have no government force to execute it. You have dispensed with force. You rely solely upon public sentiment! And in the name of all we hold dear and sacred, I ask, what is that sentiment without virtue, without moral education? Take the case of a mob, of popular excitement and outrage, of which we have had within five years past in this country, enough to make the most determined enthusiast for democracy look sober and thoughtful. For the time the excitement lasts, the laws are in the same state as if the majority were not convinced of their propriety. How will you put down such a mob? Shall it be by your body of peace officers? Why this is like setting lambs to defend the flock against wolves, and the effect is about the same. Our chief reliance must be on the moral education of our people. Their private convictions must be brought into harmony with the laws, or those laws will have no adequate support.

But, moreover, it is a question, whether legislation should propose to itself the moral good of the community. Ought it to be the direct, acknowledged aim of legislation to promote the morals of the community? This is an important question, and it will be interesting to observe how it will be answered by the practice of our legislatures. Some among us seem greatly alarmed at the symptoms already discernible in our community, of such a tendency. But whatever may be the result of certain measures recently adopted in the midst of us, (and their wisdom is questioned by good men) the fact is indisputable—that moral considerations are influencing our legislation very essentially, and are destined, we may expect, to influence it still more, in future. Men are more and more inclined every day to bring laws and institutions to a moral standard, and judge of them by an everlasting rule of right and justice.

2. Once more—in reference to parties and politics, the subject of moral education is interesting and important in a republic. Undoubtedly many evils grow up in connection with parties in society. But they seem to be inevitable. Especially in a free republic like ours, there will ever be a great diversity of opinion on public questions. And why should not parties be grounded upon moral principles? However, we may answer this question, the fact is, that there is a strong, an irresistible tendency to this result in our community. Every subject with us is settled at the polls.

And connected with this subject of voting the importance of moral education is pressed home upon our convictions. One of the most important privileges of the citizen in a free state is the right of suffrage. He helps to elect his magistrates. And there is a solemn duty connected with this right. The man who casts his vote for an improper candidate for office, must hold himself responsible for any mischief that may be done through the incompetency of that officer. I ask you, fellow townsmen, is this right of suffrage upon which we pride ourselves so much and so justly, is it wisely, and above all, is it conscientiously exercised in this country? Are men selected for office, and voted for, with reference to their qualifications, and above all, with reference to their moral character? Is it considered important to have good men, true men, honest men, to fill our offices? Have we not had in our councils men, whose characters have smelt to heaven with rank offence? And have not such men, gamblers, duellists, libertines, drunkards, and profligates as they have been—have they not been chosen to office, and kept in office, by the votes of good, sober, honest, christian people, going to the polls, and casting in their votes so negligently or with so much political prejudice, as not even to inquire what is the character of the candidate? Is it not a shame and a reproach to a country that these things should be so? Does it not evince a lamentable insensibility that there should be among us such recklessness as to the moral character of our public men? Is it not time that a new organization, of parties took place among us, and ought not our people to look to something else besides talents in determining whether they shall give their support to candidates for office? My friends, this is surely a topic of vast importance to plain republicans, who love the institutions under which they live, and who would do what they can to perpetuate them. Every male child, in this interesting group before me, that grows up to man's estate, will be entitled to exercise the right of a voter, and thus exert his share of influence upon the institutions of his country. Am I far out of the way when I ask you to consider the importance of moral education, that they may use their political powers aright. It is to the honor of this place, that those of our townsmen who have occupied high offices, (and there have been many such) have been men of eminent worth and virtue, as well as of transcendent abilities. Moving, as they have, amidst all the temptations of political life, crowded as their time has been by a mountain mass of official business, they have yet not failed to preserve the simplicity, and the purity of their characters. They have evinced the most punctual and scrupulous reverence for the order of God's house, and for the maintenance of all Christian institutions, and have thus made all good men, all true patriots, all sincere Christians, their debtors.

I know no better or safer rule in the exercise of the right of suffrage than to vote for a good man, a trustworthy man, and not for a great bad man, though he have the gifts and powers of an archangel.

3. Again, the importance of moral education for the youth of our country might be illustrated in reference to the business enterprise so characteristic of our people. In haste to get rich, our citizens plunge into wild speculations, despising the slow and sure gains that result from a regular trade or occupation. What is this better than gambling? The tide sets so strongly in this direction in our country, that it needs all the firmness that the strongest moral principle can furnish, to resist the temptation. Much might be said on this topic. It is surely one of vast moment to us. To form good citizens there must be some regular occupation, which may employ the energies, and exercise the good habits of the citizen. But I can only glance at this topic, and

4. Pass on to remark that a sound and thorough moral education is our only hope for the abolition of great social evils—such as war, slavery and the like. How much have the occasions for war been lessened in modern times! Besides that commerce has taught the useful lesson that nations are dependent on each other, and that it is for their mutual interest that they should preserve amicable relations—besides this—which is the lesson taught by modern civilization, there has been growing up, and strengthening, from year to year, an international morality, a sentiment of public justice, faith, and fair dealing, and also a feeling of abhorrence at the atrocities of war. Let such sentiments be strengthened by moral education, and in time they will be stronger than all national pride, all love of glory, all military enthusiasm, all vindictive national animosities, all ambitious designs. This is the only human means by which we can help on the fulfilment of the ancient predictions of Scripture that, "the Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together;" "that men shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, and not learn the art of war more."

Such are some of the beneficent and glorious results which the experience of the past authorizes us to expect from Education, thoroughly carried out, and extended to the moral as well as the intellectual faculties of man's nature. Yes, we may adopt the glowing language of a distinguished modern Poet and say:—

"Change wide and deep and silently perform'd
This land shall witness; and as days roll on,
Earth's universal frame shall feel the effect
Even till the smallest habitable Rock,
Beaten by lonely billows, hear the songs
Of humanised society, and bloom
With civil arts, that send their fragrance forth,
A grateful tribute to all-ruling Heaven.
From culture, unexclusively bestowed,—
Expect these mighty issues; from the pains
And faithful care of unambitious schools
Instructing simple childhood's ready ear,
Thence look for these magnificent results."

My friends, I have presented to your consideration such thoughts as have suggested themselves to my mind, on the subject of moral education, and have endeavored to offer my remarks in connexion with some of our important public interests. And let me in conclusion say that Religion is the only true and sufficient basis for public or private morals. Let it be the aim and endeavor, therefore, of every good citizen, of every ardent patriot, of every lover of Freedom, that, as far as his exertions and his example are concerned, christianity shall be honored, and her institutions upheld and respected, in the community. It is a lesson which all History teaches us, that christianity has been the most efficient agent in the progress of modern civilization, and in the establishment of free institutions in the world. And if this be the case, if christianity has exerted such a powerful influence in the onward march of Society, and in the defence of human rights and freedom, let Society cherish, with peculiar fondness and gratitude, this divine benefactor. Far, O far from us be the day, when a savage impiety or a cold indifference shall reject or undervalue this faultless guide, this best friend of man. Let it be remembered that in past ages, when a merciless despotism had fixed its gripe upon the nations, it was her thrilling voice that called forth the champions of freedom, and cheered them on to their seemingly hopeless conflict with oppression. Let it never be forgotten that, when a proud aristocracy trod down the lower classes to the dust, it was upon her eloquent pages that the doctrine of human equality, and the picture of a self-governing, conscientious republic were inscribed in characters of light, and, like the hand-writing upon the wall of the Babylonian Monarch, sent a death-shiver into the limbs of Tyranny. Let it be borne in mind, that she rescued woman from the barbarous servitude of a menial, and from the gilded slavery of the voluptuous harem, and made her the centre of home, and the mother of all the virtues. And, finally, let it be remembered that this Religion, venerable with age, and that has come down to us, waited on the tide of time from a remote antiquity, by the prayers and benedictions of a mighty host of patriots, freemen, and martyrs, has lost nothing of its original, inherent energy. It still precedes Society. Its principles are still in advance of the best attainments of the most favored nations. It still walks forth, not, it is true, with the same power it once possessed, to unstop the deaf ear, and raise the dead; but still working its moral miracles, and breathing into the social, civil, political bodies the breath of life. Do you ask me, then, what is the best wish that can be formed for these children before us, who are so soon to become the men and women, the citizens, and mothers of our community, I answer, that their minds may be instructed in the principles, and their hearts imbued with the spirit of the christian Religion.

To the children assembled here on the present occasion, let me, in conclusion, address a few remarks.

What I have said, my young friends, in this Address, has been of you rather than to you. The sum and substance of it all is simply this. That knowledge and learning are not enough without virtue. Get knowledge, get understanding, but with all your getting, get virtue. Be good. Be true. Be honest. The illustrious men of whom you so often have heard, who made this day a great and a glorious day, were not only great men, men of learning and wisdom and eloquence, but they were virtuous men. "The memorial of virtue" says the wise man, "is immortal. When it is present, men take example at it; and when it is gone, they desire it: it weareth a crown, and triumpheth forever, having gotten the victory, striving for undefiled rewards."

CONNUBIALITIES.

Love is the epitome of our whole duty; and all the endearments of society, so long as they are lawful and honest, are not only consistent with, but parts and expressions of it.

Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness or misery; the marriage of love is pleasant, the marriage of interest easy, and the marriage where both meet, happy.

Women go further in love than men, but women outstrip them in friendship.

As some women lose their reputation rather for want of discretion than for want of virtue, so others preserve theirs by their discretion only.

Women are pleased with courtship, and the most disdainful cannot but be complaisant to those that tell them of their attraction.

Some men say that it is hard to determine which is most troublesome, a maid's reserve or a wife's forwardness.

Women are generally necessary to their own dishonor; for did they not flatter themselves, men could not so easily deceive them.

Valor was assigned to men, and chastity to women, as their principal virtues, because they are the most difficult to practise.

A woman that has but one lover thinks herself to be no coquet: she that has several, concludes herself no more than a coquet.

Reciprocal love is of justice; constant love is fortitude; secret love is prudence.

It is the hardest thing in love to feign it where it is not, or hide it where it is; but it is easier to be counterfeited than concealed.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1838.

FIRE, TORNADO, ETC. The alarm of fire sounded through this town on the 24th ult, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, was occasioned by the conflagration of a barn by lightning, in South Weymouth, nearly filled with hay, the light of which was distinctly seen at Dedham, Needham and Dover. It belonged to Ebenezer Whitmarsh.

A house in Waltham, says the Dedham Patriot, was also struck by lightning while the family were seated at the tea table. As one of the family was in the act of raising a cup of tea to his lips, it was violently dashed from his hands to the floor, the dishes thrown from the table, and the table itself overturned. The fluid next passed into an adjoining closet, where several guns were standing, one of which was completely destroyed, and another standing by its side loaded, left untouched. Passing from the closet out the door, it entered the wood shed, setting fire to several articles in its progress and completely ransacked a chest of tools, nearly all of which were destroyed, several portions of a broad axe being melted.

The rain storm which passed over this town the next day was very severe, accompanied as it was by a tempestuous wind, very sharp lightning and extremely heavy thunder. No damage however was done in this place. In the neighboring towns it was severely felt. A kind correspondent whose house also suffered thus writes—

"A very violent hail storm passed through the centre of Weymouth and Braintree, from east to west, on Saturday 25th inst. doing much damage. Many thousands of squares of glass were broken. At one house, three windows containing seventy-two panes—sixty-seven were broken. Every house and shop was more or less injured. The oldest inhabitants do not remember any thing in comparison to it, at least as having taken place in this town. The hail stones were of the most frightful size."

In Randolph it done immense damage to buildings and vegetation. For a short time, says a writer, the prospect was fearful indeed, and all was doubt whether the whole village would not soon be prostrated. The effects of the hail is seen in every direction. In this place, most of the glass on the windward side of buildings, not protected by blinds, is broken. The quantity is beyond computation. Few owners of buildings, within the immediate range of the tempest, suffered less than one hundred panes, and several from three to five hundred each. Much of the hail was from one to two inches in diameter; some much larger; and for about fifteen minutes came with a force equal to grape shot, accompanied with rain in torrents, which continued to fall copiously through the evening.

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In Providence, R. I. the storm was awfully sublime, and some damage was done by lightning.

THE SEASONS. The late draught, which has been broken by copious rains the past week, has been one of the most remarkable on the record of Massachusetts. Its duration has been, if we open right, about seventy days; and although the earth has been at times refreshed with sprinkling from the heavens, yet the intense power of the solar rays, has caused them forthwith to evaporate like the morning dews, leaving vegetation to wither, and die in vain. In this vicinity the potatoe crop stands foremost in the body of sufferers, and we should think the yield will not exceed the amount of seed put in the ground last spring. New potatoes now command a high price. Corn will come in as well as the two former seasons. Garden vegetables though not super-abundant, are of good quality. We have no doubt our woods and groves have felt the deleterious influences of the draught—fruit trees in particular, manifest the same, by the smallness of their fruit and the readiness with which it drops from their branches. Hay that was cut and gathered in our barns early in the season, was abundant, but the salt hay crops may be estimated at one third lighter than usual. The weather has been auspicious for cutting and curing this article, hundreds of tons of which have passed through Quincy within a few weeks past. But although a kind Providence has been pleased to withhold his measure of bounties according to our expectations in the early part of the season, we shall all have enough and to spare, far beyond our merits. We rejoice to learn that the crops are abundant in Maine, Vermont and other sections of the Union. A portion of which when thrown in our market the ensuing autumn and winter, will graduate the prices of potatoes, grain and hay to a liberal scale of reduction.

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ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. We American Anti-Slavery Almanac, simultaneously at Boston and New York Anti-Slavery Society. This contains 48 pages of closely printed size, for the sum of six cents. It contains large and small, all of which brief but explicit explanations in relation to the present state of Abolitionism, this fail to be exceedingly interesting. Assemblage of facts in *multum parva* of the astronomical calculations we but presume them to be accurate, and by an eminent astronomer of New England, who was attached to the U. S. We learn from page 30, that there were 893,041 slaves; in 1810—1,182,000—1,538,128; in 1830—1,993,500 the estimate for the year 1840 is 2,573,028 slaves in the United States humiliating picture to the eyes of increase of slaves in the slave state 1800—30.4 per cent, from 1800 to 1830—1820—30.5; from 1820 to 1830—30.6; that the slaves in the slave state faster since the slave trade was abolished 1700 to 1800. In 1830 the slaves exceeded the white population. Slaves preponderated twenty thousand the whites.

BAY STATE DEMOCRAT. We accept of the "Bay State Democrat," printed at Boston for the term commencing 24th ult. price twenty-five cents. It sustains the measures of administration, and is designed to give the course of the Democratic party in approaching fall elections. The type executed, and we doubt not it will be spirit and talents.

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STRAWBERRIES AND MINT. A gentleman near Brooklyn, N. Y., made over nine last year on one article, strawberries, New York market. A female living in New York, saved and sold five hundred dollars worth of mint, with comparatively expense.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. There will be an eclipse of the sun on the eighteenth of May in the United States. It will be the last of the sun visible in the United States May, 1854, which will be also an annular eclipse of the sun will be on the seventh of 1864.

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THE ELECTIONS. So far as we are able to judge from the returns in the papers, neither party have cause for much exultation in the recent election at the South and West. Maine appears to be the seat of the political contest. The election takes place in a few days. As goes Maine so goes the Union, say politicians.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE. Ex-President Jackson has recently connected himself with the Presbyterian Church. The administering of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, of which the Ex-President partook in the Church near the Hermitage, is said to have been peculiarly interesting and impressive. The American Presbyterian, in giving an account of the ceremony, says—

"To see this aged veteran, whose head had stood erect in battle and through scenes of fearful bearing, bending that head in humble and adoring reverence at the table of his Divine Master, while tears of penitence and joy trickled down his care-worn cheeks, was indeed a spectacle of most intense moral interest. No one, indeed, could question the sincerity of his profession of faith in the Son of God. The whole world acquainted with him, whether friends or foes, must acknowledge that his life had been in all its details, a life of difficulties, and that his actions have always corresponded with his sentiments."

COHASSET. We extract the following anecdote from an editorial letter in the Boston Reformer—a paper conducted with much spirit and zeal by A. H. Wood, Esq.

In 1747 Reverend John Brown (for he should be reverend) was ordained minister of the society in Cohasset. He flourished in the hottest and darkest days of the Revolution and took an active part in the politics of the time. He hated a Tory worse than the Tories hated him. His sermons were republican to the core. Many a pleasing anecdote has been related to us of him, by those who lived in his time. He always attended the meetings to get up recruits and strengthen the hearts and hands of the army. On one occasion it has been related of him while he was in the meeting house encouraging his flock to join the army and drive the British from our shores, in one of his most impassioned moments, when fire of patriotism was flashing from his eyes, and words like courage fast fell from his lips, the heated blood of an old Tory began to boil over in opprobrious epithets, calling the parson a coward, &c., whereupon the parson seized his cane, exclaiming to the top of his voice, "call me a coward do you," and the last that was seen of the old Tory was at the extremity of the plain, a pair of two ahead of the parson, fleeing for safety. Probably had he overtaken his antagonist, he would have beaten every particle of Toryism out of his bones.

THE LADIES OF QUINCY will give a Pick Nick Party, next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at four o'clock, on the Hancock Lot, (so called,) at which refreshments will be furnished. In the evening, Dancing will take place at the Hancock House.

The Officers and Members of the Quincy Light Infantry are invited to attend.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the party will be delayed till the next pleasant day.

The Massachusetts Episcopal Clerical Convocation will meet in this Town, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, next—the 6th and 7th of September. Divine service will commence in the Church, on Thursday at three o'clock, P. M., and at seven in the evening—and at the same hours on Friday and Friday evening.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Republican members of the Legislature, a convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in the Commonwealth, will be held in Worcester, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be supported at the ensuing election; and to attend to such other matters as may then properly be acted upon. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to send as many delegates as they can, as they are entitled to representatives in the General Court.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

THE sick are all taking GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Thomas W. Averill, Esq. of Middlebury, Tennessee, to Miss Lydia L. Souther, daughter of John Souther, Esq. In Boston, John H. Foster, Esq. of Weymouth, to Miss Elizabeth Croly, daughter of Hon. John Croly, of Edenton, N. C.

DIED. In this town, Horace, son of Mr. John Whitcher, aged 9 months.

In Plymouth, Mrs Sarah Bramhall, wife of George Bramhall, aged 63 years.

To be Let. THE subscriber will let one half of his house and give possession the first of December next.

JOSEPH BURRELL.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE following property is offered at private sale—six S. P. S. lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House, Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the big Helen, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder's possession property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

Quincy, Sept. 1.

Charles Blanchard's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of CHARLES BLANCHARD.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ANN BLANCHARD, Administratrix.

Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1838.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

George Souther's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of George Souther, late of Quincy, in said County, bankrupt, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, are allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims; and they will attend to the notice of the Hon. Judge of the Probate, in said County, on the first Wednesday of September next, and the first Wednesday of the five following months, from two to five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN M. GOURGAS, Jr., } Commissioners.

JOHN FRIESLER, } Quincy, August 25, 1838.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Just Received. A FRESH supply of that invaluable medicine—TOMATO PILLS—has been received and is for sale by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Sept. 1.

Particular Notice. THE person who took, without liberty from this office, a borrowed UMBRELLA, ten or fifteen days ago, is requested to return the same and thus avert the consequences of legal proceedings. Quincy, Sept. 1.

Boston Weekly Times. ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper. A comprehensive price is offered, and, occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adoption to the whole public.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher. Boston, Sept. 1.

For Sale. WILL be sold at auction, at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the School House, now standing in the East-School District, (the stone under the same, with desk, benches and chimney, excepted.) The house is sixteen by twenty feet, has been built but a few years, is well coated with paint, and is nearly as good as when built. The purchaser is to let the house remain, where it now stands until the first day of October. Terms of payment made known at the sale.

Spectacles Lost. LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowled Spectacles with chain. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded. DANIEL HOBART. Quincy, Aug. 25.

Citizens of Quincy. New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have a supply of Pills. Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine. It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate. This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more important stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate. This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been used for many years, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensable necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency, than the most violent dysentery. To remove the bile from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

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JOHN M. GOURGAS, Jr., } Commissioners.

JOHN FRIESLER, } Quincy, August 25, 1838.

Notice. PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 28.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc. J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States. Quincy, July 14.

Flour, &c. NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR. Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, RYE and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN. Quincy, July 7.

Hair Cutting & Shaving. THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Briesler and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, June 16.

Notice. THE UNION COMPANY have erected two first rate Bowling Alleys, on Coddington Street, in the rear of the house of Mr. John Fowle, for the amusement of those who seek for real enjoyment and wholesome recreation. No exertion will be spared on the part of the Agent to entertain those who may favor him with their patronage. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, June 16.

Carpenters' Planes. AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc. BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, June 2.

To Let. A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient to be situated for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Grain or Fishing business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws. Likewise—a small but convenient Cottage, pleasantly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Monson Place. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street. Quincy, May 26.

Tomato Pills. THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other of scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States. None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21.

Emporium of Fashion. ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR, Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton. All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged. Quincy, July 7.

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Veils. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article. Quincy, May 19.

Notice. THE connexion of the subscriber with the firm of Forbes, Cole & Thayer, was dissolved on the 22d day of May last. SAMUEL CURTIS. Weymouth, August 18.

Notice. WANTED immediately, by the subscriber, from two to three hundred SEAMSTRESSES, to make cheap clothing of every description, particularly Shirts, Pants, Drawers, Robins, etc., etc. Also—SIX first rate Coat Makers. CABLE HILL. Dorchester (Neponsetville) July 28.

Oven Mouths, &c. OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, June 10.

Carpeting and Rugs. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

ered the duty of the directors of the temperance society to co-operate with them.

We trust and hope these meetings have not been held in vain—that they have given a new impulse to the cause of morality and virtue. We trust they have aroused the sleepers from their pillows of indifference, and clothed them in the garb of action. For action, decisive action, is what is now wanted. We have been too indifferent. We have seemed to say in our actions, at least, I care not whether the License law be obeyed or not. It should not be so. We trust it will not. Humanity, virtue, religion, demand us to be up and doing.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1838.

PIC NIC PARTY.

On Thursday afternoon last, the ladies of this town gave a Pic Nic entertainment on the Hancock Lot, at which all classes of citizens, together with a number of visitors from other places, attended. The tables under the awning were richly and plentifully furnished with every variety of fruit, sweet-meats, cakes, pastry, etc., by the voluntary contributions of the ladies, and exquisitely decorated with wreaths, branches, and flowers. Over the tables, in various places, were inscribed in the form of a semi-circle—'Take and eat.' In the judgment of some present, who have attended upwards of twenty similar parties, it surpassed any they ever witnessed.

At four o'clock, a committee of two was deputed to wait upon Mr. Adams at his residence and inform him that the 'Ladies of Quincy' were ready to receive him. Their departure from his mansion was announced to the eager crowd by the discharge of a cannon, and their arrival at the entrance to the party ground by another salute, when he was cordially received and addressed by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of twelve ladies, dressed in white, with gipsy hats, and after a happy shake of the hand with each member, he was conducted to the tent, where he was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Whitney by a short address, in their behalf.

Mr. Adams then made an eloquent and spirited reply, vindicating the rights of the ladies—he honored himself and rendered honor to whom honor was due. He alluded to the reproaches attempted to be cast upon females by members of Congress, and mentioned in particular one instance of a reply made to a question from Mr. A., if the petitions had been read by this member who belonged to the committee to whom they were referred. He sneeringly said, they are from females, intimating as much by his expression and gestures, as though they were on that account unworthy of notice, and that they, (the females) had disgraced themselves. If that gentleman could witness the scene he was here privileged to participate as the honored guest, he would regret ever having uttered the remark. What man would presume to instruct a lady in delicacy. The right of females, he trusted, to petition would never again be questioned. After many other happy allusions he concluded by an appropriate quotation from one of the British poets. The company then partook of the entertainment so liberally and tastefully prepared; and after many kind salutations, they formed with music, in procession, at the head of which walked the Committee of Arrangements, each with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, to the hall of the Hancock House, where the evening was spent in social enjoyment. Mr. Adams, with his family, cordially participated in the general gratification of the day and evening. We feel proud of the beauty as there displayed in the personal charms and graces of the 'Ladies of Quincy.' To those who projected—the managers who so tastefully arranged and prudently conducted the joyous festivities, and the universal liberality, reflect the highest degree of credit. In fine, every thing was pleasant throughout the day and evening, and the first Pic Nic (we hope it will not be the last) will be fondly remembered by all present.

FATAL RESULT OF AFFECTION. The New York papers furnish the particulars of a peculiarly distressing case. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of an infant aged nine weeks. The facts concerning the death of this infant are extremely distressing, and may serve as a caution to mothers in future. It appears that the mother, who is a mute, and who has been married about a year, went out to the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb, to see some of her old friends and playmates, taking the child with her. On her return she got out of the car, and walked home with the child asleep in her arms. As she could not of course hear, she was in constant anxiety lest something should run against her and injure the infant, so she pressed it close to her bosom and went on at a rapid pace, turning her head either way almost every instant to see if any thing was coming. On reaching home, her agony may be better imagined than described when on laying the child down she found it a lifeless corpse. In her anxiety to shield it from harm, she had pressed it too closely to her bosom, and being unable to hear its cries, if any were uttered, the hapless infant was smothered. A female who was in company with her, testified to these facts before a coroner's jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.

A WELL FURNISHED WARDROBE. The founder of the Paris Magazine of Fashion who died recently, was remarkable for the plenitude of his wardrobe. He delighted particularly in silk stockings, upwards of a thousand pairs of which were found in his wardrobe, when the inventory of his effects was drawn up. He was also ascertained to be the possessor of two thousand and pair of shoes, forty umbrellas, seventy five blue coats, one hundred round hats, ninety snuff-boxes of various dimensions, three hundred and sixty five shirts (one for every day in the year), and ten thousand francs in fifteen and thirty sous pieces of six liard. At the close of every week he undauntedly braved the torture of a new pair of shoes. He was a staunch partisan of short unmentionables, and never was guilty of premeditatedly carrying an umbrella, his custom, when surprised by a storm, being to purchase one at the first umbrella-maker's within the line of his promenade.

TEMPERANCE. The town of Providence, by a vote of four hundred and seven to three hundred and thirty-eight, has decided that no licenses shall be granted in that town for the sale of intoxicating liquors for one year from the first Monday in October next. North Providence, the same, by sixty-eight majority.

AUCTION OUTRAGE. Another of those impositions, which are daily practised upon strangers, was brought to light recently at the New York City. It appears that a poor who has been for some time employed by residing at Yonkers, but has been for a week confined by illness, came to the city to seek advice, having with him \$15, which his employer gave him, with which to defray the expense trip. Among other articles, he was much interested in, and in search of which, he fell into the hands of a cunning and crafty man, who had a very article he wanted, viz: a razor. He made a bid and it was knocked down to him. On going to settle he saw a lady's face for which he agreed to pay the same price. He then asked what was to pay, at ten shillings.

Though much surprised at this, he threw a dollar and a quarter. One of the attendants, told him the dollar was counterfeit and if he had no more money. He produced another dollar, which was also pronounced counterfeit. Again the same trick was played, and more money was demanded, until a ten dollar note and said it was all he had, and he was to break it. He however laid it was then told that he had purchased a box shown him, containing three razors, six buckles, a pinchbeck watch not worth a silver ring. A bill of thirteen dollars and five cents was handed him, and fifty cents and taking the box, the poor Frenchman called the police, where he stood the above parties.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY. A lady went into Paris, to buy a cashmere shawl, and having the price, took from her purse a bank note, the act of handing it over to the cashier near the door, when a man who had been watching her at the door, rushed in, struck and, snatching the note from her hand, escaped. She had already forbidden you to buy a shawl watch you, and you shall not have one. She went out of the shop, and the lady fainting her revival, the master of the shop began with her on this scene of violence, and regret she had so brutal a husband! "My husband the lady: "I never saw the man before!" out that she had been robbed; pursued by the master of the audacious rogue, but it was a He had got clear off.

THE WEST INDIES. Intelligence has been from these Islands relative to the general of the slaves on the first of August last. They were generally crowded, and there were various bonfires, processions, illuminations, etc., as passed off quietly, although some few negroes a riotous disposition to which it is alleged incited by incendiary whites, and the conduct of clergymen, in counselling the free blacks for high wages, is severely censured as ruining the poorer class of planters and creating movements. Some of the papers insist that is going on peaceably and happily under the new act, whilst others contain outrages, on the blacks, to prove the contrary. Time which party is right.

NEW SCOT. German papers tell us of a recently sprung up in Austria, called Pietism, people imagine that by going to America, to be able to live without work, consequently the pining in shoals for emigration. Their gait, however, is beginning to interfere, and it is suffer none to depart who cannot give security passage home again, should they not find on the continent the elysium they expect.

A KERUS. A friend has sent us the answer to a question: Take three-fourths of a creature which man That's often confined in a castle of wire; Three-fourths of an herb that the garden And a term used by husbandman ploughman With that part of swine that is now much And a town you'll discover in the American

SLAVERY. The Pittsburg Conference of the diet Episcopal Church have adopted resolutions of their opposition to slavery; but that they judge it incompatible with the obligations of Methodist preachers to spend in delivering abolition lectures, contributing to the cause of abolition meetings, attending conventions, or in circulating abolition papers.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. Parents should mark and place of residence of their children, and ink upon their inner garments, so that in their straying away from home, they may be returned.

BOSTON LYCEUM. John Quincy Adams has an invitation of the Boston Lyceum, to deliver a lecture before that highly popular institution. The lectures will commence at the Old in the season.

ROXBURY BANK. The Supreme Court have a Receiver to close up the affairs of this bank, and a large amount of bills of the new em-ployed hands, has been returned to the bank.

GOVERNOR KENT. The abolitionists of Massachusetts addressed a letter to Governor Kent, in view of coming election in that State. They ask him in relation to slavery, its abolition, free discussion. He answers them in the most frank and respectful manner. Whilst he finds fault with opinions, it been put forth by some of the abolitionists, he concurs with them in the condemnation of slavery, and looking for its termination, and taining the right of the South to discuss it, and bearing relations without stint, and as early as any other subject. He makes the following, in speaking of Mr. Patton's resolution.

"It seems to me that when Mr. Patton's resolution, a great right of the people was invaded. American privileges trodden down, and an arbitrary attitude assumed by the representative freemen, when they dared to say they would a respectful petition. The right of petition, one of the first to be asserted, should be the abandoned on American soil."

pugned, and Congress has never attempted to control the internal trade to which they exclusively relate—all these laws rest upon the right of each State to regulate its own internal trade, and that right has been confirmed by express judicial decision. In *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheaton, p. 1, Chief Justice Marshall in speaking of the power of Congress over commerce, says.

"The subject to which the power is next applied is to commerce 'among the several States,' these words do not however, comprehend that commerce which is carried on between man and man in a State, or between different parts of the same State, and which does not extend to, or affect other States;" and in continuing the subject he says, "the completely internal commerce of a State may be considered as reserved for the State itself."

What commerce, what trade can be more "completely internal" than the dram selling and retailing, which the License Law acts upon, and to which it is directed by its purpose and letter: that is necessarily, an internal trade, where the article is brought within the State to be consumed within the State, and such a trade, by the practice of the various States of the Union, and by the solemn decisions of the Supreme Tribunal of the land "is reserved for the State itself."

The line dividing the National jurisdiction from that of the State, is distinctly drawn by Chief Justice Marshall in the very case from which "The Appeal" quotes the language, on which it founds its constitutional argument:—that language which "the Appeal" applies to all sales is sedulously confined by the Court to sales by the importer.

The case was an indictment against an importer under a law of Maryland, prohibiting sales by importers, of the articles they imported, without a license from the State; the point decided is that the importer acquires by payment of the duty, a right to sell, but it is expressly declared that when the goods have passed from the importers hands, or in any way become mixed with the mass of property in the State, they then become subject to the State law, "the right to sell is connected with the payment of the duty"—that payment the law of the United States imposes on the importer, and in consideration of that, it gives the right to sell to the importer—and it goes no further in restraining the State law.

The taxing and regulating of imports belongs to Congress: an article remains 'an import,' while it is in the hands of the importer and in the form in which it was imported, and it is then under the law of the United States, and its sale by the importer and in its imported form, is authorized by that law. When the article imported passes from the importer's hands, or changes its imported form—it ceases to be 'an import'—it passes into the mass of the property of the State, and becomes subject to the law of the State, and to that control over 'internal commerce' which 'is reserved for the State itself.'

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court in the case referred to, says, 'It is sufficient to say, generally, that when the importer has so acted on the thing imported, that it has become incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property in the country, it has, perhaps, lost its distinctive character, as an import, and has become subject to the taxing power of the State;' and again, 'The indictment is against an importer for selling a package of dry goods, in the form in which it was imported, without a license; this state of things is changed if he sells them, or otherwise mixes them with the general property of the State by breaking up his packages and travelling with them as an itinerant pedlar; in these last cases the tax finds the article incorporated with the mass of property by the act of the importer, he has used the privilege he purchased, and has himself mixed them up with the common mass, and the law may treat them as it finds them.' The Chief Justice then refers to and sanctions State laws restraining auction sales, storage of gun powder, etc.

Thus the laws of the United States authorize the sale of an import by the importer—in the form in which it was imported. All other sales within a State, they leave to that control over 'internal commerce,' which 'is reserved for the State itself'—this is decided by the very case which 'the Appeal' represents as supporting its doctrines.

If because the right to sell is not extended beyond the importer, it is less valuable to him—it is neither a hardship nor an injustice, because he was not compelled to import, and he knew the value of his right to sell, before he incurred the payment of the duties.

'The Appeal' denies 'the constitutionality of the law, because it prohibits and punishes as a crime, the sale of an article which Congress allows to be imported.' The License law does not prohibit and punish as a crime, the sale of liquors: the distinction between a crime and an offence—between 'mala in se,' (acts in themselves morally wrong, as murder and theft,) and 'mala prohibita,' (or acts forbidden on the ground of expediency) is familiar to the writer of 'the Appeal'—his language discloses his precise apprehension of it. The law prohibits the retailing of spirits because it is injurious to society, exactly as it prohibits the killing of trout by nets instead of hooks—the peddling of jewels and essences—in these acts there is no moral wrong, but they are injurious to society, and therefore society prohibits them and imposes a penalty to enforce the prohibition—this it does by that inherent right of self-defence which belongs to society as certainly and as necessarily as it belongs to an individual.—*Boston Advertiser and Patriot.*

GOOD RULE.

In marriage, prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and mind before the body—then you have a wife, a friend, and a companion.

EXTRAORDINARY SLEEPER.

Samuel Chilton, an inhabitant of the village of Tinsbury, near Bath, was a laborer of a robust habit of the body, though not corpulent; and had reached the twenty-fifth year of his age. When apparently in perfect health, he fell into a profound sleep on the thirteenth of May, 1694, and every method which was tried to rouse him, proved unsuccessful. His mother ascribed his conduct to sullenness of temper; and dreading that he would die of hunger, placed within his reach, bread and cheese and small beer; and though no person ever saw him eat or drink during a whole month, yet the food set before him was daily consumed. At the end of the month, he rose of his own accord, put on his own clothes, and resumed his usual labors in the field.

After a lapse of nearly two years, namely, on the ninth of April, 1696, he was again overtaken by excessive sleep. He was now bled, blistered, cupped, and scarified, and the most irritating medicines applied externally, but they were unable to rouse or even to irritate him, and during a whole fortnight he was never seen to open his eyes. He ate, however, as before, of the food which was placed near him, and performed the other functions which were required; but no person ever saw any of those acts, though he was sometimes found fast asleep with his mouth full of blood. In this condition he lay ten weeks.

A singular change in his constitution now took place. He lost entirely the power of eating; his jaws were set, and his teeth so closely clenched, that every attempt to force open his mouth with instruments, failed. Having accidentally observed an opening in his teeth, by the action of the tobacco pipe, as usual with most great smokers, they succeeded in pouring some tent wine into his throat through a quill. During forty days, he subsisted on about three pints or two quarts of tent.

At the end of seventeen weeks, namely, about the seventh of August, he awoke, dressed himself, and walked about the room, being perfectly unconscious that he had slept for more than one night. Nothing, indeed, could make him believe that he had slept so long, till upon going to the fields, he saw crops of barley and oats ready for the sickle, which he remembered were only sown when he last visited them. Although his flesh was somewhat diminished by so long a fast, yet he was said to look brisker than he had ever done before. He felt no inconvenience whatever from his long confinement, and he had not the smallest recollection of any thing that had happened. He accordingly entered again upon his rural occupations and continued to enjoy good health till the morning of the seventeenth of August, 1697, when he experienced a coldness and shivering in his back; and after vomiting once or twice, he again fell into his former state of somnolency.

Dr. William Oliver, to whom we owe the preservation of these remarkable facts, happened to be at Bath, and hearing of so singular a case, set out on the twenty-third of August, to inquire into his history. On his arrival at Tinsbury, he found Chilton asleep, with bread and cheese and a cup of beer, placed on a stool within his reach. His pulse was regular, though a little too strong, and his respiration free. He was in a 'breathing sweat,' with an agreeable warmth over his body. Dr. Oliver bawled into his ear, pulled his shoulders, pinched his nose and mouth together, but notwithstanding this rude treatment, he evinced no indications of sensibility. Impressed with the belief that the whole was a 'cheat,' Dr. Oliver lifted up his eye-lids and found the eye-balls drawn up under his eye-brows, and perfectly motionless! He held a phial containing spirit of sal ammoniac, under one nostril for a considerable time; but though the doctor could not bear it a moment under his own nose without making his eyes water, the sleeping patient was insensible to its pungency. The ammoniacal spirit was then thrown up his nostrils to the amount of about half an ounce; but though it was 'as strong almost as fire itself,' it only made the patient's eyelids shiver and tremble.

Thus baffled in every attempt to rouse him, our ruthless doctor crammed the same nostril with the powder of white hellebore; and finding this equally inactive, he was perfectly convinced that no impostor could have remained insensible to such applications, and that Chilton was really overpowered with sleep.

In the state in which Dr. Oliver left him, various gentlemen from Bath went to see him, but his mother would not permit the repetition of any experiments.

On the twenty-first of September, Mr. Woolmer, an experienced apothecary, went to see him, and finding his pulse pretty high, he took fourteen ounces of blood from his arm; but neither at the opening of the vein, nor during the flow of the blood, did he make the smallest movement.

In consequence of his mother removing to another house, Chilton was carried down stairs when in this fit of somnolency. His head accidentally struck against a stone and received such a severe blow, that it was much cut, but he gave no indications whatever of having felt the blow. Dr. Oliver again visited him in his new house; and after trying again some of his former stimulants, he saw a gentleman who accompanied him, run a large pin into the arm of Chilton, to the very bone, without his being sensible of it. During the whole of this long fit, he was never seen to eat or drink, though generally once a day, or sometimes once in two days, the food which stood by him disappeared.

Such was the condition of our patient till the nineteenth of November, when his mother having heard a noise, ran up to his room and found him eating. Upon asking him how he was, he replied, 'very well, thank God.' She then asked him whether he liked bread and butter or bread and cheese best. He answered, 'bread and cheese.' She immediately left the

room to convey the agreeable intelligence to his brother; and upon their return to the bed-room, they found him as fast asleep as ever, and incapable of being roused by any of the means which they applied.

From this time his sleeps seem to have been less profound; for though he continued in a state of somnolency till the end of January, or the beginning of February, yet he seemed to hear when they called him by his name, and though he was incapable of returning any answer, yet they considered him as sensible to what was said. His eyes were less closely shut, and frequent tremors were seen in his eyelids. About the beginning of February, Chilton awoke in perfect health, having no recollection whatever of any thing that had happened to him in his long sleep. The only complaint that he made was, that the cold pinched him more than usual. He returned, accordingly, to his labors in the field, and so far as we can learn, he was not again attacked with this singular disease.

STEALING FOWLS.

At Cambridge, some years ago, two or three students of the University had one night on foot an expedition against the President's fowls. They proceeded with all imaginable caution to the roost, and in the first place seized upon Chanticleer, whose neck they rung before he had time to cry murder. Besides being large and fat, they had another reason for making sure of him, viz: to avenge the oft committed crime of waking them too early in the morning. They next seized upon two fine pullets, and twisted their delicate necks without any sign of remorse. They were proceeding in their rapine, when the remaining fowls, awaking from that sleep which had proved so fatal to their companions, began to cry "kudaghkut! kudaghkut! kut, kut, kut, kudaghkut!" The noise brought out the President, who, coming pat upon the foul assassins, said, "Upon my word, young gentleman, this is fine business I've caught you in!" Not so very fine, neither, thought the students; it will turn out a bad business before we get through with it. And whereupon they began to apologize, and to implore the clemency of the Prex; but all in vain. "I must make an example of you," said he sternly. "But I shall say no more at present. Call upon me to-morrow at one o'clock."

The students took their leave, and the President took possession of the slaughtered fowls. All night the culprits could think of nothing but there approaching doom. They dreamed of rustication, suspension and expulsion—wished Chanticleer, pullets, and all, were to Kam-schatka, before they had meddled with them. They waited on the Prex to his directions, and were received with extraordinary politeness. Not a word was mentioned of the night before. He conversed with them for sometime upon various topics; and they began to be impatient for the worst. At last, rising with dignity, and leading the way, "young gentleman," said he, "walk into this room." Now thought they, we shall have our sentence. The door opened and discovered to their view a table well set, and on it the very fowls whose necks they had rung the night before. They were invited to take their seats at the board, and bountifully helped to the nice bits of Chanticleer and the pullets. This, thought they, is too bad! confound the fellow's politeness! But the President urged them to eat; and finding them rather backward in doing justice to his viands, repeated his pressing invitation to take hold and spare not. But the students felt more like a culprit with a rope round his neck than like young gentlemen dining with the President of a College. And in fact they were in little less danger of choking than the noosed culprit; for the dinner, although exceedingly well cooked, had a strange tendency to stick in their throats, and they could not help fancying all the while that they heard the appalling sounds of "Kut, kut, kudaghkut! kudaghkut! kut, kut, kudaghkut!" To make short the story, they were dismissed without any allusion to the last night's adventure, and thought themselves sufficiently punished for their folly.

THE DEVIL IN THE CHURN.

During my stay in Ireland, being on a visit to a friend who resided in one of the distant parishes, I was stricken with the cherry cheeks and tempting lips of a young dairy maid, whom I often saw in the house where I resided. I enquired her name and residence and found that she lived with a parson, who, besides preaching the doctrines of the gospel, kept a very extensive farm. After a few side winks at this pretty girl, I determined to make her a visit at the time the preacher delivered from the pulpit his 'twice told' sermon. I went accordingly as soon as I observed the parson and his dame enter the church. It is needless to tell of the many soft words I whispered in her ear; suffice it to say I found her just as I should wish—but unluckily, love is so insensible to every thing but his own general feeling that I oversteered my time.

We were aroused from our pleasing chat by the old man and his wife thundering at the door for admittance. What was to be done? there was not the usual retreat for lovers, a back door; and to jump from the windows, would have been to plunge into the jaws of a lion. "For heaven's sake my dear, cram me where you will," cried I, "I would not have the parson catch me here for worlds!" "I'm half out of my wits," said she, let me see—I have it! get up in the big churn (pointing to a large churn that stood in the corner of the room)—be quick, they'll not suspect you being there, for we never use it on Sundays.—In I jumped, and in a moment was in utter darkness, she having put on the lid. In this situation I overheard all that passed. The parson and his wife were let in; the latter not without scolding the maid for keeping them so long at the door.

The old lady then told the maid that she must immediately put the cream into the large churn and go to work, for it was expected there would be a scarcity for butter in a little while, and they had better make the best use of their time. "Ma'am," said the frightened girl, "would you break the Sabbath?" "Break the Sabbath you jade! there is no harm in working Sundays when we are brought to it by necessity; put in the cream I say." The maid then asked if the small churn would not do. "Not a whit, not a whit, girl! the large churn works more at a time. 'Dear ma'am, I have always been brought up to keep the Sabbath sacred.' 'Tut, tut," replied the dame, as the parson entered, 'here my dear, this wench will not churn because it is Sunday, when I tell her that butter will be scarce in a few days.' 'Out upon ye girl! do you think if I got my mare in the bog this morning that I would not take her out because it was Sunday? Pish! go make your butter I say!' All was in vain; she was obliged to do the bidding of her superiors.

I sat all this time snug in the churn, resigned to my fate, when down on my poor ill-fated head came a pail of cream! I held my breath until it passed, and then breathed again, hoping it was finished here; but no—in came another—and another—and another! There I sat up to my chin in milk, one bucket more and I should be a drowned man. What was to be done? I hit upon something at last.—Just as the deadly fifth was impending over my head, I leaped upon the top of the churn, all besmeared with cream, shaking myself and making the most diabolical faces the human visage could form. It had the desired effect; the maid favoring the trick, screamed out, the devil was in the butter-milk, and ran up stairs. The parson and his wife scampered into the kitchen tumbling head and heels over each other? I lost no time—jumped out of the churn—out of the window, and did not look behind me until I arrived safe at home.

Thus ended my adventure with the dairy maid. A story got among the preacher's superstitious flock, that the devil had risen from the churn, and accused him of impiously breaking the Sabbath. The parson's family never again attempted to make butter on Sunday.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Proceedings of the Temperance meetings, held at the Town Hall, in this town, August twenty-ninth and thirtieth. Wednesday evening the society met at the hour appointed, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wise.

The Rev. Mr. Cornell offered the following resolution, upon which he spoke at some length, showing the importance of supporting the License law and in answering the objections made against it. He thought the law was not the best that might have been framed, yet it was a good one, and as such it was the duty of all to obey it. And why not? if we profess to be true republicans and choose representatives to make our laws, is it not the bounden duty of every citizen to obey them, especially as in the case of the present law, when passed by so large a majority? We would say to those who oppose the law, consider well how you act. Break this law, and do you not trample upon the sacred institutions of your fathers? Do you not disregard the rights of a free government? The majority with us must rule, and can the minority be justified in spurning and trampling upon the laws made by them? They can show or point out inconsistencies, if they have any, and use all just and honest means to make a change. But so long as the law exists, is it not their duty, as good and honest citizens, to submit to it. The resolution passed unanimously.

Resolved—That the law, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, regulating the sale of ardent spirits, if it be not the most desirable one, ought, nevertheless, to be sustained by the people of this Commonwealth, as it is calculated to prevent the sale of spirit in small quantities, consequently to diminish intemperance.

Rev. Mr. Wise then presented the following resolution, which he supported with some interesting remarks and apt illustrations. He thought it the duty of the friends of the law, to see, in case it were violated, it was enforced. And should they neglect to do this, they were answerable for the evils which might happen from its violation, because the Legislature had heard their prayers, and given them a law. The power is now in their hands. Who else can there be to execute it? The intemperate man would not enforce the law—he is too fond of the creature. The violator would not, for it would operate too much against his own purse and person. Of course then, it is the business of the friends of the law, to see that it is enforced. Let them look to it! May they do their duty boldly and honestly! Truth, justice, humanity, are with them. This resolution also passed unanimously.

Resolved—That when the provisions of the law make it possible to suppress the sale of intoxicating drinks and other immoralities, and the friends of virtue and temperance neglect to enforce said provisions and thus tamely suffer the evils to continue amongst them, they are chiefly responsible for the continuation and consequences of such practices.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, who gave a brief but eloquent sketch of the history of the temperance reform. He spoke of its small beginning—of its slow progress at the outset—of the great change it had wrought in the community of its blessings—of its happy fruits—and closed with a touching appeal to his hearers, that they should still move onward in this glorious cause.

Thursday evening, Mr. Rider, agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, gave a lecture, in which he advocated the principles and utilities of the present License law, and censured the objections urged by some against it. The following resolution was offered, which after some remarks was adopted *mem con*.

Resolved—That the committee of this town, chosen at the last meeting of the Norfolk Temperance Society, in Dedham, to see that the laws regulating the sale of ardent spirit, and respecting intemperance be enforced, be requested and they are hereby so requested to perform the duty assigned them; and that it be considered

ered the duty of the directors of the temperance society to co-operate with them.

We trust and hope these meetings have not been held in vain—that they have given a new impulse to the cause of morality and virtue. We trust they have aroused the sleepers from their pillows of indifference, and clothed them in the garb of action. For action, decisive action, is what is now wanted. We have been too indifferent. We have seemed to say in our actions, at least, I care not whether the License law be obeyed or not. It should not be so. We trust it will not. Humanity, virtue, religion, demand us to be up and doing.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1838.

PIC NIC PARTY.

On Thursday afternoon last, the ladies of this town gave a Pic Nic entertainment on the Hancock Lot, at which all classes of citizens, together with a number of visitors from other places, attended. The tables under the awning were richly and plentifully furnished with every variety of fruit, sweet-meats, cakes, pastry, etc., by the voluntary contributions of the ladies, and exquisitely decorated with wreaths, branches, and flowers. Over the tables, in various places, were inscribed in the form of a semi-circle—"take and eat." In the judgment of some present, who have attended upwards of twenty similar parties, it surpassed any they ever witnessed.

At four o'clock, a committee of two was deputed to wait upon Mr. Adams at his residence and inform him that the "Ladies of Quincy" were ready to receive him. Their departure from his mansion was announced to the eager crowd by the discharge of a cannon, and their arrival at the entrance to the party ground by another salute, when he was cordially received and addressed by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of twelve ladies, dressed in white, with gipsy hats, and after a happy shake of the hand with each member, he was conducted to the tent, where he was welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Whitney by a short address, in their behalf.

Mr. Adams then made an eloquent and spirited reply, vindicating the rights of the ladies—he honored himself and rendered honor to whom honor was due. He alluded to the reproaches attempted to be cast upon females by members of Congress, and mentioned in particular one instance of a reply made to a question from Mr. A., if the petitions had been read by this member who belonged to the committee to whom they were referred. He sneeringly said, they are from females, intimating as much by his expression and gestures, as though they were on that account unworthy of notice, and that they, (the females) had disgraced themselves. If that gentleman could witness the scene he was here privileged to participate as the honored guest, he would regret ever having uttered the remark. What man would presume to instruct a lady in delicacy. The right of females, he trusted, to petition would never again be questioned. After many other happy allusions he concluded by an appropriate quotation from one of the British poets. The company then partook of the entertainment so liberally and tastefully prepared; and after many kind salutations, they formed with music, in procession, at the head of which walked the Committee of Arrangements, each with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, to the hall of the Hancock House, where the evening was spent in social enjoyment. Mr. Adams, with his family, cordially participated in the general gratification of the day and evening. We feel proud of the beauty as there displayed in the personal charms and graces of the "Ladies of Quincy." To those who projected—the managers who so tastefully arranged and prudently conducted the joyous festivities, and the universal liberality, reflect the highest degree of credit. In fine, every thing was pleasant throughout the day and evening, and the first Pic Nic (we hope it will not be the last) will be fondly remembered by all present.

FATAL RESULT OF AFFECTION. The New York papers furnish the particulars of a peculiarly distressing case. A corner's inquest was held on the body of an infant aged nine weeks. The facts concerning the death of this infant are extremely distressing, and may serve as a caution to mothers in future. It appears that the mother, who is a mute, and who has been married about a year, went out to the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb, to see some of her old friends and playmates, taking the child with her. On her return she got out of the car, and walked home with the child asleep in her arms. As she could not of course hear, she was in constant anxiety lest something should run against her and injure the infant, so she pressed it close to her bosom and went on at a rapid pace, turning her head either way almost every instant to see if any thing was coming. On reaching home, her agony may be better imagined than described when on laying the child down she found it a lifeless corpse. In her anxiety to shield it from harm, she had pressed it too closely to her bosom, and being unable to hear its cries, if any were uttered, the hapless infant was smothered. A female who was in company with her, testified to these facts before a coroner's jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.

A WELL FURNISHED WARDROBE. The founder of the Paris Magazine of Fashion who died recently, was remarkable for the plenitude of his wardrobe. He delighted particularly in silk stockings, upwards of a thousand pairs of which were found in his wardrobe, when the inventory of his effects was drawn up. He was also ascertained to be the possessor of two thousand and pair of shoes, forty umbrellas, seventy five blue coats, one hundred round hats, ninety snuff-boxes of various dimensions, three hundred and sixty five shirts (one for every day in the year), and ten thousand francs in fifteen and thirty sous pieces of six liard. At the close of every week he undauntedly bore the torture of a new pair of shoes. He was a staunch partisan of short unmentionables, and never was guilty of premeditatedly carrying an umbrella, his custom, when surprised by a storm, being to purchase one at the first umbrella-maker's within the line of his promenade.

TEMPERANCE. The town of Providence, by a vote of four hundred and seven to three hundred and thirty-eight, has decided that no licenses shall be granted in that town for the sale of intoxicating liquors for one year from the first of Monday in October next. North Providence, the same, by sixty-eight majority.

AUCTION OUTRAGE. Another of those cases of vile imposition, which are daily practised upon the unwary stranger, was brought to light recently at the police in New York City. It appears that a poor Frenchman, who has been for some time employed by a gentleman residing at Yonkers, but has been for a week or two confined by illness, came to the city to seek medical advice, having with him \$15, which his employer had given him, with which to defray the expenses of his trip. Among other articles, he was much in want of a razor, and, in search of which, he fell into a petty auction shop. Here our sufferer found up for sale the very article he wanted, viz: a razor. He accordingly made a bid and it was knocked down to him for five cents. On going to settle he saw a lady's waist buckle, for which he agreed to pay the same price as for the razor. He then asked what was to pay, and was told ten shillings.

Though much surprised at this, he threw down a silver dollar and a quarter. One of the persons in attendance, told him the dollar was counterfeit, and asked him if he had no more money. He then threw down another dollar, which was also pronounced counterfeit. Again the same trick was played with a third dollar, and more money was demanded, when he took out a ten dollar note and said it was all he had, and did not want to break it. He however laid it down, and was then told that he had purchased a box, which was shown him, containing three razors, several waist buckles, a pinchbeck watch not worth a sixpence, and several rings. A bill of thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents was handed him, and fifty cents in change, and taking the box, the poor Frenchman departed for the police, where he stated the above particulars.

AS ADROIT ROBBERY. A lady went into a shop in Paris, to buy a cashmere shawl, and having arranged the price, took from her purse a bank note, and was in the act of handing it over to the cashier's counter, near the door, when a man who had been observed watching her at the door, rushed in, struck the lady, and snatching the note from her hand, exclaimed, "I have already forbidden you to buy a shawl, but I will watch you, and you shall not have one." He then went out of the shop, and the lady fainted away. On her revival, the master of the shop began to console with her on this scene of violence, and regretted that she had so brutal a husband! "My husband!" cried the lady: "I never saw the man before!" It turned out that she had been robbed; pursuit was instantly made after the audacious rogue, but it was all in vain. He had got clear off.

THE WEST INDIES. Intelligence has been received from these Islands relative to the general emancipation of the slaves on the first of August last. The churches were generally crowded, and there were various feasts, bonfires, processions, illuminations, etc., and the day passed off quietly, although some few negroes exhibited a riotous disposition to which it is alleged they were incited by incendiary whites, and the conduct of several clergymen, in counselling the free blacks to hold out for high wages, is severely censured as ruinously affecting the poorer class of planters and creating seditious movements. Some of the papers insist that everything is going on peaceably and happily under the emancipation act, whilst others contain outrages, committed by the blacks, to prove the contrary. Time will prove which party is right.

NEW SECT. German papers tell us of a new sect recently sprung up in Austria, called Pietists. These people imagine that by going to America, they will be able to live without work, consequently they are preparing in shoals for emigration. Their government, however, is beginning to interfere, and it is said, will suffer none to depart who cannot give security for their passage home again, should they not find on the Western continent the elysium they expect.

A REUS. A friend has sent us the annexed, to which an answer is requested:

Take three-fourths of a creature which many admire, That's often confined in a castle of wire; Three-fourths of an herb that the garden doth yield, And a term used by husbandman ploughing the field, With that part of swine that is now much in fashion, And a town you'll discover in the American nation.

SLAVERY. The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have adopted resolutions expressive of their opposition to slavery; but they declare that they "judge it incompatible with the duties and obligations of Methodist preachers to spend their time in delivering abolition lectures, contributing to the getting up of abolition meetings, attending abolition conventions, or in circulating abolition papers."

A GOOD SUGGESTION. Parents should mark the name and place of residence of their children, with durable ink upon their inner garments, so that in the event of their straying away from home, they may be speedily returned.

BOSTON LYCEUM. John Quincy Adams has accepted an invitation of the Boston Lyceum, to deliver the introductory lecture before that highly popular institution. The lectures will commence at the Odeon, early in the season.

ROXBURY BANK. The Supreme Court have appointed a Receiver to close up the affairs of this institution, and a large amount of bills of the new emission, in pledged hands, has been returned to the bank.

Governor Kent. The abolitionists of Maine have addressed a letter to Governor Kent, in view of the coming election in that State. They ask his opinion in relation to slavery, its abolition, free discussion, etc. He answers them in the most frank and respectful manner. Whilst he finds fault with opinions that have been put forth by some of the abolitionists—he wholly concurs with them in the condemnation of slavery, in desiring and looking for its termination, and in maintaining the right of the South to discuss it in all its bearings and relations without stint, and as unreservedly as any other subject. He makes the following remark, in speaking of Mr. Patton's resolution:

"It seems to me that when Mr. Patton's resolution passed, a great right of the people was invaded, and an American privilege trodden down, and an arrogant and tyrannical attitude assumed by the representatives of freedom, when they dared to say they would not read a respectful petition. The right of petition as it was one of the first to be asserted, should be the last to be abandoned on American soil."

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE. It is related in a recent English Journal, that a person, a smith, in the employ of a coach builder, while walking and smoking a pipe in January, 1837, had occasion to jump over a hedge and ditch, and in doing so, fell backwards and broke his pipe, a piece of which went down his throat. He immediately went to a medical man, who used his utmost skill to remove it without success. It remained until last June, when, as he was lying on his back under a carriage, screwing up some work, he commenced coughing, and brought up the piece of pipe into his mouth. It was about half an inch long, with a sharp edge at one end. During the time it had been in his throat he felt no pain, but had a continued sensation of noise, like the buzzing of a bee, which caused him much anxiety, as he was under the impression that death would ensue from it.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Some account of Mr. Raikes the benevolent founder of Sabbath Schools may seem to encourage others to engage in this noble enterprise.

The father of Robert Raikes was the publisher and proprietor of the Gloucester Journal. His son Robert was born in the year 1735. He succeeded to the business of his father, and in this highly important and beneficial work is said to have acquired a handsome fortune. He was long distinguished, like the benevolent Howard, in his efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the prisoners in the Bridewell prison at Gloucester. To improve their forlorn condition and benefit, both temporally and spiritually, these unhappy men, he employed his property, his pen and his influence. He was to them a ministering angel of mercy. In this school of benevolence the kind feeling of his heart were drawn out towards all who had been deprived of a religious education. Witnessing the ignorance and degradation of the prisoners, he sought to instruct and enlighten them. And, no doubt, finding that benevolence was its own reward, he was thence induced to enlarge the scene of his labors and extend the kind hand of charity towards others who needed his aid.

It is an old saying, (but no more ancient than true), that great results often spring from small beginnings. This is pre-eminently true, as it respects the circumstances that led to the formation of the sabbath school system. Divine Providence frequently causes great effects to follow small beginnings, to admonish us "not to despise the day of small things."

The following are the circumstances, as related by Mr. Raikes himself which led to the institution of sabbath schools. In the year 1782, he went into the suburbs of Gloucester to live a gardener. The man being absent, while Mr. Raikes waited for his return, he was much disturbed by a group of idle, noisy boys. He asked the wife of the gardener, why these children were so neglected and vicious? She replied, "O sir! if you were here on a Sabbath, you would pity them, indeed; they are so noisy and troublesome, that we cannot even read our Bible in peace." This emphatic reply produced a powerful effect upon the benevolent mind of Mr. Raikes. "Can nothing," said he, "be done for these poor children? Is there any body that will take them to school on the sabbath?" "At that moment," continues he, "the word *try* was so powerfully impressed upon my mind as to decide me to act." He went immediately and engaged the person named to him, to instruct a certain number of these poor, ignorant children on the sabbath, and agreed to pay her a shilling for her day's work. Soon, he engaged three others to co-operate in the same benevolent plan. Having thus engaged four teachers, he communicated his plan to the clergyman of the parish, who promised to aid him in his benevolent work by visiting the schools on the sabbath.

The effect upon these poor, degraded children was most happy. It is described in the following language by a female who resided in the neighborhood. "The place has become quite a heaven upon Sabbath days in comparison to what it used to be."

Such was "the grain of mustard seed" which speedily sprang up to a tree—such the "little heaven" which immediately began to operate, until it produced the present mighty effects. But three years elapsed, before Mr. Raikes counted three hundred scholars in sabbath schools. Mr. Raikes was forty-seven years old when he commenced sabbath school operations. He was seventy-six when he died. He lived twenty-nine years after he engaged the first sabbath school teacher; and, at the end of these twenty-nine years, he saw three hundred thousand children receiving sabbath school instruction in the British Empire alone.

In view of what benevolence combined with zeal, energy and perseverance accomplished in this case, it may well be asked, "Who hath," or will, "despise the day of small things? Behold, how large a fire a little matter kindleth."

Who would not rather be Robert Raikes than an Alexander or a Napoleon? To whom does the word of praise belong, as a Benefactor of Mankind? We would say to any member of a church, to any parent, and any teacher, imitate Mr. Raikes—"Go thou and do likewise!"

A CARD.

The Ladies of Quincy return their thanks to the Quincy Light Infantry Company for their polite attention in furnishing and erecting their tent for the accommodation of the Pic Nic Party last Tuesday afternoon. They would also inform those whom it may concern, that several Dishes and Plates, which have not been called for, are left at the Hancock House—the owners can have them by calling and selecting their own.

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. Wise will deliver a lecture on Temperance, in the Second Congregational Meeting House, in this town, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past seven o'clock.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Republican members of the Legislature, a convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth, will be held in Worcester, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be supported at the ensuing election; and to attend to such other matters as may then properly be acted upon. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to send as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to representatives in the General Court.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3. At market 535 Beef Cattle, 480 Stores, 3300 Sheep, and 750 Swine.
Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week: First quality at 7.25 1-2; second quality 6.75 a 7; third quality 5.50 a 6.50.
Stores—Yearlings \$9 a 12; two year old 16 a 24; three year old 22 a 30.
Sheep—Lots were taken at 1.42, 1.62, 1.82, 2, 2.25, 2.37, and 2.88.
Swine—Lots were sold to peddle at 6.61-4 and 6 1-2 cents for Sows, and 7, 7 1-4 a 7 1-2 for Barrows; an entire lot to close at 6 1-4. At retail, 7 a 7 1-2 and 5 a 8 1-2.

DIED.

In this town, Lucy Ann, daughter of Mr. Levi B. Joseph, aged 5 months.
Lucy Lane Loring, daughter of Mr. John Mulford, aged 12 months.
Mr. Joseph Bass, the oldest person in town, aged 88. In Randolph, David Jacobs, aged 69. He has held the office of Postmaster upwards of twenty years, during which period he kept a well regulated and extensive public house.

To be Let,

That two story Dwelling House, on Washington Street, owned by Daniel Baxter and now occupied by Wm. G. Appleton. With the House may be had any quantity of Land from one to thirteen acres. Possession can be had on the first of October next. Inquire of DANIEL BAXTER, School Street, or WILLIAM G. APPLETON on the premises.

For sale, one hundred and fifty empty BARRELS. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2f

Notice.

THE Members of the Methodist Episcopal Society, at Quincy Point, are hereby reminded that their Meeting stands adjourned to next SATURDAY EVENING, (Sept. 15th) at half past six o'clock.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Secretary. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2w

Hay for Sale.

ABOUT forty tons of excellent English Hay is offered for sale by the subscriber on Pettuck's Island, who will deliver it at the Quincy Point Wharf. Further information may be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. CLEVERLY. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2f

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may then legally come before them, will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be acted upon at that time.

A dividend will be declared and paid on the same day to the holders of stock on the 25th inst.

Per order of
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2w

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.
Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.
Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or Iron Shives to suit purchasers.
All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2f

Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

A NEW supply of the PERISTALTIC LOZENGES just received from the inventor and for sale by the authorized agent. This efficacious medicine has been prepared in the above named establishment, as evidence in the possession of the subscriber fully affirms.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Sept. 8. 2f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale—six Spurs, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; situated at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the big Helen, now lying at the Quincy Point wharf with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, Sept. 1. 2f

Just Received.

A FRESH supply of that invaluable medicine—TOMATO PILLS—has been received and is for sale by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Sept. 1. 2f

Particular Notice.

THE person who took, without liberty from this office, a borrowed UMBRELLA, ten or fifteen days ago, is requested to return the same and thus avert the consequences of legal proceedings.

Quincy, Sept. 1. 2f

Veils.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article. Quincy, May 19. 2f

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet on Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18. 2f

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, June 10. 2f

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co's Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, May 5. 2f

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same. Quincy, July 28. 3w

Charles Blanchard's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of CHARLES BLANCHARD, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to ANN BLANCHARD, Administratrix. Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1838. 3w

George South's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of GEORGE SOUTHER, in said County, boot manufacturer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, are allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims; and they will attend to that duty at the office of John M. Gougas, Jr., in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of September next, and the first Wednesday of the five following months, from two to five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN M. GOU GAS, Jr., } Commissioners.
JOHN BRIESLER, } Quincy, August 25, 1838. 6w

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first size COPPER PUMPS, all sizes. Quincy, May 19. 2f

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, and cloze and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Nov. 4. 2f

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE. Quincy, March 4. 2f

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowed Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL HOBART. Quincy, Aug. 25. 2f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made. HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, June 24. 2f

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 14. 2f

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugzee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKERS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SP

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

STANZAS.

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF MARIA B. PRATT.

Fair, lovely flower, thou'rt cut down,
To bloom in brighter worlds above;
Thy Saviour bid thee hasten home,
To dwell in mansions of his love.

Thou'rt gone unto that land afar;
How short on earth has been thy stay,
And thy freed spirit like a star
Shall shine through an eternal day.

Though pain and sickness racked her frame;
She had a heavenly peace within—
And pleading in her Saviour's name,
Obtained forgiveness of all sin.

Her mind was cheered by hope's bright ray,
Pointing her to the gates of bliss;
Her soul, kind angels did convey,
Unto a world more pure than this.

Her youthful form no more we meet,
To join us in the earthly choir;
Her voice is heard in strains more sweet,
Where seraphs strike the golden lyre.

Ye living friends! mourn not for her—
Her sufferings now on earth are o'er;
Prepare you for a brighter world,
To meet her on the golden shore.

Ye youthful friends! a warning take—
Consider now your latter end,
And if a happy choice you make,
Jesus, himself, will be your friend.

Then, let religion be your aim,
While life is warm with youthful love;
'Twill cheer your pathway to the tomb,
And lead you to Heaven above.

L. A. S.

THE SLEEPING INFANT.

How calm thy sleep, my little one!
Gift of a hand divine!
Care has no wrenth to place upon
That little brow of thine.

Yet on thy cheek are tears of grief,
Like pearl-drops in a flower—
Faint emblems of thy sorrow brief,
At evening's lonely hour.

Yet thou wilt wake to boundless glee,
When dewy morn appears,
Nor e'er remembered more will be
Thy bitter evening tears.

But what are these, thy hopes which share—
Thy little hands which fill?
Thou'rt grasping with a miser's care,
Thy little playthings still.

Come yield to me each useless toy,
Till morn's young beams shall peep—
Nay, struggle not! Canst thou enjoy
These trifles in thy sleep?

Slumber, her silken plumes has furled
Around thy placid brow;
And yet an emblem of the world
Thou picturest to me now.

'Tis thus with man, when old age brings
To life's declining vale;
He weeps at Time's stern call, and clings
To trifles just as frail!

ANECDOTES.

A KICK AND A HINT. Talking of barking, two gentlemen at a public table, got into a violent dispute upon a subject on which it was very evident that both were profoundly ignorant. A big bull dog which had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became aroused by their violence, and began to bark furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his wine while the disputants were talking, gave the dog a kick and exclaimed, 'Hold your tongue, you brute. You know no more about it than they do.' The laugh of the whole table was turned immediately upon the noisy brawlers.

FIXED PRINCIPLES. An anti-slavery lecturer frequently refreshed his audience with some sparkling anecdotes. Among others was that of a man who had no fixed principles on the subject, but rather undertook to advocate the pro-slavery doctrine one day to his rustic friend and neighbor. A third person was informed of the fact, who appeared much astonished at it, and exclaimed, 'Well, I guess you give him a real twisting, eh?' 'Umph! twisting!' said the other, 'how in nature you go! to twist a string that ain't fastened at nary end!'—*Dedham Advertiser.*

QUICK AT ANSWERS. A gentleman visiting a school of Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word 'inheritance' occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngest as follows—'What is inheritance?' 'Patrimony.'—'What is patrimony?' 'Something left by a father.'—'What would you call it if left by a mother?' 'Matrimony.'

A ROUND BILL. Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe for services rendered. The latter looked it over and expressed much surprise at the amount. 'Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?' 'I am sensible it is a round one,' quoth Tom—'and I have come for the purpose of getting it squared.'

USE OF A BRIDLE. 'My brethren,' said a pastor lately from his pulpit, 'never put yourselves into the liability of losing your reason. Reason is a bridle which God has given us to direct our passions.' On the same day the pastor got drunk. One of his parishioners asked what he had done with his bridle? 'Good faith,' said he, 'I have taken it off to drink.'

A WITTY IRISHMAN. A poor Irishman was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. The justice asked him, 'what brought him over to this country?' 'A ship, your honor.' 'A ship, you impertinent fellow! How do you get your living?' 'By my hands, your honor; I am a hay-maker.' 'And how long have you been out of employ?' 'Please your honor, our trade has been rather dull all this winter.'

WOMAN'S CONSOLATION. A village pastor was examining his parishioners in the catechism, and asked a young girl, 'What is thine only consolation in life and death?' 'To which the simple maid replied, 'If I must tell you, it is the little shee-maker that lives over the way.'

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges, A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unexpected benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaint incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the most noxious remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs to draw the attention of his friends to the useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication, is a recommendation, that of several similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assuage the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptation to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETS, SALISBURY do, LYONSINES, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS: Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FLOCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf Boots; Women's Kid and Leather Walking do; Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.
Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.
Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood, coal or gas; Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.
All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

CALEB GILL.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. Its attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to the investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the 'ills of the flesh' engendered in this climate. This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensable necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, dyspepsia, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach, in its natural and healthy state, has no power to act upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the bile from its impure and impure, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus:—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

tf Boston, Aug. 25.

Susanna S. Marsh.

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning, and Fancy Dress, are always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long laces.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dustable, open work, eleven braids, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, Apr. 21.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All Favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRIGES, GOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.

Quincy, July 14.

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bonsetter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. S. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, prone to be afflicted with indigestion, and a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial. In one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder, I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly, J. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a publication exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the year 1826-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 37.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

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No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should attract the man of business or the traveller. —*Troy Daily Reg.*

Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a brief account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author. —*Boston Telegraph.*

It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication. —*N. Y. Daily Times.*

It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature. —*N. Y. Evening Star.*

No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is emphatically in the highest sense of the word, an *Itinerary Daily Times.*

It is a pretty volume of an interesting little volume. —*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description. —*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman frequently known as an accurate and ready lumner of scenes and localities which come within his observation. —*Albany Argus.*

The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting. —*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

I HAVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

MISCELLANY.

DRAWING LOTS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER,	Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

VARIETY.

PICKLES. At this season for making pickles of cucumbers and other vegetables, much care and attention is requisite in order to their safe preservation in a pure and sound state through the winter. Fruit should be selected free from all inequalities of surface or imperfections, without being scarred or bruised, and cut from the vines leaving the stem half an inch long. But the main desideratum is good vinegar, and much pains should be taken to procure the right kind, and possessing the proper qualities. There is a kind sold which appears well, and extremely acid, but is prepared, by mixing with poor vinegar, made from water-cider, or some other meaner liquid, the oil of vitriol. This is in the first place deleterious, poisonous—and in the second place destroys the rind of the pickles, very soon producing black specks upon them, and predisposing them to rot. Many of our good house-wives have been sadly disappointed in their expectations by inadvertently employing this miserable compound. The only kind proper to be used, is that made from old, clear, pure, unadulterated cider, and by the process usually adopted by the honest farmer.

EXERCISE. At least two hours a day should be spent in the open air. When the weather is such as not to permit the delicate to go abroad, Mr. Abernethy advises the windows to be thrown open and exercise to be then taken by walking up and down the apartments of the house. Walking is the most natural and convenient exercise, and to the healthy and robust, perhaps the best. Riding on horseback, especially to the dyspeptic, and to those who are threatened with consumptive complaints, has been highly extolled by physicians, and with justice. Dr. Paris recommends digging in a garden as a useful and agreeable exercise. The best time for taking exercise is three or four hours after a meal, when digestion has been complete, when the nutritious body feels refreshed and invigorated.—*Economy of the Human Body.*

PROVERBS. A white glove often conceals a dirty hand. The remedy for injuries is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself and others will. Go into the country to hear the news or the town. Be not a baker if your head is made of butter. Call me cousin but cozen me not. Faint praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is hot. The stings of reproach is cold and zeal hot. Envy snags at others, and wounds herself. A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw. Beware of a silent dog and a wet rat.

PERSEVERE. If a seaman were to put about every time he encounters a head wind, he never would make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances, will never make headway in the voyage of life. A sailor uses every wind to propel his vessel: so should the young man learn to trim his sails and guide his bark, that even adverse gales shall fill his belling canvass and send it forward upon its onward course.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE. It is probably not known to many of our farmers, that brimstone is valuable for cattle, in keeping them free from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a kernel of corn, well pulverized in salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. Brimstone is as necessary for a cow in summer as salt.—*Ohio Farmer.*

POTATOE PIE. Peel and slice your potatoes very thin into a pie dish; between each layer sprinkle a little pepper and salt, put in a little water, and cut about two ounces of butter into little bits, and lay them on the top; cover it close with puff paste. It will take about an hour and a half to bake it.

Henry Jenkins and his wife both rose from the ground and rushed into each other's arms. 'Heaven bless you, captain!' said the soldier, as he pressed his wife closer to his bosom. 'Oh, bless him forever!' said the wife; 'bless him with prosperity and a happy heart; bless his wife and his children!' and she again fainted.

The officer, wiping a tear from his eye, and exclaiming, 'May you never want a friend when I am far from you—you, my good lad, and your amiable and loving wife!' passed on to his company, while the happy couple went in search of John Carty.

About twelve months since, as two boys were watching the sheep confided to their charge, upon a wide heath in the county of Somerset, their attention was attracted by a soldier who walked along apparently with much fatigue, and at length stopped to rest his weary limbs beside the old finger-post, which at one time pointed out the way to the neighboring villages, but which now afforded no information to the traveller, for age had rendered it useless. The boys were gazing up upon him with much curiosity, when he beckoned them towards him, and inquired the way to the village of Eldenby. The eldest, a fine, intelligent lad of about twelve years of age, pointed to the path, and asked if he were going to any particular house in that village.

'No my little lad,' said the soldier; 'but it is on the high road to Frome, and I have friends there. But, in truth, I am very weary, and perhaps may find in your village some person who will befriend a poor fellow, and look to heaven for reward.'

'Sir,' said the boy, 'my father was a soldier many years ago, and he dearly loves to look upon a uniform. If you come with me, you may be sure of a welcome.'

'And you can tell us stories about foreign parts,' said the younger, a fine chubby-cheeked fellow, who, with his watchcoat thrown carelessly over his shoulders and his crook in his right hand, had been minutely examining every portion of the soldier's dress.

The boys gave instruction to their intelligent dog, who, they said, would take good care of the sheep during their absence; and in a few moments the soldier and his companions reached the gate of a flourishing farm-house, which had all the external tokens of prosperity and happiness.

The younger boy trotted on a few paces, to give his parents notice that they had invited a stranger to rest beneath their hospitable roof; and the soldier had just crossed the threshold of the door, when he was received by a joyful cry of recognition from his old friends, Henry Jenkins and his wife, and he was welcomed as a brother to the dwelling of those who, in all human probability, were indebted to him for their present enviable station.

It is unnecessary to pursue this story further than to add, that John Carty spent his furlough at Eldenby farm, and that at the expiration of it, his discharge was purchased by his grateful friends. He is now living in his happy dwelling; and his care and exertions have contributed greatly to increase their prosperity. Nothing has been wrong with them since John Carty was their steward. 'Cast your bread upon the waters,' said the wise man, 'and it shall be returned to thee after many days.'

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the commencement of difficulties between the American Colonies and the parent country, many persons were disposed to advocate the cause of Great Britain.

Whilst the most of those who did so were actuated by a sordid interest, and the fear of the loss of property, there were some of generous feelings, who maintained their allegiance on integrity of principle and purity of motive. Of the latter class was a poor man in the western part of Massachusetts, who was in the habit of attending all the meetings that grew out of the oppressions and usurpations of England.

At the same time that he did not attempt to justify the measures of the Parliament, he endeavored in his plain rustic way, to palliate them, and deprecated the active measures of the Colonies as a subversion of all order, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion. He was a simple-hearted man, but eminent for integrity and a love of truth, so much so, that in his own neighborhood his word was considered as good as a bond; and therefore, while his arguments against the resistance of the Colonies were not permitted to weigh a feather in the scale of public opinion, his undoubted honesty of heart exempted him from the hatred which the 'tories,' as they were called at the time, so commonly excited, and from the exhibition of that hatred in the usual forms of forcible oblation and a coat of tar and feathers.

Affairs at length reached a crisis. The battles of Lexington and Concord roused the people to arms, and the Congress which assembled at Watertown resolved to raise thirty thousand troops; and the business of enlisting and drafting was immediately commenced with great vigor. There was, therefore, no alternative left for the simple rustic, of whom I have been speaking, but to take up arms against England, contrary to his conscience, or join the forces under General Gage. He determined on the latter, and in so doing he experienced all the bitterness which is incident to civil war, in leaving his wife and children unprotected for, and to the protection of those who necessarily would become his enemies.

It was a beautiful evening in the early part of May. The labors of the day were over, and the father had returned to enjoy the hours of rest with his little family. He occupied his usual seat in the arbour by the door of his white-washed cottage. Before him were two children playing on the green grass plat—a third lay in the cradle, and beside it sat the mother watching its slumbers. How many were the pleasant images of past conjugal happiness and paternal love that busy memory conjured up in the stillness of that soft evening hour! but the very recollection of them caused melancholy forebodings to cast a gloom over the spirits—for now they were to be foregone for a time—perhaps forever.

The hour of prayer arrived, and oh! with what earnestness did the parent wrestle with heaven, and implore its protection for the young and the helpless he was leaving behind. The parents shed copious tears from the overflowing sensibilities of nature, and the children wept from sympathy, and from an indelible sensation of evil, which they could not comprehend. Yet there was relief in those tears, and the sanctifying efficacy of prayer calmed the tumults of the breast, and poured a soothing balm into the wounded feeling,—which was not of earth.

The children were put to rest. The father kissed them affectionately as they lay smiling in slumber, unconscious of the bereavement they were about to sustain—embraced his disconsolate wife again, took up his musket, and aided by the shades of night, started for the royal army. As he pursued his way, the moon, that had been obscured, broke from the surrounding clouds, and on turning to take a look of his dwelling, the lamp shone through the open door in which his wife stood to catch the last echo of his footsteps. The light of heaven and of faithful love he felt were united to cheer him on his way.

On the evening of the following day, as he approached Boston, he fell in with the scouts of the American army, then parading in the vicinity, and his answers not proving satisfactory, he was captured and taken before the proper officers. He did not disguise his intentions, but made known his determination of joining the royal army. He was accordingly sent up into the country and lodged in jail in one of the western towns to await his trial. The place was almost thirty miles from his own home, and as whatever of interest transpired was made known through the different committees of correspondence, the true character of the prisoner was soon learned. The pious, the undoubted honesty of the prisoner, the affecting circumstances in which he had left his family, and the awe of punishing a man with death who had followed the dictates of conscience in what he believed to be his duty, all conspired to awaken intense interest in the breast of the Sheriff, and he determined to give him an opportunity to escape.

He accordingly observed to him one evening "these chains, I fear, will gall your ankles; I will therefore substitute smooth pieces of leather for the iron bands, but don't you cut them off, and break out; for I will certainly catch you if you do." "You need not fear me," replied the prisoner, as a smile passed over his features, and he bade the keeper good night. The sheriff retired to bed with a light heart, determining to take a nap in the morning of an extra length; but he was disappointed; for the loud voice of the prisoner, chanting his morning psalm as usual, broke his slumber. The next night, on leaving his prisoner, he informed him that there was something the matter with the key, and that, unable to lock the door, he would tie it with a rope on the outside. At the same time he charged him not to think of escaping, as he had a very fleet horse, and would certainly catch him. As he walked away, he muttered to himself, "the fellow is a fool if he don't understand that."

Next morning the prison door was open; but on entering he found the prisoner as he had left him, a wind during the night having blown open the door. The honest hearted rustic considering himself in the hands of lawful authority, could not be tempted to break the obligations of that authority, holding as he did, the maxim which his Bible had taught him, that he who breaks the smallest law of order is guilty of a violation of principle,—which tends to subvert the whole. He then thanked the keeper for the kindness which he had shown him, and as he had given him opportunities of escape which he could not conscientiously use, he besought him for permission to go into the harvest fields by day, and earn bread for his suffering family. The request was granted—the leather straps that bound on his chains were severed, and during the months of harvest, and some time after the prisoner went out daily to labor and returned at night to be locked up in his cell.

One evening the keeper waited in vain for his return. The sun set—twilight set in and then darkness—and yet he came not. He waited until a late hour in the evening, and then retired to sleep, assured and gratified that his charge had fled. The next morning on awaking, he found the prisoner lying with his head pillowed upon the prison steps, where he had sunk down from fatigue. During the day and night the miserable man had been to visit his family, and in going and returning had travelled a distance of sixty miles.

The time of his trial came on, and the Sheriff made preparations to conduct him to Springfield, where he was to be tried for high treason before the council of Massachusetts,—at that

time the supreme executive of the state. The prisoner assured him that it was unnecessary to incur the trouble and expense of a journey, in order to take him there, as he could go as well himself. His word was taken without hesitation, and he set out upon his melancholy journey to present himself for trial and certain condemnation.

As he proceeded onward, night overtook him in a large wood; and coming to a cross road he was in doubt whither to direct his steps. Fatigued with walking, and full of uncertainty he sunk upon his knees and poured forth his soul in agony of prayer until he was aroused by the tramp of feet, and on looking up beheld a person on horseback beside him. The stranger had heard his pious petitions,—and with kind solicitude inquired into the nature of his journey, and all the little particulars of his history. He took him to his own home, and having entertained him for the night,—sent him to Springfield in care of a friend. The officer (for it was an officer of justice in whose care the stranger placed him) conducted him to Springfield and the trial began.

The country was then struggling against a sea of troubles, and compelled to restrain the agency of treason by prompt and condign punishment. The crime of the prisoner was substantiated by ample proof. He even admitted it himself, and was accordingly declared guilty. Before reading the sentence, however, the President put the question whether a pardon should be granted.

Scarcely had he ceased speaking when a member occupied the floor, and in that spirit which the temper of the times appeared to demand, portrayed in glowing language the aggressions of England, the unavailing supplications and remonstrances of the Colonies, the slaughter of their brethren in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the conflagration of Charlestown by the vandal torch of the invaders. He then spoke of the difficulties they had to encounter—of the power of the foe with whom they were grappling; and concluded by expressing a hope that not a member there would sacrifice the great interests of the country by granting impunity to the subtle and destructive agency of treason. Several speakers expressed similar sentiments with equal warmth—and the unfortunate man ceased to indulge a hope. For himself he dreaded not death;—but in the yearnings of nature his heart trembled for his wife and children; concern for them clouded his manly features with melancholy.

He did not weep, he bent not his head, but stood erect and pale as monumental marble,—while his thoughts abstracted from the things around him were with his family, and with that God who is the protector of the widow and orphan.

As the vote was about to be taken, the hasty tread of feet was heard, and Mr. Edwards, a prominent member of the council, made his appearance. He desired the President to forbear for a moment, and having recovered breath, addressed the council in behalf of the prisoner. The condemned immediately recognized the voice of the stranger who overtook him in the woods, he heard him speak of himself, but half unconscious, knew not what it was, nor to what it tended.

The speaker drew a distinction between the treason that results from sordidness of interest or unholy passions and that unintentional treason which is the result of a misconception of duty; and having in some measure justified a dissent from the verdict, he proceeded to give a detail of the private character of the prisoner, his scrupulous adherence to truth, his unexampled conduct while in confinement, his coming to trial unguarded, and he concluded by saying that he believed that it would be politic in the council to pardon the offence,—and that he for his part must consider the sacrifice of a man of so much integrity and truth, as a stain not upon the Colonies, but upon human nature. Many a heart warmed with sympathy and admiration, as the character of the simple hearted countryman was unfolded, and he was pardoned without a dissenting voice. As his word had been sacredly kept they consented to consider him as a prisoner on parole, and permitted him to return to his family.

As the vote was reported, the acquitted who had hitherto in the prospect of death restrained himself, gave vent to his feelings, and wept like a child—then turning to thank his deliverer, his eyes fell upon the pale, bloodless features of his wife, who, unnoticed, had glided into Court, and was standing behind him,—with an infant in her arms. As she hastened to meet him, the child fell from her embrace, and overpowered with joy, she sunk insensible at the feet of her husband.

On the 4th of July in the following year the Colonies declared themselves free and independent, and then the hero of our tale, clearly comprehending his duty to his country, and taking up arms in her favor, rose to the rank of Captain; and assisted in gaining several battles.

The good old man lived to a great old age, and has been permitted to see his children and children's children treading in his own footsteps to honor and prosperity.

VELOCITY OF THE WAVES.

The largest waves of the ocean travel from thirty to forty miles an hour; yet it is a vulgar belief, that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave. The form of the wave only advances, while the substance, except the spray, remains rising and falling in the same place.

NORTH CAROLINA. According to the Raleigh Register, the whigs will have a majority of four in the Senate, and ten in the House. In the counties heard from (all but nine) the whig majority for Governor is 17,669 showing a whig gain since the election of 1836, of 11,901. Mr. Branch, however, the administration candidate, was not supported by the full strength of his party.

ALABAMA. The friends of the administration and the sub-treasury have carried the State by a large majority. They have two to one of the members of the legislature elect. Mr. Crabb, however, the whig candidate, is elected to Congress in the district lately represented by Mr. Lawler, by a majority of more than nine hundred.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. A little of the 'ready' is wanted.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The writer of this article was present at the Division Muster in Dedham, on Tuesday last. It was a voluntary assemblage of some of our best military corps in Norfolk and Suffolk Counties. The day was propitious for the occasion, and thousands were attracted there from all parts of the compass, within a circle of twenty miles from the field, as a central point. The plain on which the companies paraded, is about ten miles from Boston, and one and a half mile east of Dedham town. It is extensive, covering an area of some hundreds of acres of sterile land. The west portion of the plain is encircled by woody prominences and groves—and which, filled as they were on that day with people of both sexes, presented at a distance a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The Providence and Boston Railroad passes through the easterly portion, and a branch of this track winds its course on the northerly borders to the centre of Dedham. A few houses are here and there scattered on the confines of the plain, but there is nothing like a village near, and to a stranger's gaze the conclusion would follow, from the sylvan appearance around him, that he was situated far from the abodes of city or village. I love such places, for they are nature's palaces. The life and jollification of the day were enacted on the east side of the plain near the Railway. Here were arranged some twenty or thirty tents, filled with the *extraneous* luxuries of the country. And there is no computing the quantity of pastry, cakes and confectionary, besides more substantial articles of food, that were called in requisition on that memorable day, to satisfy the hungry cravings of the multitude. No doubt, their journey and the occasion gave a new zest to their appetites. It is amusing, and not without its lessons of instruction too, in the study of mankind, to mingle with and observe the movements of a multitude assembled on an occasion like this; you see all varieties of human beings, from the crying infant to the octogenarian. In some measure their characters are developed; for man always shows in part what he is. It was so on Tuesday last. Some were rude and vociferous; others were civil and gentlemanly. Some came there to be actors in the drama of the day, at least so, by their swaggering and noise; others to be mere 'lookers on in Venice.' Some by their externals were the very *bon ton* of the day; while others, by their appearance, were so utterly regardless of fashions, that they looked like a race of a former generation, sprung up like the mushroom in a day to see what is concocting in the material world. I am pleased to bear testimony to the truth, that I saw none there 'tattered or torn,' or the worse for alcohol. He it known, however, I left the field at four o'clock, in the afternoon. The Camera Obscura, the Menagerie and other rare sights, were witnessed on this occasion, much, no doubt, to the gratification of the rising generation, who looked all happiness. But, as if to shew to the world, that the Yankees had the art of making money even in the midst of their pleasures, we beheld the auctioneer mounted in his rostrum, and knocking off in a stentorian voice, sundry articles to cash purchasers. Scattered here and there was the orange man, the little boy or old man with a basket of apples, pears or peaches, all importuning you as you passed, to patronize their humble and ephemeral calling. Hundreds of vehicles were strewn on and around the plain in all directions, even to Milton line. The martial appearance of the soldiers' tents were conspicuous to all. Occasionally the puffing and blowing of the steam cars was heard, bringing from the city, by their speed of twenty-five minutes, at least two hundred passengers a trip. Six thousand persons at least, must have trod the plains of Dedham on muster day, a comparative small portion of which were of the feminine gender. A conspicuous staff was planted about the centre of the field, on which, waved the American flag. Near this, in front, was a carpeted platform, perhaps twelve feet square, on which the Governor and Suite stood as he reviewed the troops. About one o'clock the line was formed on the west side of the plain, extending perhaps a half mile in length, composed of as fine looking men as the world could produce. It included bodies of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, all appropriately arranged. A sight of the equestrian company of Boston, called the 'Lancers,' was worth a journey to Dedham. The horses were fine, and every thing about them was rich and elegant. The company is large, containing I should think, sixty or more members. Their appearance and evolutions were grand. Indeed, on the muster field, they were the 'hums of the day.' Early in the afternoon the whole body of troops, under the command of Major General Biddle, passed in review before his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The Governor entered the parade ground about one o'clock, in a heavy brougham and four, attended by his Aids. He was plainly clothed in citizen's dress; is a man of ordinary size, sandy hair, and a good expression of countenance. The eye particularly, is piercing and animated. His age by his looks tells a little upwards of forty years. He remained uncovered as the troops passed him, frequently bowing to them. The salutations were gracefully returned by the officers of each company. The review occupied perhaps an hour, after which the troops returned to their former line. But this did not satisfy the curiosity of His Excellency; he again rode down the whole military line, frequently stopping and witnessing the evolutions of individual companies, seemingly highly pleased with what he saw; and so indeed he ought to have been, and the thousands of spectators too, that were present, for it was the finest military display that has been seen in Massachusetts for many a year past, and I think the effect will do much towards elevating the character of the militia hereafter in the public mind.

IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

We have often heard much said, about immediate emancipation, as though it were some hideous monster, greatly to be dreaded. Now I ask what there is, or what there can be in the act of immediate emancipation, so fearful, so alarming! What does it mean? Does it mean that two and a half millions of human beings are to be let loose, to impoverish the land; to rob and steal; to murder and destroy? If so, no wonder it should be dreaded! Did I think so, great would be my consternation, for the time is not far distant when immediate emancipation will be no longer a speculation with us, but a reality. Are we then, says the alarmist, to have havoc and bloodshed, scattered over our land? Yes, if you believe the would be wise prophets of the present day, who prophesy every thing to suit their own interest. Reason, humanity, religion and history to the contrary.

Immediate emancipation the parent of ruin and destruction! By no means. But rather of peace, virtue and happiness. It is the restoring to human beings, their natural rights—the giving to them the free use of their own souls and bodies, and the labor of their own hands. Will this make them the murderers of their species? Will this harden their hearts, and make them worse than savages? Will this destroy the submission, forbearance, and forgiveness of spirit for which the negroes have ever been remarkable, while slaves? Is it not natural even for brutes to be more grateful and more docile when favor and kindness are shown them? Are the slaves less sensible of gratitude than the lower orders of creation? Will a people who have suffered themselves to be kept in bondage for years, to be scourged and branded, to be made the instruments of base passions and lusts, will they when permitted to partake of the free air of heaven, to control their own free limbs, to enjoy their own firesides in security, then begin to seek revenge? Such is not the negro character! His is a foreign spirit. Such is not the voice of reason and nature! Such is opposed to history. Yes, history records the fact that immediate emancipation does not make the slaves tigers, but men. Four years ago thirty thousand slaves received the boon of freedom in the Island of Antigua. What was the effect? Read and know.

"To convey to the reader, some idea of the manner in which the great crisis passed, we here give the substance of several accounts which were related to us in different parts of the Island, by those who witnessed them.

The Wesleyans kept 'watch night' in all their chapels on the night of the 31st of July. One of the Wesleyan missionaries gave us an account of the watch meeting at the chapel in St. John's. The spacious house was filled with the candidates for liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy, and as they united in prayer the voice of the leader was drowned in the universal acclamations of thanksgiving and praise and blessing and honor and glory to God, who had come down for their deliverance. In such exercise the evening was spent until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then proposed that when the clock on the Cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees and receive the boon of freedom in silence. Accordingly as the loud bell tolled its first note, the crowded assembly prostrated themselves on their knees. All was silence save the quivering half stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angel's voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note when the lightning flashed vividly around and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky—God's pillar of fire and his trumpet of jubilee! A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the burst—they broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung, 'Glory alleluia!' they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed and went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high above the whole there was a mighty sound which ever and anon swelled up; it was the utterings in broken negro dialect of gratitude to God.

After this gust of excitement had spent itself and the congregation became calm, the religious exercises were resumed, and the remainder of the night was occupied in singing and prayer, in reading the Bible, and in addresses from the missionaries explaining the nature of the freedom just received, and exhorting the freed people to be industrious, steady, obedient to the laws, and to show themselves in all things worthy of the high boon which God had conferred upon them.

Such is a part of the account, as given by Thome and Kimball, the act of immediate emancipation had upon the slaves in Antigua. Was there any thing to fear in this? How sublime! How natural their wishes are granted. God's gifts are restored, they are happy, they have no desire to butcher their masters, but their whole hearts are filled with gratitude to God the Father of all. Yet Antigua had its alarmists. Some planters were full of fear and gloomy apprehensions. Some families did not go to bed during the night of the 31st of July. Fear drove sleep from their eyes and they awaited with fluttering pulse the hour of midnight, fearing lest the same bell which sounded the jubilee of the slaves, should toll the death knell of the masters. And it is a recorded fact that several American vessels which had lain for weeks in the harbor, weighed anchor on the 31st of July and made their escape through actual fear that the Island would be destroyed on the following day. How false were their fears. How little did they know of the nature of the negro's heart and mind. Now, reader, let me ask, Are not the slaves of the United States, equally as well capable of receiving freedom as those were of Antigua? If so, would not the fears and evil forebodings of ruin and disaster now made against immediate emancipation be found on actual experiment, to be as much groundless and false as they proved to be in Antigua? Would not the event pass as harmless with us as it did with them?

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. Governor Kent has appointed Messrs Dean, Norton and Irish, a committee to survey the disputed boundary. The Provincial Governors, it is said, have concluded not to oppose such a survey by force.

WHAT A CHANGE. Pittsburgh, which half a century ago had no place of worship, has now fourteen churches, four banks, manufacturers innumerable, a theatre, and at the latest computation, a population of twenty-five thousand.

YANKEE SHREWDNESS. Previous to the Division Muster at Dedham, a shrewd one hit upon the following novel expedient to evade the license law, says the Boston Centinel. He made application to the Selectmen of Dedham for a license to exhibit a striped pig during the parade day, which was granted. He accordingly procured a pig, and with a brush painted some stripes on his back, and erected a tent on the field, with due notice on the exterior, that a striped pig would be seen within—price of admission, six and a quarter cents. The rate being so low, numerous visitors were induced to call upon his swinish majesty, and every one coming out appeared highly gratified with the kind and courteous reception he met with from the keeper of the remarkable pig, for each comer was treated to a glass of brandy and water or gin, or whatever liquor he might prefer, without any extra charge. Some were so well pleased that they were induced to take a second look at the animal, and were as kindly and liberally treated as at their first visit. The exhibitor done a brisk business, and made a profitable day's job in exhibiting his 'striped pig.'

MISSOURI. The administration majority, in the counties heard from, is more than three thousand. The legislature is decidedly administration. Mr. Demou's re-election to the United States Senate is deemed certain.

INDIANA. The whigs will have a majority of thirteen in the Senate, and nineteen or twenty-two in the House.

NOTICES.

The adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, for the election of its Annual Officers, and the transaction of other business which may then come before the Society.

JOHN A. GREEN, Secretary pro tem.

The democratic citizens of Quincy are requested to convene in the School Room, under the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 18th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Worcester the 26th instant; also, to choose a Town Committee for the year ensuing of one from each School District, and to adopt such other preparatory measures as they may deem proper relative to the Fall Elections. It is earnestly hoped that every individual in Quincy, friendly to democracy and equal rights, will be present.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Republican members of the Legislature, a convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth, will be held in Worcester, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be supported at the ensuing election; and to attend to such other matters as may then properly be acted upon. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to send as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to representatives in the General Court.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.

THE sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. George W. French to Miss Sarah R. Lawrence of this place.

DIED.

In this town, Robert Hussey, son of Mr. Harvey French, aged 1 year and 9 months.

John Lyman, son of Mr. Daniel Young, aged 9 years.

William, son of Capt. Noah Hersey, aged 18 months.

In Sharon, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Benj. Rhodes, aged 42.

In Scituate, 6th inst., William Cushing, son of Henry and Mary Bowers, aged 8 years.

In the character of this amiable youth, there was much to imitate and admire. He was a child of much promise—far superior to his years—in the acquisition of useful learning. He was an ornament to his family, and the centre of attraction to all who knew him.

How short the race our friend has run, Cut down in all his bloom; The course but yesterday begun, Now finished in the tomb.

To Payers of Taxes in Quincy.

WHEREAS, a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, April 24, 1838, it was

Voted, That one half of the Taxes be paid in, on or before the first day of September next, [the present month] and the other half on or before the first day of January next.

It is expected, therefore, that all those who have not paid agreeably to the above vote, and who call themselves good citizens and desire to sustain the credit of the Town, will when called upon pay cheerfully.

WILLIAM SPEAR, Collector.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATTHIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP.
Quincy, Sept. 15.

Jason Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c.
He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Blacksmithing.
MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line. By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Weymouth & Braintree Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth & Braintree are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and that the Act 'concerning Banks and Banking,' passed April 25th, 1838, will be presented for their consideration at said meeting.

Per order, **T. R. HANSON, Cashier.**
Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Dorchester & Milton Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Dorchester and Milton Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at their Banking Room, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A dividend will be declared and paid on that day to holders of stock at the close of the 25th inst.

Per order, **J. L. HAMMOND, Cashier.**
Dorchester, Sept. 15.

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may then legally come before them, will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be acted upon at that time.

A dividend will be declared and paid on the same day to the holders of stock on the 25th inst.

Per order, **ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.**
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Notice.

THE Members of the Methodist Episcopal Society, at Quincy Point, are hereby reminded that their Meeting stands adjourned to next SATURDAY EVENING, (Sept. 15th), at half past six o'clock.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Hay for Sale.

ABOUT forty tons of excellent English Hay is offered for sale by the subscriber on Putnam's Island, wharf will deliver it at Quincy Point Wharf. Further information may be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. CLEVERLY.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Flour, &c.

NOW landing from the schooner Harriet, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at their Flour, Grain and Meal Store, head of Quincy Canal, 100 barrels best superfine FLOUR.

Also—C. W. & Co. have constantly on hand and for sale, a large supply of Northern and Southern CORN, Rye and Indian MEAL, WHEAT BRAN.

Quincy, July 7.

Wheelwright Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIGGINGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired, with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Costiveness and Dyspepsia.

A NEW supply of the PERISTALTIC LOZENGE, just received from the inventor and for sale by the authorized agent. This efficacious medicine has been proved in the above named complaints, as evidence in the possession of the subscriber fully affirms.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 8.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale—six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's Poles; about five acres of the best quality of Meadow and Upland, bounded on the Quincy Canal; between four and five acres of Wood and Wharf Lots, on Brackett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House; a Building lately used as a school-house, with half an acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families, now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing; a very nice House Lot in Franklin street; twenty shares in Boston American Stationer's Company; a Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the brig Helon, now loading at the Quincy Point wharf with stone for New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder possessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those people who have bought meat for three years past of F. W. Field, that they must pay their notes and accounts, and if they cannot pay them in money I should be glad to have them pay in work.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, Sept. 1.

Just Received.

A FRESH supply of that invaluable medicine—TOMATO PILLS—has been received and is for sale by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 1.

Particular Notice.

THE person who took, without liberty from this office, a borrowed UMBRELLA, ten or fifteen days ago, is requested to return the same and thus avert the consequences of legal proceedings.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEHLS, a rich and fashionable article. Quincy, May 19.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Feb. 15.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, &c., &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

CHARLES BLANCHARD'S ESTATE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

CHARLES BLANCHARD, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

ANN BLANCHARD, Administratrix.
Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1838.

George Souther's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of

GEORGE SOUTHER, late of Quincy, in said County, boat manufacturer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, are allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims; and they will attend to that duty at the office of John M. Gougas, Jr., in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of September next, and the first Wednesdays of the five following months, from two to five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN M. GOUGAS, Jr., Commissioners.
JOHN BRIESLER,
Quincy, August 25, 1838.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.
THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Spectacles Lost.

LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowed Spectacles with a Case. The person who has found them, and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL HOBART.
Quincy, Aug. 25.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field, Auctioneer.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Carriage Manufactory.</

POETRY.

THE REIGN OF THE ROSES.
BY MRS. W. H. COX.

Within its verdant envelope,
The crimson bud hath slumbered well,
While zephyr's breath, and dew-drops off,
Have sought to wake the beauty's spell;
And call her forth in loveliness—
To speak in voiceless tones, the word—
In simple, thrilling tenderness,
That love impassioned oft hath poured.

Thy wreath-like, pendant branches bring
To merry childhood, hours of glee,
Sweet, favored one! Cinnamon rose!
Long hours they twine, and welcome thee.
And as the snow-curl purely cold,
White rose! hath sorrow blanched thy bloom?
Or dost thou mourn that frailty calls,
Thy petals to a fragrant tomb?

And one, of all the sisterhood,
Is tinted faintly with a blush—
As if deep feeling with a thrill,
Made the life-torrent hither rush.
And humbly as the violet,
The deep-flushed damask seeks the shade—
Beneath her coronet of leaves,
To bloom, and then unnoticed, fade.

But wrapt within thy fringy shade,
None is so beautiful, Moss Rose!
As thee, protected by the shield—
Thy richly mantling verdure throws;
Save that sweet, lone Burgundian,
Winning our love like infancy—
With tiny charms which almost lift,
Upward a fond imploring eye.

THE WORLD TO COME.

If all our hopes and all our fears
Were prisoned in life's narrow bound;
If, travellers through this vale of tears,
We saw no better world beyond;
Oh! what could check the rising sigh?
What earthly thing could pleasure give?
Oh! who would venture then to die—
Or who would venture then to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor,
Where mists and clouds eternal spread
Their gloomy veil behind, before,
And tempests thunder overhead;
Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom,
And not a floweret smiles beneath,
Who would exist in such a tomb—
Who dwell in darkness and in death?

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve first brought to all mankind,
Old Adam called her woman;
But when she too'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced it woman;
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husband's pocket trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them whims.

ANECDOTES.

WELL PUNISHED. A farmer, not more than one hundred miles from Cape Elizabeth, employed a shrewd neighbor to cut a piece of grass for him, conditionally that he should have one half of the hay. When the hay was dry, his neighbor proceeded to haul it in, accompanied by the owner to see the division. When he thought that he had pitched one half on the cart, he asked old hanks if he had not got one half on. "No, no," was the reply, and he then put on more, and again asked the same question. "Well, says the other, 'I will pitch on till you think I have got one half on.' So he proceeded till about two thirds of the hay was on the cart, when he was told that he had got on about one half. He then coolly observed, that he would drive home with that load for himself, and then return and haul in the remainder for his neighbor. So the owner, in managing to give his neighbor only one third, had to take that for his own share.

YANKEE WIT. A 'notion seller was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front, to a lady not remarkable for personal beauty. "Why, it's beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady. "Then marm," replied Jonathan, "guess you'd better buy one that can't get no looking glass."

PLANTING CORN. "John," said a traveller to a farmer's boy, who was hoeing in the field, "your corn is small." "Yes—we planted the small kind." "But it looks dwarfish and yellow." "Yes—we planted the yellow sort." "I mean you will not get half a crop—do you understand me?" "O yes, sir—I understand—we don't expect to, for we planted on shares."

SWEETS OF LIBERTY. An Irishman escaped from a prison by jumping out of a window. He came down upon the head of a molasses hoghead, which broke and let him in up to the middle. "Faith," said he, as he scrambled out, "I have often heard of the sweets of liberty, but never knew what it meant before."

A MAN OF ENLARGED IDEAS. "Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a half-breed and half-alligator squatter. "House, eh? do you think I'm one of that sort, stranger. I sleeps in the government purchase, I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi!"

FEMALE CURIOSITY. A lady, after hearing a very impressive sermon condemnatory of wickedness in every shape, coolly exclaimed, "Well, after all, I should like to see every thing for once!"

FAULTS. A painter turned physician; upon which change a friend applauded him, saying, "you have done well; for before, your faults could be discovered by the naked eye, but now they are hid."

COW-CABBAGE. A tailor, having heard a great deal about the famous cow-cabbage, went to see it. "Is that all?" said he. "Why that's nothing to the cabbage I have seen!"

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of these: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's; Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. Jy

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN. Jy

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The scrupulous cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works, only one survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. Jy

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of LIVE GEES and COMMON FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Jy

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Charities being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES. Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, advised my friends to try them under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT. New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Sept. 2. Jy

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTS, SALISBURY do. LYONSINS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; TIGHTING and WAIDING; WOOL FROCKING; Sateen, Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS;

Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTIES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Sheet Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Ash Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON. Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. Jy

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured. Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL. Quincy, Mar. 17. Jy

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above. BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c., &c.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE. Quincy, May 5. Jy

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, has been designated it Tomato Pills. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21. Jy

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received the Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the 'ills of the flesh' engendered in this climate. This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensable necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms of jaundice, flatulence, &c., are superinduced mainly by taking into the stomach raw or green vegetable substances, or animal fat. The gastric juice of the stomach is not competent to such a diet, and the result is upon such substances at all; and to remedy the defect, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the blood from this great impurity, and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this result is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Jy

Boston, Aug. 25.

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings. Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blonds, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings, Grapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lowns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brands, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual. Quincy, Apr. 21. Jy

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway.) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7. Jy

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and have now on hand, at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES.

of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, &c., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of the same quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States. Quincy, July 14. Jy

New Prints.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 29. Jy

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 257 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of COLLECK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscess'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, and he has not only recovered his health, but he has settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc. J. HOS. M. BENDER. Amherst, No. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully, C. R. COMSTOCK. Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours truly, THOS. G. FARNSWORTH. Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent. Quincy, June 9. Jy

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly trebled the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is two DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher. Boston, Sept. 1. Jy

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK.	Quincy.
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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

YOU MUSTN'T INTERFERE.

'Mind your own business—let the South alone—you have no right to touch the question of Slavery—it was admitted under the constitution by a sacred compromise between our southern and northern forefathers, and now we ought not to interfere but we ought to let our pious brethren of the south enjoy their human property in peace.' So said a zealous advocate of the venerable and patriarchal institution, which, from being a detestable and loathed in-convincence on the republic, has lately been hammered and polished by that inimitable workman, McDuffie, into 'a corner stone of our free institutions'—and so say the mass of anti-abolitionists at the north; but with how much propriety, is seriously doubted by many thousands of intelligent abolitionists, who cannot see any vestige of a compromise, which, in its operations, was to padlock their lips in any part of the constitution.

It is not pretended, by these slave-admiring apologists, that the constitution directly upholds and guarantees the unquestionable right of slaveholding, but, that like the 'veiled prophet of Khorassan,' its hideous features are hidden beneath certain specious and mystic phrases. Phrases, by the way, so specious, that, unless they were known before hand, that the anomalous monster, slavery, existed under the rule of the republics, no lawyer, however acute or learned, could gather its existence from any part of the constitution. Said a speaker in the convention which formed 'the constitution' the word slave, should not be used in it, because that when slavery shall cease, there should not remain on the National Charter any record that it had ever been.' The following contains the strongest and most direct references to slavery to be found in the constitution.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. Art. 1, Sec. 2.

No person, held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Art. 4, Sec. 2.

Now interpreting these passages according to the well known maxims that 'The law favors liberty,' and that 'Whenever the question of liberty seems doubtful the decision must be in favor of liberty,' they contain nothing, no, not even a pillar of sand or a corner stone of vapor, upon which to rear the soul destroying superstructure of slavery. They do not recognize the existence of a slave. True, they speak of 'other persons' beside free ones, but these other persons may mean minors and aliens, neither of whom are politically free to the same extent as majors and native born citizens. But how 'other persons' can mean slaves it is difficult to shew, if we answer the question under the light, or more properly speaking, under the darkness of southern legislation—then we shall find a slave to be no person, but 'an article'—a thing—'CHATEL PERSONAL' and 'REAL ESTATE.'

Says the law of South Carolina—
'Slaves shall be deemed, sold, taken, reputed and adjusted in law to be CHATEL PERSONAL in the hands of their OWNERS and possessors and their executors, administrators and assigns, to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever.' Brevard's Digest, 299.

In an act of the assembly of Louisiana passed June 7th, 1806, it says—
'Slaves shall always be reputed and considered REAL ESTATE; shall be as such, subject to be mortgaged according to the rules prescribed by law, and they shall be seized and sold as REAL ESTATE.' 1 Martin's Digest, 612.

And yet, a southern legislator after passing these laws, or after acting under their unblatant sanction, with the most unblushing effrontery, steps into a free state and claims his 'chattel personal'—his 'real estate,' as 'a person held to service,' and sends twenty-five representatives into Congress, under the pretence that they represent 'three fifths of all other

persons,' whereas by his own laws they are not known as 'persons' but as 'things.' In view of these facts it is clear by the interpretation of southerners themselves, that the constitution does not recognize even the existence of slavery.

Still it cannot be denied, but that the framers of the constitution did understand these articles as in some measure, lending a support to the 'domestic institutions of the South' for the time being. But, that they intended them as a pledge, that they and their descendants at the North should be everlastingly silent (on pain of 'lynch law' and 'gags') on the subject of slavery is denied, or that they even supposed these articles would perpetrate the system cannot be proved. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence to prove that they considered the South to be sick of slavery and that the constitution would work its gradual death. This they expected—the South expected, or never would the noble heroes of the Revolution have consented to a Union which was to be cemented by the unparalleled, withering crime of hopeless and interminable slavery. The compromise consisted in admitting slavery at all, not in binding it to the wheels of the commonwealth for ever, and cutting out the tongues of their descendants by gag-laws and mob executions. They left the question as free for discussion as it was then, and never dreamed of the time when the free citizens of free states would be threatened with 'bowie-knife' and 'halter,' with 'cow-skin and incarceration,' for merely repeating what slaveholding members of the convention said themselves upon the delicate subject. Let the following testimony shew how far they compromised the right to speak and act on this topic, etc.

Mr. Iredell, of South Carolina, in the South Carolina convention—

'When the entire abolition of slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to every generous mind.'

Mr. Galloway on the same occasion—

'I wish to see this abominable trade (i.e. the slave trade) put an end to. I apprehend the clause (touching the slave trade) means to bring forward manumission.'

Luther Martin, of Maryland, a member of the convention that framed the constitution—

'We ought to authorize the general government to make such regulations, for the gradual abolition of slavery and the emancipation of the slaves, which are already in the states.'

Judge Wilson in the Pennsylvania convention of 1787—

'I consider this (the clause relative to the slave trade) as laying the foundation for banishing slavery out of this country. It presents us with the pleasing prospect that the rights of mankind will be acknowledged and established throughout the Union.' Yet the lapse of a few years, and Congress will have power to exterminate slavery within our borders.'

Mr. Mason, in the Virginia convention of 1787.

'The augmentation of slaves weakens the states, and such a trade is diabolical in itself, and disgraceful to mankind. As much as I value the Union of all the states, I would not admit the Southern states (i.e. South Carolina and Georgia) into the Union unless they agree to a discontinuance of this disgraceful trade.'

Mr. Johnson of Virginia—

'The principle of emancipation has begun since the Revolution. Let us do what we will, it will come round.'

Judge Dawes in the Massachusetts convention of 1788.

'Although slavery is not smitten by an apoplexy, yet it has received a mortal wound and will die of consumption.'

And yet, says the pro-slavery New Englander, 'our fathers guaranteed the endurance of slavery and you mustn't interfere;' the foregoing quotations shew how far the honored men who risked their 'lives, property, and sacred honor,' for liberty, meant to guaranty it. They meant to guaranty its destruction, and but for the dereliction of the South—but for the awful power of avarice and lust, it would have been destroyed.

'O what a falling off is there my countrymen!'

D. W.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

In the conclusion of my last paper, I mentioned the number of sabbath school scholars which Mr. Raikes lived to see in the British Empire alone. My present design is to state some of the success which attended his efforts, in individual cases. I can now name but one such case.

'One day,' says Mr. Raikes, 'as I was going to church, I overtook a soldier just entering the church door; this was on a week day. As I passed him, I said, it gave me pleasure to see that he was going to a place of worship.'

'Ah! sir,' said he, 'I may thank you for that.' 'Me,' said I, 'why, I do not know that I ever saw you before.' 'Sir,' said the soldier, 'when I was a little boy, I was indebted to you for my first instruction in my duty: I used to meet you at the morning service in this chapel, and was one of your sabbath school scholars. My father, when he left this city, took me into Berkshire and put me apprentice to a shoe-maker. I used often to think of you. At length I went to London, I was there drawn to serve as a militiaman, in the Westminster militia. I came to this city last night, and I took the opportunity this morning to visit the old spot, in the hope of once more seeing you.' He then told me his name, and brought himself to my recollection by a curious circumstance, which happened whilst he was at school. His father was a most vile, profligate man. After the boy had been sometime at school, he came one day

and told me that his father was wonderfully changed; and he had left off going to the ale-house on a Sunday. It happened soon after, that I met the man in the street, and said to him, my friend, it gives me great pleasure to hear that you have left off going to the ale-house on the Sabbath. Your son tells me that you now stay at home and never get tipsy. He immediately replied, that I had been the means of this change being produced. On my expressing my surprise at this, on account of never having so much as spoken to him before, he replied, 'No, sir, but the good instructions you gave my boy at the sabbath school, he repeats to me; and this has so convinced me of the error of my former life, as to have led me to my present reformation.'

What a reward must such a recital have been to this good man! How must his heart have swelled with gratitude to God, that he had permitted him thus to be the instrument of sowing good seed in the heart of this child which sprung up in such an abundant harvest, and of converting this sinful paragon 'from the error of his ways and thus saving his soul from death.' Might not this excellent man well say, 'It is indeed, more blessed to give than to receive.' Beneficence is its own reward.

'The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets,
Before we reach the heavenly fields,
Or walk the golden streets.'

How many fathers, (and mothers, too) who once went astray and wandered from the fold of Christ, now reclaimed from the error of their ways and brought back to the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, will have occasion, in this world and the world to come, to say to the sabbath school teacher, 'the good instructions which you gave to my boy and my girl, they repeated to us, and these have convinced us of the errors of our former lives! These have wrought the happy change.'

And how many men (and women too) like the soldier here spoken of, in after life wish to visit the 'old spot' once more, with the hope that they may there see their teachers—the 'old spot,' where they assembled in early life—where they received religious instruction—where they were taught the fear of the Lord—where their bright eyes sparkled with delight as they listened to the voice of the teacher, while he recited the story of Joseph sold into Egypt, or a Daniel cast into the den of lions, or a Savior's life beaming from Calvary?

How many sabbath breakers have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of sabbath schools? How many children have been kept from profaning the holy day by this institution? By it, every sabbath school teacher becomes a preacher of the gospel in all the families to which his pupils belong—thus carrying knowledge and the fear of the Lord into families, where, perhaps, he himself never entered. The above anecdote is but one out of a multitude that might be stated; but it is sufficient to show how great is the reward, even in this life, of those who do good.

W. M. C.

AN ADVENTURE.

There are many situations in life that men are placed in, which will bring forth talent, strength, courage, and ingenuity, which himself and others deemed totally at variance with his nature. I am one whose life has been an undisturbed scene of peace and quietness. No quarrel or dispute ever rendered it necessary for me to call forth my moral or physical strength, both of which I am inclined to think I possess; at least the reader will bear me out, when I have related the following adventure:

I was on my way to P—, in the fall of 18—, it was towards a cool evening, in the first fall month, when my horse suddenly stopped before a respectable house, about four miles from N—. There was something strange and remarkable in this action of my horse; nor would he move a step in spite of all my exertions to move him on. I determined to gratify his whim, and at the same time a strange presentiment which came over me—a kind of supernatural feeling, indescribable, seemed to urge me to enter. Having knocked, and requesting to be conducted to the lady or gentleman of the house, I was ushered into a neat sitting room, where sat a beautiful girl of about twenty years of age. She rose at my entrance, and seemed a little surprised at the appearance of a perfect stranger. In a few words I related to her the strange conduct of my horse, his stubborn opposition to my mind. I am not, I observed superstitious, nor inclined on the side of the metaphysical doctrines of those who support them; but the strange, unaccountable feeling that crept over me in attempting to pass your house, induced me to solicit lodgings for the night.

'We are not,' she replied, 'well guarded, 'tis true; but in this part of the country we have little to fear from robbers, for we never heard of any being near us; we are surrounded by good neighbors, and I flatter myself we are at peace with them all. But this evening in consequence of my father's absence I feel unusually lonesome, and if it were not bordering on the superstitious, I might reason as you have, and say I consent to your staying, for similar feelings have been mine ere you arrived; from what cause I cannot imagine.'

The evening passed delightfully away; my young hostess was intelligent and lovely; the hours flew so quick, that on looking at my watch, I was surprised to find it was eleven o'clock. This was the signal for retiring, and by twelve every inmate of the house was probably asleep save myself. I could not sleep—strange visions floated across my train, and I

lay turning and twisting on the bed, in all the agony of sleepless suspense. The clock struck one—its last vibrating sound had scarcely died away, when the opening of a shutter, and the raising of a sash in one of the lower apartments, convinced me some one was entering the house. A noise followed as of a person jumping from the window sill to the floor, and then followed the light and almost noiseless step of one ascending the stairway. I slept in the room adjoining the one occupied by the lady; mine was next the staircase; the step came along the gallery, slow and cautious. I had seized my pistol, and slipped on part of my clothes, determined to watch or listen to the movements seemingly mysterious or suspicious; the sound of the step stopped at my door—then followed one as of applying the ear to the key-hole, and a low breathing convinced me the villain was listening. I stood motionless, the pistol firmly grasped. Not a muscle moved, nor a nerve was slackened, for I felt as if heaven had selected me out as the instrument to effect its purpose. The person now slowly passed on, and I as cautiously approached the door of my chamber. I now went by instinct, or rather by the conveyance of sound; for as soon as I heard his hand grasp the latch of one door mine seized on the other—a deep silence followed this movement; it seemed as if he heard the sound and awaited the repetition—it came not—all was still; he might have considered it the echo of his own noise. I heard the door open softly—I also opened mine, and the very moment I stepped into the entry I caught a glimpse of a tall man enter the lighted chamber of the young lady. I softly stepped along the entry, and approached the chamber; through the half open door I glanced my eyes into the room. No object was visible save the curtained bed, within whose sheets lay the intended victim to a midnight assassin, and he—gracious heaven! a negro!!! For at that moment a tall fierce looking black approached the bed; and never was Othello and Desdemona more naturally represented; at least that particular scene of the immortal bard's conception. I was now all suspense; my heart swelled into my throat almost to suffocation, my eyes to cracking as I made a bound into the room. The black villain had ruthlessly dragged part of the covering off the bed, when the sound of my foot caused him to turn. He started and thus confronted we stood gazing on each other a few seconds; his eyes shot fire—fury was depicted on his countenance. He made a spring towards me and the next moment lay a corpse on the floor! The noise of the pistol aroused the fair sleeper; she started in the bed, and seemed an angel of the white clouds emerging from her downy bed to soar up to the skies.

The first thing that presented itself to her view, was myself standing near her, with a pistol in my hand.

'Oh, do not murder me! take all; you cannot, you will not kill me, sir!'

The servants now rushed in; all was explained. The wretch turned out to be a vagabond, supposed to be a runaway slave from Virginia; I had the providential opportunity of rescuing one from the worst of fates, who in after years called me husband and related to our children her miraculous escape from the bold attack of a midnight assassin.

JANE HOWARD.

Miss Jane Howard was the daughter of a very wealthy merchant, residing in the city of Baltimore. Her personal appearance was truly prepossessing; but the graces of her mind, polished as it was by the graces of a superior education, and the benevolence of her naturally warm and virtuous heart, rendered her an object of universal admiration among all with whom she was acquainted. At a very early age, she embraced the Christian religion, and much of her time was spent in promoting religious and benevolent objects.

In the fall of 1828, Jane, with her elder brother, embarked on board a packet, for Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of visiting their friends. The captain of the packet was a man about twenty-five years of age; his person was comely, and his manners agreeable, with the exception of one fault, too common among sailors—he was profane. The modesty of Jane's appearance attracted his attention; he gained an introduction to her by means of her brother, and was still more charmed by the sweetness of her conversation than he had been by the graces of her person.

It was not long, however, before an oath escaped his lips, which shocked the delicate sensibility of Jane. She politely requested that he would desist from such language, while she remained on board of the vessel; to which he immediately consented, with deep chagrin. During the remainder of the voyage, the captain's attention to Jane was rather increased than diminished.

He spent much of his time in her company, charmed and delighted with the modesty of her deportment, and the fascinating spell of her instructive conversation; but not another oath was he heard to utter, until he arrived at Charleston. They were about to part; but Jane, feeling no small interest in the welfare of one, whose unremitted attentions more than indicated his solicitude for her own, ventured to ask if he would grant her one request. The captain with all the enthusiasm of an infatuated lover, replied, that whatever request she was pleased to make if it was in his power it should be granted. 'Then,' said she, 'accept this Bible; and my request is that you read a portion of it every day.' He felt surprised; but con-

sidering he had given his promise, he felt himself bound to fulfill it.

In the fall of 1833, Jane went to spend the winter with her uncle, who resided in New-Orleans. The first Sabbath after she arrived there, she accompanied her uncle and his family to church, and heard a sermon of uncommon interest delivered with elegance and religious pathos. The minister, was evidently a man of superior talents; his voice, deep toned and agreeable. His figures were applicable, though high wrought and beautiful. He possessed, in fine, the rare faculty of chaining an audience, in almost breathless silence, from the commencement to the close of his discourse. But Jane, whose tender heart was so exquisitely susceptible on the subject of religion, entered so deep into the spirit of the sermon, that she entirely forgot, for a time, the distance which separated her from her friends, and all the circumstances by which she was surrounded, with the exception of the rolling sentences as they flowed from the lips of the speaker.

The meeting closed; and while Jane and her friend were waiting in their pew for the aisle to be cleared, the preacher came down from the pulpit, advanced towards, and addressed Jane as follows:

'If I mistake not, I am addressing Miss Howard.'

A confused succession of ideas flitted for a moment across the mind of Jane; but recollecting herself, she politely replied:

'That is my name, sir, but I do not recollect to have the pleasure of seeing you before.'

'Perhaps you recollect having sailed from Baltimore to Charleston, about five years ago in the packet Thomas Jefferson, and of having given a Bible to the captain.'

'I do,' replied she, 'I recollect it well; and, if I mistake not, I recognize the captain in the person before me! But can it be possible?'

'It is possible,' he replied, 'it is so; I am the man! and I shall ever feel the deepest gratitude to you, Miss Howard, for the interest you manifested in my welfare. That Bible, and the reading of it has made me what I am.'

I will not attempt to describe the feelings produced by this unexpected meeting. Suffice it to say, that the minister was invited home with them, and, during the winter, his visits were neither few nor far between. In the spring, he married Miss Jane; and they are now on a missionary tour among the dark benighted sons of India, where the blessing of heaven is attending their labors in a wonderful manner, and many souls are brought to a saving knowledge by their instrumentality.

LECTURER'S ARGUMENT.

A gentleman was invited into one of the interior towns of Massachusetts to lecture on temperance. Several days previous to the time appointed, general information was given to all the inhabitants of the town and it created considerable excitement. The friends of temperance were glad of it, but the rum-sellers and moderate drinkers were enraged, and the curses and execration that escaped from their lips betokened a disposition to resist the intruders that were making upon their rights. At length the time for commencing the lecture arrived and the house was well filled. The audience was made up of some of the most respectable and influential men in the town. Soon after the services commenced, the door was opened, and in came one of the principle tavern keepers in the town accompanied by a miserable and squalid looking individual, beasily intoxicated. They marched up the broad aisle, and took a seat near the pulpit, directly in front of the lecturer. The speaker proceeded with his discourse, portrayed the awful consequences of intemperance; enlarged upon the iniquity of the traffic and appealed to the audience to make every exertion to root out the monster from the land. He grew warm and animated, and pressed home the truth to the hearts and consciences of his hearers. During the time the tavern keeper sat mute, but it could be seen by his countenance, that he did not relish what was said. Not so with his companion, for when the speaker said any thing that was cutting or severe, he would mutter out, 'That's a lie'—'there is no truth in it'—'tis false'—and such kindred expressions, till he finally fell asleep and gave good evidence by his snoring that he was lost to all that was passing around him. Very soon the lecture was finished, when the tavern keeper arose, agitated and boiling with rage, and said, that he wished to say a few words in reply to the gentleman. He had been an inhabitant of that town for many years; had endeavored to get an honest livelihood; had minded his own business; had never wronged his neighbor that he knew of, and he could not set still and hear such vile and wicked slanders, without endeavoring to counteract them. If such doctrines as had been propagated by the speaker should become universal, there would be an end to all society; he hoped and trusted that the good sense of his townsmen would not permit them to be led astray by the delusions of temperance people. The temperance reform was all a humbug—it was priestcraft, and all signers to the pledge hypocrites. After going on a while in this strain, he said he would close what he had to say by asking one question of the lecturer. Says he, 'Mr.—, if the tectotal plan succeeds, what are we going to do with our apples, our rye, our oats and our barley? Yes, I say, what are we going to do with our barley, our oats our rye and our apples? Yes, Mr. Speaker that's the question to be settled, what are we going to do with our oats

QUINCY PATRIOT.

our barley, our apples and our rye?" He became highly excited, and after repeating the question several times, with more earnestness than before, he at the top of his voice (and giving his hat which he held in his hand a twirl through the air, hit his sleeping companion across the face), asked the important question, for the twentieth time. "What I say are we going to do with our apples, our oats, our rye and our barley?" and sat down. The old fellow who had been asleep, awoke from the blow he received, and hearing the question asked by his friend the tavern keeper, and thinking that it came from the lecturer, grumbled out, "Why, put your hogs on them you old fool you!" The audience were convulsed with laughter, and the tavern keeper rushed from the house chagrined and mortified.

ROXBURY AWAKE.

At a spirited meeting of the democratic citizens of Roxbury, held at the Town Hall on the evening of the 14th inst, Maj. Isaac Gale was elected to the Chair and A. Child, Jr., appointed Secretary. The Hon. Benjamin P. Williams, Hon. A. H. Everett, William H. Spear, I. H. Wright and Joshua Seaver, were chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Worcester the 26th inst. A Town Committee of seven were chosen for the year ensuing. The following Resolutions were offered by I. H. Wright, supported by him in an able and energetic speech, and adopted unanimously by the meeting. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the several papers of the County.

Whereas, we are firmly convinced that our enjoyment of the blessings of civil, social, and religious freedom, bequeathed to us by our fathers, can only be secured to us by a due organization, and a correct administration of government upon the immutable democratic principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence; and whereas we recognize in the present Democratic Administration of our National Government a profound respect for, and a determination to be guided by them, which meets our cordial approbation, and in our estimation are worthy of all imitation in the government of our State; and whereas the party in the Nation, and in the State, who support principles entirely opposite in their tendencies, and directly contrary to those maintained in the Great Charter of our Liberties, are making every exertion, by means of the frauds characteristic of their principles, to deceive and terrify the people into a submission to measures inevitably tending to deprive them of their civil, social and religious rights; to impede the prosperity which, as the industrious inheritors of an extensive and highly favored country, they have a right to expect; and to place the well-earned reward of their labor at the mercy of reckless and unprincipled speculators; therefore, by the Democrats of Roxbury, be it

Resolved, That our predecessors in the State and Nation have bequeathed to us, Constitutions of government, amply securing the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges that they rescued from the grasp of tyranny, in 'the times that tried men's souls'.

Resolved, That it is a paramount duty, which every citizen owes to his country, to himself, and to posterity, to devote the full portion of his time, his mental and his bodily energies, necessary to elect such men to fill the offices of government as will enact laws in conformity with the letter and the spirit of these Constitutions, and administer those laws with a single eye to the welfare of the whole people.

Resolved, That the illustrious head of our National Government, the firm and consistent Democrat from his boyhood to the present hour, the worthy successor of the venerable Hero, whose energy in the field and wisdom in the cabinet have contributed so much to the preservation of our country's liberties, has manfully trodden in the footsteps of that predecessor in his attempts to reform the abuses of government, and promote the true prosperity of the nation; that, in thus discharging his patriotic duty, he has merited our fervent gratitude, and shall receive our hearty support so long as he is guided by the principles that have hitherto directed his measures.

Resolved, That we ardently desire and pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to effect such a change in our State Government, and National representation, as will faithfully represent the democracy of the Bay State in the councils of the Nation; secure to us the enactment of laws regarding the rights of the whole people, instead of the interests of the few, and that will promote the administration of justice according to the Constitutional laws of the land, rather than the outlandish precedents of tory judges, or tory Parliaments, as expounded by their humble imitators in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat to acquaint himself with the origin, form and history of our State and National Governments, in order to combat successfully our appointments, to confute their falsehoods, and correct their misrepresentations, and thus disarm them of the only weapons with which they can assail the principles of democracy.

Resolved, That our being a struggle in the holiest cause that ever animated the soul of man, it becomes us to disdain all meaner weapons, and to war only with the invincible sword of truth, with purity of purpose for our shield—as by so doing we shall not only act worthy of our immutable democratic principles, and in the only effectual manner disseminate among the people, doctrines founded on truth itself, but at the same time effect a most marked and striking contrast, between our proceedings and those of our opponents, the (modern) whig party.

Resolved, That in the discharge of our high duties, did the advocates of truth need any other encouragement than the soundness of their cause, we have the cheering example of our brethren in the East, in the South, and in the West. Alabama, Missouri, and Illinois, have

come forward gallantly to the rescue of democratic principles; their sons have withstood the fiery trial of their faith, with a fortitude worthy of all approbation; they have come out unscathed from the fiery furnace of whig machinations and panics seven times heated!—they deserve the gratitude of every true lover of his country. Democratic Maine, too, has risen, like Samson in his strength, and shaken off the bonds of whigism; in spite of all the toils which, in one short year, their party tactics had twined around the youthful Giant, we behold him aroused and going forth in all his native freedom, never again to bow beneath their yoke! Soon will the same glad tidings greet us from the Key-Stone State, nor will the Empire State withhold her Democratic voice in the shout of victory! Let not the Bay State linger in the rear!

ISAAC GALE, Chairman.

A. CHILD, Jr., Secretary.

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Plymouth County Association for the improvement of Common Schools in Plymouth County, recently held at Hanover, the Hon. John Q. Adams, Horace Mann, Daniel Webster and other distinguished friends of the worthy cause, addressed the meeting. We subjoin a synopsis of Mr. Adams' remarks, as they appeared in the Hingham Patriot:

The Hon. John Q. Adams next addressed the audience. He stood on the raised platform and the crowded house was still in breathless silence. He said that he must apologize for addressing us upon a subject he so little understood. He had come there as a pupil and had been amply paid for coming. He had learned much and felt grateful for the addresses he had heard. When this subject was under discussion by the national legislature many years ago he was absent and busied in other duties; but the state governments, the wisest and best men in this community had given to this cause their study and intelligent supports, and he rejoiced to concur with them though at this late hour in life. He wished them well; and the effort recently made in this country he hoped would be crowned with eminent success; for, said he, where is the reflecting man in this state, in this country, who needs to be told now that the education of children is the most important of human duties? He had noticed the organization of the Board of Education, the reports and improvement in those reports. He had examined the subject of late and he thought the movements in this country by the friends of education had been deliberate, and wise, and christian; and he thought the plan, contemplated by the very important resolution before the meeting, could not but find favor with every one who would examine and comprehend it. All accounts concur in stating a deficiency of competent teachers. He said when he came to that meeting he had objections to the plan rising in his mind; but those objections had been met and so clearly answered, that he was now convinced of the wisdom and forecast of the project and that it aimed at the best interests of this community. Under this head, and alluding to his views he said, the original settlers of New England were the first people on the face of the globe who undertook to say that all children should be educated. On this our democracy has been founded. Our town schools, town meetings here have been our strong hold in this point; and our efforts now are to second those of our pious ancestors. Some kingdoms of Europe have been justly praised for their patronage of elementary instruction, but they were only following our early example. Our old system has made us an enlightened people and I feared the Normal School system was to subvert the old system, take the power from the towns and put it into the state and overturn the old democratic principle of sustaining the schools by a tax on property; but I am happy to find that this is not its aim or wish; but on the contrary, it is according to all the old maxims, and would elevate the town schools to the new wants of a growing community. He said, he thought of other objections, but they were so faint as to have faded out of his mind. We see monarchs expending vast sums, establishing Normal Schools through their realms and sparing no pains to convey knowledge and efficiency to all the children of their poorest subjects. Shall we be outdone by kings? Shall monarchs steal a march on republics in the patronage of that education on which a republic is based? On this great and glorious cause let us expend freely, yes, more freely than on any other. There was one usage, he added, in the ancient republic of Sparta, which now occurred to him, and which filled his mind with this pleasing idea, viz. that these endeavors of ours for the fit education of all our children, would be the means of raising up a generation around us which would be superior to ourselves. The usage alluded to was this: the inhabitants of the city on a certain day collected together and marched in procession; dividing themselves into three companies; the old, the middle-aged and the young. When assembled for the sports and exercises, a dramatic scene was introduced and the three parties had each a speaker; and Plutarch gives the form of phraseology used in the several addresses on the occasion. The old men speak first; and addressing those beneath them in age say:

'We have been in days of old,

Wise, generous, brave and bold.'

Then come the middle-aged and casting a triumphant look at their seniors, say to them,

'That which in days of yore ye were

We, at the present moment, are.'

Last march forth the children, and looking bravely upon both companies who had spoken, they shout forth thus:

'Hereafter at our country's call

We promise to surpass you all.'

Mr. Adams took his seat amid the continued acclamations of the assembly.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the republicans of Quincy was held pursuant to public notice, in the room under the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. Doct. William B. Duggan was called to the Chair, and Thompson Baxter chosen Secretary. The meeting was well attended, and the utmost good feeling and harmony characterized its proceedings. After some remarks from the Chairman it was

Voted, To proceed by ballot to the choice of three delegates to attend the Worcester Convention of 26th inst. William B. Duggan, Nathaniel White and James M. Glover, were duly elected.

Joseph Field, George Marsh, George W. Huntress, James M. Glover, Thompson Baxter and Timothy Ricker, were chosen a Democratic Town Committee for the year ensuing.

The following Resolves were submitted, read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson, the Hero, Statesman and Patriot, his valor in the field, his wisdom in the cabinet, and his services to his country, have encircled around his name a halo of glory, the bright rays of which will extend to the remotest posterity.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, patriotism and fidelity of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, that we cordially approve of his administration and admire the fixedness of purpose manifested by him, in striving to free his country from an unsound and fluctuating currency.

Resolved, That we go heart and hand for a National Bank, believing the former to be the only constitutional method for the nation to adopt in the management of its financial affairs.

Resolved, That the recent triumphs of democratic principles in the Western States, in Alabama, and more particularly in our neighboring State of Maine, should be viewed by the friends of the National Administration as harbingers of speedy victory in Pennsylvania, New York and other portions of the Union.

Resolved, That we cannot too highly appreciate the exertions of our Democratic brethren in diffusing among the people of this Commonwealth, the present autumn, the principles of equal rights by means of the public press. This we esteem the correct course to pursue for the ultimate success of Democracy in Massachusetts.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Chairman.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1838.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

QUINCY, SEPTEMBER, 21, 1838.

To the editor of the Quincy Patriot:

SIR—At the second Session of the 24th, and the first and second Sessions of the 25th, or present Congress, great numbers of Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances, addressed to the House of Representatives of the United States, were committed to my charge, from citizens of other Districts in the Commonwealth, and from other States of the Union, besides those directed to me as the Representative of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

With many of these expressions of the wishes of the people I received letters, assigning the reasons why they were entrusted to me. These were of various characters, but almost universally such as are entitled to my warm and grateful remembrance—and many of them also manifested a solicitude to be informed how the Petitions would be received, and what disposal of them would be made. In no small number of cases I have received subsequent inquiries whether the Petitions had been received and what disposal of them had been made.

The great mass of these Appeals from the constituent to the Representative body have been of the following purport:

1. Praying for the abolition of Slavery, and the traffic in Slaves, within the District of Columbia.
2. For the abolition of Slavery and the Slave trade in all the Territories of the United States.
3. For the prohibition of the Slave trade between the several States and Territories of the Union.
4. Against the admission into this Union, of any new States, the Constitution of which recognizes or tolerates the institution of domestic Slavery.
5. Against the admission of Texas into this Union.
6. Against the fraudulent Treaty of New Echota, and imploring mercy for the perishing remnants of the Indian Tribes.
7. Remonstrances to the House of Representatives, against the Gag-Resolutions of 18th January and 21st December, 1837.
8. Concerning the fatal duel, and demanding some act of Congress for the suppression of the practice between its members.

Of these eight classes of Petitions large numbers were received and presented to the House by me.

Upon the duel, from three to four weeks of the time of the House were consumed in a struggle to turn the whole transaction into a political electioneering engine, to blacken all the individuals concerned in the tragedy on one side, and to whitewash those on the other. A Bill to suppress as far as possible the practice of duelling among the members, actually passed the Senate and was referred to the duel Committee in the House. They did not report it back to the House till it was extorted from them, and never made the slightest effort even to call it up for consideration. It may be taken up at the next Session, and feeble and inefficient as it is, would at least have the good effect of bearing the solemn testimony of Congress against a practice congenial only to the moral code of Slavery.

All the other classes of these Petitions were, without being read or considered, laid on the table. Those relating directly to Slavery or the Slave-trade, by the sweeping Resolutions of 18th January and 21st December. All the rest by separate motions of individual members. To this universal extinction of the constituent voice, the only exception has been enjoyed by the Petitioners against the admission of Texas, and they

only by inadvertence; as was affirmed by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs—or rather only because four State Legislatures of the South, had passed Resolutions, earnestly urging the annexation, on the express ground of fortifying the feeble knees of Slavery. It was this interposition of State Legislatures thirsting for Texas, which burst open the doors of discussion upon the blessings of Slavery, so long and so pertinaciously bolted and barred by Northern labor and Southern capital, against all freedom of debate in the Representative Hall of the American people.

The Petitions, Memorials, Remonstrances and Resolutions of State Legislatures, concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs; a Committee, with the exception of two members out of nine, which could not have been better suited for Texian purposes, if in their appointment the Tennessee Speaker had taken the nomination of them from the Tennessee President of Texas.

At the heel of the Session this Committee, without ever looking into one of the Resolutions, Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances referred to them on this transcendently important subject, turned them back upon the House, to lay them all again upon the table.

This purpose was however disappointed. The Slaveholders of South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama deserted the standard of the gag—the majority of the House refused to take the Previous Question—refused to lay the whole subject on the table—and when the Session closed, the Chairman and the Slaveholding portion of the Committee, were as tenacious of the freedom of debate, and as anxious for their right of reply as the truest believer in the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence.

TEXAS will therefore again be the order of the day at the ensuing Session of Congress—and it is important that the Petitioners against the annexation of that Republic to this Union, who have honored me with the charge of their Petitions, should be informed whether they were received and presented, and what is their present condition.

I purpose then, to send you for publication in your next paper, a list of all the Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances, against the annexation of Texas presented by me, at the first Session of the present Congress, with the names of the first signer, and the number of the signers of each Petition, and of the State from which they respectively came—to be followed by a similar list of the Petitions to the same effect presented by me at the winter Session.

These petitions, etc., form but a small portion of those which I have at the same time presented, touching the abolition of Slavery and the prohibition of the traffic in Slaves. The utter impossibility of answering all or even a large portion of the letters which I have received with these Petitions, or of subsequent inquiry concerning them, will I hope be my apology to the Petitioners and to the writers of the letters, for referring them to the Journals of the House of Representatives, upon which I have insisted that the names of the first signers and the number of signers to each Petition, with the name of the place and State whence it came, should be entered, for the fact of the presentation and the disposal of each Petition by the House.

I offered a Resolution to the House requiring of the Clerk, to cause to be made out a complete list of all the Petitions, thus presented and thus treated at the last three Sessions of Congress—but the combination of Northern labor and Southern capital to suppress the right of Petition and the freedom of debate, unwilling to expose to the world the extent of their success, and the blushing honors of their triumph, refused to entertain the motion. Nor can I find it in my heart to blame the tacit confession implied by this refusal, that this catalogue of PETITIONERS spurned from the doors of a North American Congress, would have exhibited to the amazement of mankind and to the contempt of after ages, the most melancholy document that ever issued from the successors of that band of Patriots, who but three score and two years since, promulgated from the State House in Philadelphia, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

CASE OF A SLAVE. The recent slave case in New York has excited considerable interest. It appears that a gentleman by the name of Darg, coming from the south to New York with his slave Tom, found him missing one day in company with eight thousand dollars in cash. Whether the money carried off Tom, or Tom abducted the money, was not absolutely certain. After some search, Mr. Darg was applied to by one Corse, with a proposition, of which the sum and substance was that, in consideration of the money being returned, Mr. D. was to manumit Tom and pledge himself not to institute any criminal prosecution. Part of the cash was restored, when information was lodged at the police office and Corse arrested for participating in the felony. He has since been held to bail and nearly all the money recovered.

It further appears that the slave was induced to runaway by a few ignorant blacks. When the intelligent abolitionists were informed of the transaction, they collected the money and deposited it in one of the Banks in the city, until they could effect the slave's freedom; this was nearly accomplished when the owner, reckless of his character for veracity, entered a complaint at the police court, which has produced the excitement. Several leading colored abolitionists have been arrested and held to bail in large sums, which they readily procured. Proceedings have been instituted against the owner of the slave. How this matter will result we are unable from our limited information to conjecture.

A CHILD'S AFFECTION. The circumstances under which this almost infant (being only four years of age) lost its life, are both singular and affecting. She had followed a small boy to the river, weeping bitterly because he was about to drown a kitten for which she had formed a strong attachment; and no sooner was it tossed into the water, than the agonized child took off its shoes and raising its clothes walked into the river with a firm and determined step towards the object of her daring and affection, but before reaching it she suddenly sank into deep water, and her gentle spirit returned to the God who gave it. The tear will come, to think there was none near to rescue the sufferer who so fearlessly periled and sacrificed her own life, to save that of a comparatively valueless one, but upon which she had set her young affections.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. The Barnstable Patriot announces the melancholy death of one of its inhabitants who had recently returned from sea, by the hand of his brother. It seems the two brothers took a short excursion for the purpose of shooting plover. While they were in a field not far from their residence sitting near each other, they discovered a flock of birds passing to their left, and both rising, and turning to fire, the gun of one came in contact with the head of the other, when it exploded, and the contents entered the head on the right side, a little below the ear, passing entirely through the head, when the unfortunate man expired immediately.

MAINE ELECTION. In the annexed table we have complete returns from every county except one in the State, by which the vote of 1837 and 1838 may be compared. Upwards of twenty thousand votes more were polled at the late election than at the contest in 1837.

	1838.	1837.
York, (complete)	4531 3573	3488 4036
Cumberland, do	6412 9516	5054 5079
Kennebec, do	7466 4696	6190 3560
Waldo, do	2213 4755	1509 2839
Lincoln, do	5815 5031	4716 3586
Somerset, do	4087 3204	3226 2531
Penobscot, do	4811 5724	4305 4513
Oxford, do	3023 5126	2198 3588
Hancock, do	2295 2691	1871 2145
Washington, (37 towns)	2190 2240	1876 1996
	42,893 46,231	34,433 34,123

THE LOST FOUND. It will be remembered that a short time since, much excitement was created by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, from Lynn. In their house was found soon after a note, which stated 'that they had left, probably never to return.' All was dark and gloomy suspicion, whether they had gone. What was the inducement, nobody could divine. Not a word respecting them was heard till last week, when they both as suddenly appeared among their friends in Lynn, as they had departed—they had merely been to Philadelphia on a visit!

ANOTHER DECLINATION. The Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, has announced his intention to resign his seat in Congress. Mr. Phillips' constituents have much cause to regret the circumstances which compel their faithful Representative to decline a reelection, as he has zealously and eloquently advocated their interests and ably sustained the principles of the people, in Congress. The present efficient Mayor of Salem, is named as his successor—a more acceptable selection could not be made.

RESIGNATION. The Rev. William Allen, D. D. president of Bowdoin College, will resign his office on the first of May next. President Allen has always been exceedingly unpopular with the students, and his continuance in office has been a great bar to the prosperity of that excellent institution. A successor is to be chosen by the trustees and overseers in November next.

EXAMINE YOUR CHARCOAL. A case has occurred which shows the danger of putting away charcoal in barrels and boxes, or in the coal houses, before it is perfectly cold. A person recently put a quantity which he had purchased from a wagon, in his wood house, early in the day, and before night it was all on fire, and if it had not been seasonably discovered, might have produced a serious conflagration.

THE LATE MR. MAELZEL. The effects of this gentleman whose death was recently announced, were sold at auction, in Philadelphia. The Chess Players sold for four hundred dollars—the Trumpeter for six hundred and seventy-five—the Rope Dancer for two hundred and twenty-five—the Conflagration of Moscow for nine hundred.

GREAT SALT MINE. There is near Liverpool a salt mine, the floor of which is four hundred and thirty-five feet below the surface, and the portion of the saline mass removed is about forty feet in height! and extends over an area of thirty acres. The temperature of the mine is equable, at about forty-eight degrees throughout the year, and not a particle of water is any where to be seen.

A LOOHPHOLE IN NOSE. A man in Kentucky discharged a pistol at the head of his neighbor, a man who was blessed with an uncommonly large proboscis. The pistol ball struck his nose on the side, and passed through it, leaving a clean, round hole, large enough to receive a bedcord, if he should wish to hang himself up in a crowded tavern.

NEW YORK CANDIDATES. Hon. William H. Seward and Hon. Luther Bradish have been nominated by the Whig Convention of New York, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Marcy and Lt. Gov. Tracy were nominated by the Van Buren convention for re-election.

COUNTY CONVENTION. A convention of the friends of Education, as appears by the Circular of the Secretary of the Board of Education, is to be held in Dedham, on Tuesday, the second day of October next. It is intimated that several gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S SONS. It is stated that two sons of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, are yet living in England, and in receipt of a joint pension of one hundred and sixty-two pounds. Their names are James R. and William F.; and their ages fifty-seven and forty-four.

DEATH OF GOV. CLARK. The St. Louis Republican announces the death of Gov. William Clark, the celebrated traveller and explorer of the Rocky Mountains and of a passage across them from Missouri to the head of the Columbia River, and thence down that stream to the Pacific Ocean.

STATE CONVENTION. The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have called a State Convention of young men, to be held at Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the second and third days of October.

NEW BEVERAGE. A letter from New York to the editors of the Boston Centinel, says, that 'a new beverage, called the "striped pig," is all the go at this moment at the Astor and other fashionable hotels.

QUINCY LYCEUM. At the adjournment of this Institution, on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George Newcomb.
Vice-President—John A. Green.
Treasurer—Horatio N. Glover.
Secretary—Jonathan French.
Curators—Ebenezer Jewett, Caleb C. Lysander Richards.

A vote was passed by which free admittance to the Lyceum and the sale of tickets at the door. The present prospects of this Society for the present season is highly gratifying, and gentlemen have given encouragement to a list of lecturers will probably be announced. It is to be hoped that the citizens who have previously been distinguished by education and liberality, in the cause of education and formation, will voluntarily sustain, by nance and support, an institution which disseminates so much valuable intelligence at moderate price. Come forward without delay to the Board of Directors, some aid to sustain them in their efforts will be spared by them to procure lecturers so far as their means will allow.

THIEVES.—We have heard great commotion a few days past, of persons having their corn and fruit stolen from their gardens and orchards of pilfering has become quite prevalent and it is time some measures were taken to it.

The Albany Argus says that two young men whilst in the act of 'hooking' the garden of a citizen in that place, were severely wounded, seven shot having struck them. The slightly injured—several shot arm.

A couple of lads, says the Woonsocket ot, entered a garden in that place for pilfering a few watermelons; and after getting what they could conveniently make off with them. But they had not before they discovered a large dog mauling them with all possible speed. The lads, ribly frightened at the sight of their pursuer, knew not whither; and in the hurry and moment, soon brought up to a fence which bank, below which, at the distance of feet, was a pond of water. While in the gain the other side, (the dog at their heels) way which precipitated boys, watermelons, all into the water. The dog very readily in gaining the opposite shore; but the boy until they had taken a pretty decent so presume the next time they go to steal "they will stay at home."

THE FISHING BUSINESS. All accounts Mackeral have been unusually plenty of weeks.

The Barnstable Patriot in an article says have recently bitten remarkably well. The industry and enterprise which lies at more imposing appearance can be witness of two hundred or two hundred and fifty, spreading their bleached canvass to the wing gently along on the coast.

The Gloucester Telegraph states that fishermen 'have never known the sea-mackerel were so plenty about our shores been two weeks past. They are "what them. One of the beauties was exhibited man, which weighed three pounds,—and him was an inch in thickness." Think breakfast!—The evidence is the same shore.

LOWELL.—The correspondent of the U Gazette gives the following statistical in describing his visit to Lowell:—"There are establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$50,000. These employ in their operation eight mills exclusive of printers, etc. The ber of looms is 4861, and of spindles 150 males employed there are 6235; of males, annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 10 The annual consumption of cotton is 10 The kind of goods manufactured are called shirtings, drillings, carpetings, rugs, negro cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various consumption of anthracite coal per annum; of charcoal 500,000 bushels; of cords; of oil (sperm and olive) 63,489 starch 519,000 lbs. and of flour for starch The average wages of females per week, is one dollar seventy-five cents; of males, per day. Persons employed by the company at the close of each month; the average wages per month is \$106,000."

OUTRAGE VS. OPPRESSION. We per Apalacheia Gazette that the government have imposed an arbitrary tax of twenty dollars every free person of color, (man, woman and a tax of one hundred dollars upon every fires his own time. Unless this tax is paid, the delinquents are to be seized and the free negroes of the South are general probability is that many who live within the ordinance here referred to will lose it, though mayhap they have spent years of obtaining it.

DISASTROUS YEAR.—During the year 18 large number of less important burnings, explosions, the following is the list of disasters:—The Ben Sherrod, with the loss of lives; the Monmouth, four hundred; the hundred; the Moselle, one hundred and Ben Franklin, one hundred; the Oronoke, and thirty; the Washington, thirty; the hundred. Eight steamboats, and ten eighty human lives lost.

A RARE HEN. A farmer, of Roxbury which last year laid an ordinary sized egg, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and on Saturdays she laid one of double the containing two yolks; and omitted laying 'This year for the last five weeks, she has in the same remarkable manner.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. The Barnstable Patriot announces the melancholy death of one of its inhabitants who had recently returned from sea, by the hand of his brother. It seems the two brothers took a short excursion for the purpose of shooting plover. While they were in a field not far from their residence sitting near each other, they discovered a flock of birds passing to their left, and both rising, and turning to fire, the gun of one came in contact with the head of the other, when it exploded, and the contents entered the head on the right side, a little below the ear, passing entirely through the head, when the unfortunate man expired immediately.

MAINE ELECTION. In the annexed table we have complete returns from every county except one in the State, by which the vote of 1837 and 1838 may be compared. Upwards of twenty thousand votes more were polled at the late election than at the contest in 1837.

	1838.	1837.
York, (complete)	4581 5578	3488 4036
Cumberland, do	6412 9516	5054 5079
Kennebec, do	7466 4696	6190 3560
Waldo, do	2213 4755	1509 2879
Lancaster, do	5815 5031	4716 3586
Somerset, do	4087 3894	3226 2531
Penobscot, do	4811 5794	4305 4513
Oxford, do	3023 5126	1978 3588
Hancock, do	3225 2901	1871 2145
Washington, (37 towns)	2190 2240	1576 1926
	42,893 46,231	34,433 34,123

THE LOST FOUND. It will be remembered that a short time since, much excitement was created by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, from Lynn. In their house was found soon after a note, which stated "that they had left, probably never to return." All was dark and gloomy suspicion, whether they had gone. What was the inducement, nobody could divine. Not a word respecting them was heard till last week, when they both as suddenly appeared among their friends in Lynn, as they had departed—they had merely been to Philadelphia on a visit!

ANOTHER DECLINATION. The Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, has announced his intention to resign his seat in Congress. Mr. Phillips' constituents have much cause to regret the circumstances which compels their faithful Representative to decline a reelection, as he has zealously and eloquently advocated their interests and ably sustained the principles of the people, in Congress. The present efficient Mayor of Salem, is named as his successor—a more acceptable selection could not be made.

RESIGNATION. The Rev. William Allen, D. D. president of Bowdoin College, will resign his office on the first of May next. President Allen has always been exceedingly unpopular with the students, and his continuance in office has been a great bar to the prosperity of that excellent institution. A successor is to be chosen by the trustees and overseers in November next.

EXAMINE YOUR CHARCOAL. A case has occurred which shows the danger of putting away charcoal in barrels and boxes, or in the coal houses, before it is perfectly cold. A person recently put a quantity which he had purchased from a wagon, in his wood house, early in the day, and before night it was all on fire, and if it had not been seasonably discovered, might have produced a serious conflagration.

THE LATE MR. MAELZEL. The effects of this gentleman whose death was recently announced, were sold at auction, in Philadelphia. The Chess Player sold for four hundred dollars—the Trumpeter for six hundred and seventy-five—the Rope Dancer for two hundred and twenty-five—the Conflagration of Moscow for nine hundred.

GREAT SALT MINE. There is near Liverpool a salt mine, the floor of which is four hundred and thirty-six feet below the surface, and the portion of the saline mass removed is about forty feet in height! and extends over an area of thirty acres. The temperature of the mine is equable, at about forty-eight degrees throughout the year, and not a particle of water is any where to be seen.

A LOOHPHOLE IN NOSE. A man in Kentucky discharged a pistol at the head of his neighbor, a man who was blessed with an uncommonly large proboscis. The pistol ball struck his nose on the side, and passed through it, leaving a clean, round hole, large enough to receive a bodicord, if he should wish to hang himself up in a crowded tavern.

NEW YORK CANDIDATES. Hon. William H. Seward and Hon. Luther Bradish have been nominated by the Whig Convention of New York, candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

COUNTY CONVENTION. A convention of the friends of Education, as appears by the Circular of the Secretary of the Board of Education, is to be held in Dedham, on Tuesday, the second day of October next. It is intimated that several gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion.

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S SONS. It is stated that two sons of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, are yet living in England, and in receipt of a joint pension of one hundred and sixty-two pounds. Their names are James R. and William F.; and their ages fifty-seven and forty-four.

DEATH OF GOV. CLARK. The St. Louis Republican announces the death of Gov. William Clark, the celebrated traveller and explorer of the Rocky Mountains and of a passage across them from Missouri to the head of the Columbia River, and thence down that stream to the Pacific Ocean.

STATE CONVENTION. The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have called a State Convention of young men, to be held at Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the second and third days of October.

NEW PERVERSE. A letter from New York to the editors of the Boston Centinel, says, that "a new beverage, called the 'striped pig,' is all the go at this moment at the Astor and other fashionable hotels.

QUINCY LYCEUM. At the adjournment of the Annual Meeting of this Institution, on Wednesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

President—George Newcomb.
Vice-President—John A. Green.
Treasurer—Horatio N. Glover.
Secretary—Jonathan French.

Curators—Ebenzer Jewett, Caleb Gill, Jr., and Lysander Richards.
A vote was passed by which free admission to the Lyceum and the sale of tickets at the door is prohibited. The present prospects of this Society for Lecturers the present season is highly gratifying, and several eminent gentlemen have given encouragement to this effect. A list of lecturers will probably be announced next week. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Quincy, who have previously been distinguished for their zeal and liberality, in the cause of education and useful information, will voluntarily sustain, by their countenance and support, an institution which is calculated to disseminate so much valuable intelligence at such a moderate price. Come forward without delay and procure tickets so that the Board of Directors may have some aid to sustain them in their engagements, as no efforts will be spared by them to procure the best of lecturers so far as their means will allow.

THIEVES.—We have heard great complaint, within a few days past, of persons having their corn, potatoes, and fruit stolen from their gardens and orchards. This kind of pilfering has become quite prevalent of late, and it is time some measures were taken to put a stop to it.

The Albany Argus says that two young lads were shot whilst in the act of 'hooking' melons from the garden of a citizen in that place. One was quite severely wounded, seven shot having struck his head. The other slightly injured—several shots entered his arm.

A couple of lads, says the Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot, entered a garden in that place for the purpose of pilfering a few watermelons; and after succeeding in getting what they could conveniently carry, began to make off with them. But they had not proceeded far, before they discovered a large dog making towards them with all possible speed. The lads being so horribly frightened at the sight of their pursuer, fled they knew not whither; and in the hurry and flight of the moment, soon brought up to a fence which stood on a bank, below which, at the distance of about twelve feet, was a pond of water. While in their attempt to gain the other side, (the dog at their heels) a rail gave way which precipitated boys, watermelons, dog and all, into the water. The dog very readily succeeded in gaining the opposite shore; but the boys got out until they had taken a pretty decent soaking. We presume the next time they go to steal watermelons "they will stay at home."

THE FISHING BUSINESS. All accounts represent that Mackerel have been unusually plenty for a few past weeks.

The Barnstable Patriot in an article says—Mackerel have recently been remarkably well. Considering the industry and enterprise which lies at the root, no more imposing appearance can be witnessed than that of two hundred or two hundred and fifty sails of vessels spreading their bleached canvases to the wind, and gliding gently along on the coast.

The Gloucester Telegraph states that the "oldest fishermen" have never known the season when fat mackerel were so plenty about our shores as they have been two weeks past. They are "whalers," some of them. One of the beauties was exhibited by a gentleman, which weighed three pounds, and the fat upon him was an inch in thickness! Think of that for breakfast!—The evidence is the same all along the shore.

LOWELL.—The correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following statistical information in describing his visit to Lowell:—"There are ten principal establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations twenty eight mills exclusive of printers, etc. The whole number of looms is 4861, and of spindles 150,404. Of females employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 16,161,600 lbs. The kind of goods manufactured are calicoes, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpetings, rugs, negro cloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum is 11,099 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels; of wood, 4,810 cords; of oil, (sperm and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch 519,000 lbs. and of flour for starch, 3,800 bushels. The average wages of females per week, clear of board, is one dollar seventy-five cents; of males, eighty cents per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is \$106,000."

OUTRAGE VS. OPPRESSION. We perceive by the Apalachicola Gazette that the government of that city have imposed an arbitrary tax of twenty five dollars on every free person of color, (man, woman and child) and a tax of one hundred dollars upon every slave who hires his own time. Unless this tax is paid in a given time, the delinquents are to be seized and sold! As the free negroes of the South are generally poor, the probability is that many who live within the light of the ordinance here referred to will lose their freedom, though mayhap they have spent years of anxious toil in obtaining it.

DISASTROUS YEAR.—During the year 1838, besides a large number of less important burnings, collapses and explosions, the following is the list of steamboat disasters:—The Ben Sherrod, with the loss of one hundred lives; the Monmouth, four hundred; the Home, one hundred; the Moselle, one hundred and twenty; the Ben Franklin, one hundred; the Oronoke, one hundred and thirty; the Washington, thirty; the Palaski, one hundred. Eight steamboats, and ten hundred and eighty human lives lost.

A RARE HEN. A farmer, of Roxbury, has a hen which last year laid an ordinary sized egg on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, but on Saturdays she laid one double the ordinary size, containing two yolks; and omitted laying on Sundays. This year for the last five weeks, she has commenced in the same remarkable manner.

BRIGHTON MARKET.
MONDAY, Sept. 17. At market 250 Beef Cattle, 480 Pigs, 3200 Sheep, and 1000 Swine.
Prices.—Beef Cattle—Sales were brisk, and last week's prices fully supported; First quality at 7.37 1/2; second quality 6.50 a 7; third quality 5 a 6.25.
Stores.—In demand and sales quick at an advance. Yearlings \$9 a 13; two year old 16 a 28; three years old 22 a 33.
Sheep.—Sales were effected at 1.50, 1.62, 1.84, 1.88, 1.92, 2.12, 2.42, 2.50, and 2.88.
Swine.—About all in the market were sold, one entire lot at 6 1/4, and one at 5 3/4 and 7 3/4; lots to peddle at 6 and 7, and 6 1/4 and 7 1/4; selected barrows at 7 1/2 and 8. At retail, 7 and 9.

NOTICES.
The Selectmen of Quincy are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

LEWIS BASS, Chairman.
The Whigs in the several Towns of District No. 9, are respectfully requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held, on TUESDAY, 16th of October next, at the Tavern of Collins Hathorne, in Medway, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a Candidate for Congress for said District, and attend to such other business as the good of the Whig cause may require. By order District Central Committee.

The Norfolk County Association, for the Improvement of Common Schools, will hold their Annual Meeting at the Rev. Dr. Lamson's Meeting House, in Dedham, on TUESDAY, the second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the friends of Education, generally, are invited to attend.

I. CLEVELAND, Secretary.
In compliance with the recommendation of the Republican members of the Legislature, a convention of delegates from the democratic citizens of the several towns in this Commonwealth, will be held in Worcester, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be supported at the ensuing election; and to attend to such other matters as may be properly acted upon. The democratic citizens of the several towns are requested to send as many delegates to said convention as they are entitled to representatives in the General Court.

SETH J. THOMAS, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. SPEAR, Secretary.
The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS NATIVE, which will properly be called the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.
In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas W. Tuttle, of Boston, to Miss Beulah H. Sumner.
In Plymouth, Thomas Allen, Esq., publisher of the "Plymouth Rock," to Miss Betsey Drow.
In Warren, R. I., Mr. George Williams, (J. & G. Williams, East Randolph, Mass.) to Miss Maria Munroe of the former place.

DIED.
In Middleboro', Mrs. Sarah Amelia, wife of Samuel Brock, Esq. of Braintree, aged 27.
In West Medway, George, son of George W. and Elizabeth A. Dyer, aged 8 months.
"Mourn not ye whose child hath found Purer skies and holier ground.
Flowers of bright and fragrant hue,
Free from thorns and fresh with dew."

Notice.
CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

To be Let.
One half of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, Quincy Point, containing parlor, kitchen, three chambers—a large Barn will be let with the house if wanted—rain and pump water, good cellar, a large attic, and many other conveniences, with a fine garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises.
Quincy, Sept. 22. 3w

Notice.
THE Quincy Union Singing Society will meet at the Town Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past six o'clock, precisely. A general attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the Society.

SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.
Quincy, Sept. 22. 1w

For Sale.
A BARN and CORN HOUSE, standing on the place now occupied by Rev. Mr. Wolcott.

E. MILLER.
Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f
Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm are desired to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL, MATTHIAS BARTLETT, JASON CLAPP.
Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f
Jason Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTURER.
THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues business at the stand of the late firm, where he constantly manufactures, of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.
He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood or iron Shives, constantly on hand.
Lumber saved according to order.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JASON CLAPP
To Payers of Taxes in Quincy.
WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, holden at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on Monday, April 24, 1838, it was Voted, That one half of the Taxes be paid in, on or before the first day of September next, [the present month] and the other half on or before the first day of January next.

It is expected, therefore, that all those who have not paid agreeably to the above vote, and who call themselves good citizens and desire to sustain the credit of the Town, will when called upon pay cheerfully.

WILLIAM SPEAR, Collector.
Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Weymouth & Braintree Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth & Braintree are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and that the Act concerning Banks and Banking, passed April 25th, 1838, will be presented for their consideration at said meeting.

Per order,
T. R. HANSON, Cashier.
Weymouth, Sept. 15. 3w
Dorchester & Milton Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Dorchester and Milton Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at their Banking Room, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A dividend will be declared and paid on that day to holders of stock at the close of the 25th instant.

Per order,
J. L. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Dorchester, Sept. 15. 3w

Quincy Stone Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business that may then legally come before them, will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to.

ANN BLANCHARD, Administratrix.
Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1838. 3w

George Souther's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of

GEORGE SOUTHER.
late of Quincy, in said County, honest manufacturer, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1838, are allowed for the creditors to present and prove their claims; and they will attend to that duty at the office of John M. Gougas, Jr., in said Quincy, on the first Wednesday of September next, and the first Wednesday of the five following months, from two to five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN M. GOUGAS, Jr., Commissioners.
Quincy, August 25, 1838. 6w
Co-partnership Notice.
JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connexion with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.
THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19. 1f
Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROAD CLOTHS—colored—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colored—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colored—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f
Patent Drawing Knife.
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. 1f
Spectacles Lost.
LOST on Monday last a pair of silver bowed Spectacles with the Case. The person who has found the same and will return them to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.

DANIEL HOBART.
Quincy, Aug. 25. 1f
Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f
Carpeting and Rugs.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f
Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f
Shirtings & Sheetings.
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f
For Sale or to be Let.
FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24. 1f
Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14. 1f
Oven Mouths, &c.
OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10. 1f

Book & Job Printing.
THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Bank Checks, Blank Notes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Labels, Handbills.
Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5. 1f

Notice.
PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

Quincy, July 25. 3w
Charles Blanchard's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of

CHARLES BLANCHARD,
late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to.

ANN BLANCHARD, Administratrix.
Weymouth, Sept. 1, 1838. 3w
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NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Judge of the Probate for the County of Norfolk, Commissioners, to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of

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Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24. 1f

Carriage Manufactory.
The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufacturers of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugger WAGONS, "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " CHAISE HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CLASSES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the support he has received for the fifteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted). On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Hancock House.
The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

DANIEL FRENCH & SON.
Quincy, June 9. 1f
To be Let.
That two story Dwelling House, on Washington

POETRY.

RURAL HAPPINESS.

Far from the town's tumultuous noise,
What pleasures grace the rural vale!
Hail, calm delights, unenvied joys!
Ye scenes of peace and virtue, hail!

How green the woods, how gay the bowers,
How every maid's profusely crowned
With springing herbs and odorous flowers:
Ambrosial fragrance breathes around!

With concert full, on every spray,
The vocal tenants of the grove,
In many a wildly warbled lay,
Mellisious tell their artless love.

Meandering rills, that pour along,
Adorn the green hills' tufted brow,
Quick bubbling join the general song,
And glad some warble as they flow.

How sweet, amidst his circling flock,
The shepherd's tender flute complains;
While echo from the moss-clad rock,
Prolongs the gently dying strains.

Far from the town's perpetual noise,
What beauties grace the rural vale!
Hail, calm delights! unenvied joys!
Ye scenes of peace and virtue, hail!

EVENING.

When eve is purpling cliff and cave,
Thoughts of the heart, so soft do flow!
Not so far on the western wave
The golden lines of sunset glow.

Then, all by chance, or fate removed,
Like spirits crowd upon the eye;
The few we liked—the one we loved!
And the whole heart is memory.

And life is like a fading flower,
Its beauty dying as we gaze;
Yet as the shadows round us lower,
Heaven pours about a brighter blaze.

When morning sheds its gorgeous dye,
Our hope, our heart to earth is given;
But dark and lonely is the eye
That turns not, at its eve, to heaven.

A PRAYER.

A thousand miles divide me from my child—
A thousand trials keep us still apart;
And ere again her eyes in mine have smiled,
Cold, in the silent grave, may sleep my heart.

Oh, should this fate be mine—should the sharp shears
Nip me from life, and leave that dearest one
Number her fondly, Father! with thy cares,
Spare her the many trials I have known.

And, stranger!—thou wilt sacred hold her name,
Thou'lt watch most kindly o'er her, with a word
Of fondness, that shall soften e'en thy blame—
Such as she ever from her sire hath heard.

Be thy reprovals gentle. Wrong her not
With dark entreaty; but, as some young flower,
The very winds should worship, guard her lot,
Smile ever on, and shield her with thy power.

ANECDOTES.

LIBERTY ON BOTH SIDES. A ragged militia officer, and still more bandy legged negro, met at the bar of a public house, where the following conversation took place:—“Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what's lived an honest life if he is black; you shall take a glass of drink with me Cuff.” “Well, captaining, I'm sorry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it; some niggers is so proud to drink with militia officer, but when he's sober he's as good as nigger—specially when de nigger's dry.”

HARDENING. A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his trade. The archaic was made of foreign steel, but he could not succeed. “Horse whip it, father,” exclaimed the younger one; “if that will not harden it, I don't know what will!”

PADDY'S RABBIT. When Pat Hogan first arrived in America, he was told by some Yankee that many things in this country were larger than in Ireland—the rivers, lakes, etc. “Saw the fellow, Pat came near a field where a jackass was feeding and seeing the animal cove up a pair of long ears, Pat exclaimed to his companion—“O, Teddy, my boy, look, look; och, what a rabbit!”

A SATISFACTORY ANSWER. A gentleman in one of the steamboats asked the steward, when he came round to collect the passage money (one shilling each for the best cabin) if there was any danger of being blown up. The steward promptly replied—“No, sir, not in the least; we cannot afford to blow people up at one shilling a head.”

NEW ACQUAINTANCE. A celebrated toper, intending to go to a masquerade, consulted an acquaintance in what disguise he would advise him to go, and received for answer, “Go sober for once in your life, and I will undertake to say that not one of your friends will know you.”

A WITTY REPLY. “I wonder,” said a friend to Lord Rolle, “that you should permit your lady to put herself upon all occasions, in such a tremendous bustle.” “Ha! my friend,” exclaimed the old lord, “I permit her to do what she pleases, for she is to me a very good wife at bottom.”

SAME DRUNK. A gentleman finding his servant intoxicated, said—“What, drunk again, Sam? I scolded you for being drunk last night, and here you are drunk again.” “No, massa,” replied Sambo; “same drunk, massa, same drunk.”

TOPE'S EYES. A notorious toper used to mourn about having a regular pair of eyes—one being black and the other white hazel. “It is lucky for you,” replied his friend, “for if your eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago.”

SOMETHING NEW. “Here you little rascal, walk up and give an account for yourself, where have you been?” “After the girls, father.” “Don't you know better than that? Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?”

OLD LADY'S WHEEL. “Ah, Jerry!” said a good matron to her son, then an eminent judge in a neighboring state—“Ah, Jerry, you needn't despise the wheel, for I span many a day to send you to college.”

Truss Manufacture.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses Anti, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Balm's; Walker's; Rogers's; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, in the supply of deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After seeing him, and observing the skill of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles these arise from, subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. The Lozenges are in particular useful to all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, April 8. ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. ly

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

Isaac L. Blanchard.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor feels that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which are advised to be taken by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural course of the bowels is lost—freedom and severe pain occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your “Life Pills,” and have derived more benefit from them, more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under various ailments that “flesh is heir to.” I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *cœcæ* system is not only without pain, but they do not operate upon the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has the pleasure to inform you that he will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2. ly

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROAD CLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTONS, SATINETTES, SALISBURY do. SATINETTES, COTTONS do. LYONS KINGS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL, FUR, and other goods; and a large assortment of HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden Ware; Wrought and Cast NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17. ly

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Store, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, etc., etc.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation suggestive of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing ten pills, at 27 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21. ly

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, in the town of QUINCY, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of PILLS. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to acquire from all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to examine minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of this examination has been, that the Indian Purgative Pills, which are the compound of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the “ills of the flesh” engendered in this climate.—This is a fact, and it is a fact, that the Indian Purgative Pills have been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. The published effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for no other evident purpose than that of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is indisputably necessary as a foundation for the cure of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints which are so common in this climate. For instance, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints which are so common in this climate. For instance, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints which are so common in this climate. For instance, the bile is called into the stomach to assist digestion, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints which are so common in this climate. 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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, "OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 39.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Dentist, 277 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLDLOCK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. Watson and Dr. Hewitt speak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer to his fellow citizens Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbago Aged"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be a "confirmed consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN BRISLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Boston Weekly Times.

A BOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced, and though at first considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that it is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But looking to the future, and to a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a comprehensive paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Boston Times, however, is not a paper of circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c.—form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its impartiality, and its general adaptation to the whole people.

The price is two dollars per annum in advance.—Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who actually collect and send the money in advance, can retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.
Boston, Sept. 1.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the year 1835-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a traveling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready reporter of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*
Quincy, Oct. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY GOODS, any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

FOR COMMON FEATHERS, for a sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months.—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,	East Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER,	Hingham.
HOS. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

MISCELLANY.

OLD AGE AND BEAUTY.

Once upon a time, a very beautiful lady received a strange visitor. She was sitting alone in her dressing-room, stripped of all the fashionable ornaments that usually decked her person, and which were now strewn around her in every direction. Some were tossed over the backs of chairs; others she was arranging in her armoire; and the most costly glittered in an open casket on the toilette table. She had risen late, and was now rectifying the disorders of the preceding night; for she had cast off her finery in hasty negligence, after having, at a late hour, taken leave of a large circle of acquaintance, who had crowded her drawing-rooms, tasted her sweets, and basked in her smiles, for a few brief hours, and then left her to her own thoughts. These she soon buried in sleep; but the next morning—ah! how 'stale and unprofitable' it sometimes appears!—the next morning, this lady felt strangely weary; late hours began to have an effect upon her, for which she was puzzled to account. She sank into an easy chair, when her labors were over, and it so chanced that the large mirror swinging over the toilette, inclined a little, so as to reflect her whole person. She naturally enough fixed an anxious gaze on that much admired form; but alas! a few hours seemed to have wrought sad changes there. All her boasted charms appeared to have been thrown aside with the elegant apparel that had so lately adorned her.

"How unbecoming these loose robes are!" she exclaimed; "and yet I used not to think so," she added, with a sigh. "And this *bonnet de nuit*—I never before thought it so frightful! pshaw! it makes an old woman of me!" So saying, she removed the offending cap, and throwing it from her, began to arrange her fine tresses into a more becoming head-dress; but the plain-spoken mirror before her, told such home truths, in its own quiet, reflective manner, that she found her task an irksome one, and grew fretful with her fruitless endeavors to restore to her hair its glossy blackness, and to her face its dimpled charms.

"I thought something was wrong," said she, as she looked up languidly at a side window, where the upper blinds had been left open; "it is that odious light streaming in from above, so unbefittingly, that makes me look so haggard this morning; and then the fatigue of so large a party. How beautiful Euphrosyne looked!" continued she, musingly. "She was a little child when I made my debut on the stage of fashion, and now, behold her radiant in the proud loveliness of a youthful matron! Time was when I could have matched her charms, but now—Well, well; I was never before so forcibly reminded of the alteration a few years can make. How changed I look! How very, very wretched and nervous I feel this morning!" Again she turned her languid eyes upward, toward the intrusive, tell-tale beam; glanced them once more over the mirror, and started with affright; for, reflected there, she perceived a dimly-defined, but most unignificantly bending over her.

"I know thee, insidious intruder!" cried she, covering her face with her hands: "I have had warnings of thy approach, and now thou art here; yet I defy thee!"

"Hush, hush!" said the calm, hollow voice of Old Age, for no other than he, was the strange visitor, "hush! do not defy me; I have not yet laid my hand upon thee, and on thyself it must depend whether my sure touch be that of a friend or an enemy; whether the dominion I shall surely exercise over thy fate, be that of a gentle master, or a stern tyrant."

While these words were sounding ominously within her heart, the lady endeavored to turn a deaf ear to their import. She rose from the dressing-table, rang the bell, and ordered her maid to shut the blinds, and keep them better closed in future. She then gave some directions respecting her wardrobe, and throwing herself on a sofa, fell into a reverie, in which she laid vigorous plans for defeating the designs of Age. "I will so disguise myself," thought she, "that the wretch will not know me. His presence here is a heavy burthen, and it would be mortifying past endurance, to be recognized by such an antediluvian monster, in the midst of society, from hence forward and for evermore to have my name coupled with his." So the next time she dressed for company, her own hair was gathered away out of sight, and some shining ringlets were substituted in its place; and, in addition to the becoming effect of a new and elegant head-dress, a slight tinge of rouge concealed the ravages time had made on her

complexion; and thus indeed, she might be said to defy Old Age; for though he frequently hovered about her, and whispered his melancholy forebodings in her ear, she had the satisfaction to perceive, that in company, at least, no one was aware of his presence but herself.

It was in the solitude of her own boudoir, that Old Age became her persecutor; when the excitement of admiration was over, the person disrobed of its gay attire, the countenance of its false ornaments, and forced smiles; ah! Age claimed her then, and grew familiar. She never seated herself at her toilette, but he placed himself at her side, and preached to her, and pried into her heart, and annoyed her so incessantly, that there was no resource for her, but to array herself with skill, and fly to company again for relief. It was a sad sight—her worn countenance, and faded form, beneath the frail disguises of fashion.

"Why so weary of me already?" said Age to her, one day, when he saw the advantage he was gaining; "why so resolute to ward off my hand, and turn from me thy countenance? Let us be friends."

"Friends?" cried the faded beauty, "thou my friend!—thou art my destroyer; and as I once defied thee, so now I fear thee."

"Vain woman!" murmured her tormentor, "yet again I warn thee, with thyself it rests whether I prove thy tyrant or thy friend. The time approaches when I must make myself visible to the whole world as thy inseparable companion. Why should we appear as enemies?"

"How," said she indignantly, "how canst thou have the hardihood to imagine that I will acknowledge companionship with one who has worked me such evil? Shame on thee! for the mischief thou hast done to my once raven hair! Out upon thee! for a thief, who art robbing me one by one of my party teeth; who hast stolen away the sweetness of my voice, withered my lilies, and faded my roses!" Here, overcome with emotion, she pressed her hand-kerchief to her eyes, and turning into a secluded path, sought to hide her mortification in the solitude of nature, while Old Age shrugged his shoulders, and followed after, looking very grave and determined.

This short colloquy between Age and waning Beauty took place in some fine pleasure grounds, to which a large party had resorted to spend the day, and dine in the open air. The cheerful light of a summer sun, flickering through the foliage of the groves, or glancing across the open, grassy slopes, shed lustre on many a fair form, and carried joy to many a youthful heart. Each lovely, laughing girl had her admirer, some companion young and gay as herself; and in merry groups they wandered along the paths, or seated themselves on the turf, beneath the shade of over-hanging boughs. This bright light of day found no corresponding ray within the bosom of the *ci-devant* beauty. The uncomfortable thought possessed her, that it displayed to view her unseemly companion; and therefore had she turned aside, and reproached him so bitterly; and then retired, neglected and disconsolate, into an unfrequented path. Thither, as we have observed, Age followed her, and down they sat together, on the first seat that presented itself. This was so placed as to command a view of surpassing beauty, in the contemplation of which, selfish griefs and unworthy complainings might well be forgotten. A sudden opening in the woods revealed the broad river below, with its waters rolling silently onward, like the ceaseless tide of time. Waving woods and yellow corn-fields graced its banks, and here and there some pleasant dwelling reared its white walls among the trees; and in the background a huge bank of blue and misty mountains bounded the view.

Tranquillity stole into the poor lady's heart, as she gazed long and silently on the woods, the hills, and beaming river; and she saw, without repugnance, that Age was still beside her. "I am here," said he, with a smile, and drew closer toward her, and she answered mildly: "Be silent now, Old Age, and let the sweet voices of my youth speak to me in these wild woods, and sparkling waters;" and Age prudently took the hint, and was still. When he spoke again, and said, "Thou dost not hate me now, while we are alone with nature?" she answered in a subdued tone: "Alas! I can resist thee no longer; but oh! thou hast done me cruel wrong!"

"Be wise," continued he, "and I will amply repay thee for all I have taken from thee; for know proud woman, that the same hand which clothed thee with beauty, directed me here to rob thee of thy charms, and fashion thee for the grave."

"Dost thou lead me to the grave?" said the beauty, with a slight shudder.

"Not yet," replied he, soothingly: "but even unto the grave will I reconcile thee, if thou wilt but listen, through me, to the voice of him who sent me."

"Here I can listen to thee," said she, "thy voice chimes in, passing well, with the sweet melodies of nature. If thou wouldst but leave me to myself, and hush thy mournful croaking in the gay circles of fashion."

"I cannot leave thee for a moment," said Age, "for I tell thee I am sent by one far mightier than I, to fulfil thy destiny here, and prepare thee for the mysteries of thy coming doom.—Look upon me, then, as a messenger of love, not of wrath; and thrice happy shall be our communion together."

It was fortunate for this once beautiful woman, that she had sufficient sense and good feeling to understand every word that Old Age said to her; and had prudence enough, beside,

to acknowledge him ever after as a friend; for he proved a sage counsellor, and guided her wisely through the last scenes of life; and during each trial of sickness and infirmity, endured her with resignation, and whispered heavenly consolation to her inmost soul.

He soon persuaded her to throw aside every vain trapping; and then, with his own gentle hand, smoothed her gray hair across her brow, and blended benevolent smiles with the growing wrinkles. Thus, though she was no longer lovely to look upon, she became reconciled to herself, and ceasing to pine for the charms of which Age had divested her, she wrapped herself in a mantle of gray, and quietly descended with him into the vale of years.

LOVE AND MADNESS.

As the pastor and myself were returning from the sea shore, where we had been to witness the departure of an emigrant vessel, our attention was withdrawn from the incidental noise and bustle by the sad and depressed appearance of a man who had been viewing the ship with a spy-glass and was now slowly wending his way towards a small but very handsome house. He was evidently a sailor, and apparently in the meridian of life, but a deep sorrow which spoke in every feature of his face, had anticipated the work of time upon his whitened locks.

"The history of that unhappy man," observed the pastor with a sigh, "is sad enough, and somewhat romantic."

Adam Wilson was one of the brightest and gayest boys of our schools; he had a mind upon which the common misfortunes of life made no impression, but which once deeply wounded, must inevitably be overthrown. Like most of the youths upon the coast, as soon as he was old enough he sought his fortune upon the ocean, and it was not long before he became the first mate of a ship trading to Holland. In one of his voyages to the northern provinces of that country, he became attached to the daughter of a wealthy navigator, whose rich dowry, however, was the least of her merits in her lover's estimation. Her father thought differently; yet not willing to thwart his daughter's wishes, he promised his consent to the desired union as soon as the young man should acquire a certain amount of money, which he considered a suitable equivalent for the dowry he intended to bestow upon his daughter.

Animated by a passion which swayed his whole being, Wilson engaged a lucrative situation on board of an East India-man, and neither he nor his betrothed, for a moment doubted, that one single voyage in the *Vrouw Margareta*, would place him in a condition to claim her hand. "In one year, Anna, with divine permission, I will be with you again," said he at the parting. "Yes," answered Anna, "my heart assures me of your return."

He did indeed return at the appointed time, wealthy beyond his own anticipations, and his father-in-law's requirements; the richly laden ship lay becalmed near that beloved coast of whose inhabitants he had received no tidings for more than a year. Adam's impatience was so great and apparent, that the phlegmatic Hollander, who commanded the ship granted him a boat and two oarsmen to enable him to proceed to B— and visit the object of his affections. As Adam and his companions approached the land they were struck with an astonishing change in its appearance. Their eyes vainly wandered over the level plain in search of the well remembered windmill—the lighthouse also disappeared and the water seemed to stretch in land far beyond its former boundary. At length they reached the shore not rightly knowing where; catching a distant view of the spire of the church of B— they again betook themselves to their boat and rowed directly towards it.

But who can imagine the feelings of the youth when he discovered the rich meadows, the pleasant gardens, the neat dwellings, and the fruitful orchards had all disappeared, and the place formerly occupied by the fair village became changed into a desolating waste of waters! Eagerly did Adam look for the well remembered cottage; thought within himself that the dwelling of his beloved must have been spared in the general destruction; but he looked in vain, and at length became convinced that further search would be useless.

"Take me hence," said he in broken accents to his companions, "this is no place for me!" He afterwards heard it related how the raging sea had broken through the dykes, sweeping every thing before it, overwhelming hundreds of men, women and children. His grief overpowered his reason, and some months of mental oblivion followed; consciousness at length awoke in his benumbed soul and he came a wasted skeleton as you see him now, silently and sadly back to his former house.

Here he avoided all society, and only to me confided not indeed his sorrow—for that remained locked up in his own bosom—but his plan. He brought me a drawing of the former residence of his betrothed, which faithful memory had enabled him to sketch, and begged of me with great earnestness to assist him in erecting a similar dwelling. The oversight of the work, he added, with a sigh, shall be the business and consolation of my life; "for," he confidentially whispered in my ear, "it is for Anna. You know her house is destroyed, and I have promised to build her another like it. When it is finished, she will come here and live in it with me." Looking at the pale face and wandering eye of the poor sufferer, I thought within myself, it will be a deed of humanity to encourage him in this delusive hope; and con-

sequently I entered into his views with a zeal which secured his confidence.

I took care that the work should advance as slowly as possible, and accordingly the first summer was consumed in selecting a site and laying out a garden in which tulips and other costly flowers which he knew to have been favorites of his betrothed, bloomed in the greatest perfection and beauty to greet her on her arrival. At length the house was finished, the dairy fitted up, and the kitchen furnished with its brightly scoured utensils; all was prepared, and glistened with true Dutch neatness. But, alas, no Anna came! With tender affection he sought out and repurchased a parrot which he had brought from India for her, and in the first bitterness of his sorrow had given to a stranger. He next bought a finch, and taught it to sing her favorite airs. The poor man done every thing that love and tenderness could suggest, but still no Anna came, and with the subtle but imperfect reasoning of insanity he now supposed that she was delayed only by adverse winds. Since that idea took possession of his mind, he carefully notes every variation of the weather; with renewed hope he repairs every morning to the beach, and with his spy-glass in his hand, spends the live-long day in following every distant sail.

Just as the good pastor had ended, we arrived in front of the house—whose friendly and cheerful exterior contrasted so strongly with the sadness and misery within. We were leaning against the garden gate indulging the sad reflections awakened by the melancholy tale, when Adam came forward to meet us. "A pleasant evening Adam," said the pastor in a kind and friendly tone. "Yes, a pleasant evening Dominic!" answered the stricken man;—then, with a smile of anguish that went to our very hearts, he immediately added "a fair wind for Anna—she will be here by morning!"

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Actions by young ladies for breach of promise, we had thought to be one of the perfections of British civilization. But what in the world is not now civilized, or about to be civilized? In half-a-dozen years more the manners of mankind, from Chili to Constantinople, will be as smooth as a bowling green. In Illinois, lately, a young Indian fair, or brown one, of some distinction in the woods, made her complaint to an old chief, of the faithlessness of her betrothed. The squaw asserted that she had no sooner made up her mind to the marriage, than the young chief turned on his heel and chose to marry somebody else. The case was brought before the heads of the tribe. The matter was regarded as touching the public honor, and the old warriors held a grand council on the subject.

As among Indians, there are yet no professed lawyers, justice is not quite so tardy as in more accomplished countries, and the case was pleaded by the squaw herself. It consisted of statements of the frequent visits of the young warrior to the wigwam; of his smoking a considerable quantity of her father's tobacco; and eating their venison, whenever he could get it; with frequent attentions to the lady, the statement being corroborated by several bunches of feathers, yards of Welsh flannel, three fox-tails and a scalp. The lover was then called on. He denied the charge of the affections altogether. With an air which could not be exceeded by a man of fashion, he said, that, though it was true he had visited her father's wigwam, he had done it only when he had nothing else to do, when the beavers were not to be found, or the buffaloes were gone. As to the "feathers and flannels," he acknowledged that he had given them, but had given them merely as matters of civility. As he concluded his speech, the squaw gave a loud scream and fainted in the arms of her mother. The old chiefs proceeded to judgment, and, whether guided by the justice of the case, or touched with the sufferings of the squaw, brought in a verdict of damages, sentencing the offender to give the broken-hearted fair one a yellow feather, a brooch that was then dangling from his nose, and dozen beaver skins. The sentence was no sooner pronounced than the squaw, recovered from her swoon, sprang on her feet, clapping her hands with joy, and crying out, "Now, I am ready to court again!"

STIR THE EARTH.

If we were to form an opinion from the appearance of the gardens and corn fields of some of our farming friends, we should imagine that the apparent reluctance to stir the earth in hot weather, arose from the belief that turning over the soil, and pulverizing the earth in such weather, had a tendency only to dry the whole mass the more thoroughly, and render this dryness complained of still more destructive. Such we imagine is not the fact, and any one who has noticed how much nearer the surface moisture will be found, at all times, in well pulverized and frequently stirred earth, than in that which remains compact and unmoved, will, we think, agree with us.

The reason why fine and oft stirred earth suffers less than that which is not stirred, arises from its diminished powers of absorption.—There is at all times and particularly in the hottest weather, a great quantity of moisture suspended in the atmosphere, and the earth absorbs this in proportion to the nature of their constituent parts, or their fineness of sub-division.

A foot square, or a foot of cubic earth in a compact mass, only presents a surface of six square feet to the atmospheric influence. Pulverize this mass, and it not only increases in

bulk, as plaster or corn does when ground, but an extent of superficies is spread to the air, equal perhaps to a million of square feet, and every point of this exposed surface absorbs more or less moisture from the atmosphere. If on the earth and around the roots of plants, the effect is the same; and thus while the minute fibres of the roots seek in vain a hard, dense, un-stirred soil for the moisture so essential to their nutrition, in a frequently stirred soil they find it in abundance, as such earth is rapidly and constantly absorbing it from the air, and retaining it for the use of plants.

Tull, the great restorer of English agriculture maintained that pulverization was the source of fertility, and that land, by means of this process alone might be kept in a high state of fertility for an indefinite period of time. He was, unquestionably, in a great error here;—but his success in farming, and his general system of management attracted much notice, and gradually led on to the improved systems which have justly rendered the agriculture of England and Holland so famous. To his reasoning, and example, we, in a great measure, owe the rotation system of cropping, which, while it aims to keep the earth by ploughing and pulverizing in a fit state for atmospheric influence, does not, as did Tull, prohibit or decried the use of manures, without which no land can long be kept in a state of cultivation without evident deterioration.

The growth of corn, carrots, turnips, man-gold, wurtzel, or the sugar beet, is usually in proportion to the depth of soil and the thoroughness of the tillage. If the earth is put in good condition at the reception of the seeds, and made good and friable to a sufficient depth, there will be no necessity of disturbing any of the horizontal roots, in giving those frequent stirrings of the surface with the horse hoe, or cultivator, which add so much to the vigor and value of the crop. To stir the earth frequently, and to prevent the growth of any weed, is the great secret of after culture in any crop; and the care with which their bean, turnip, and wheat fields are hoed and weeded in England and Holland, proves that in this simple process they find much and certain profit.—*Genesee Far.*

POTATOES.

Your having been closed, your oat harvest secured, your cross ploughing finished, your early planted potatoes will now claim your attention. Your white and yellow potatoes are first ripe;—take them before the vine is entirely dead, and haul them out of the rows with a three-tined hook-fork, in this state they will generally adhere to the vines, and by one stroke of the fork they will be readily cleared; but if you suffer your potatoes to stand until your vines are dead, the coats of the yellow and white potatoes, will soon begin to run and grow defective; they will also be severed from the vines, and the expense of digging with the hoe, nearly or quite doubled. To save expense and labor, is ready money in all business; but in farming, it is ready money with interest, because it saves time, which is more valuable to the farmer who is engaged about his farm than money. I can say from my own knowledge, that one man, with such a fork as above, can throw out of the row, after two hoeings, and when the vines are partly green, more than one hundred bushels of potatoes in a day; but how many the same man could dig with a hoe in the same time, I have no knowledge.

Your potatoes should be gathered and housed as soon as dry, to preserve them from injury from cattle and the weather. Your early potatoes generally command a good market and a fair price; but one of your best markets is your hog-stye. The value of this root, when boiled and mixed with bran, corn, or oatmeal, and given to hogs to bring them forward to fatten, may be fairly estimated at thirty-five or forty cents the bushel.

Gather your potato vines, coarse hay, and stout stubble, and fill your hog-pens. Cart in turf, and other rich earths, and cover the vegetables in your hog-pens; the great heat and warm rains in dog days, will bring your manure forward fast. Spare neither time nor expense; it will prove a rich mine.

SALT FOR MANURE.

But very little salt is used for manure in this country, and but very few cultivators are aware of its virtues for this purpose. In England a great deal is used, and numerous experiments there show conclusively that it is very beneficial. The cheapness of salt in England renders it more profitable there than it would be here; of course it would not be advisable to use it so extensively here as it is used in that country; yet there is no doubt that it might be considerably used to advantage in this country on and near the seaboard, and in the interior, near salt manufactures, where it can be obtained at a low price.

Besides its valuable effects in promoting vegetation, it is of great advantage in destroying insects, and if it had no other effect than this, it might in many cases be profitably used, especially on old ground. We have heard some gardeners say that they could not raise good turnips and cabbages on old ground without liberal use of salt.

An Englishman informs us that in his country, farmers sow about seven hundred pounds of salt on an acre of tillage, and it is considered an excellent manure; they sow about five hundred pounds on grass lands, wet or dry, and its good effect are lasting; it destroys moss and increases the crop very much. He observed that a neighbor of his had his crop of wheat much injured by angle worms as was supposed, as they were very numerous indeed; the next season the same piece of land was manured with salt, and the next morning after it was put on, an abundance of worms were found dead on the surface; the crop of wheat was very large that season.

A farmer in this country observes that twelve years ago he ploughed a piece of grass land

that was run out, having been mowed many years in succession, and borne nothing of consequence, not hardly sward enough for the turf to hold together to turn over. He dressed it with barn manure. The piece contained about thirty square rods, on one half of which he sowed a bushel and a half of salt, and harrowed it in. The turnips on the salted land run to tops, as it was too rich by having both kinds of manure, but the crop of grass has been one fourth larger ever since, and it now produces a good crop, while the other is nearly bound out.

It is stated in English works that from seven to fifteen bushels of salt are usually sowed on an acre, and exact experiments show that where it is used alone as a manure or with most other kinds of manure, it adds much to the produce of most all kinds of crops.

RUTH RAYMOND'S SINGING.

'Is that Ruth singing?' said some morning guests to Mrs. Raymond, as the child, unconscious as a bird, sat at the door sill, watching a dissolving icicle dripping from the eaves of the piazza. 'Pray let us hear her sing.'

Mrs. Raymond felt a slight struggle between good sense and vanity, but the latter unfortunately triumphed, for she unduly loved Ruth's childish warble and simple hymns.

Do birds recognize and prize the notes of their fledglings, when, released from their nests, they blend their songs with the harmony of nature? I have sometimes thought of this, when the feathered choir have been up and awake, amid the branches of a summer forest. Be this as it may, Mrs. Raymond enjoyed the first warblings of her singing bird with maternal fondness.

'Ruth, love,' said she, as the child bounded in, 'the ladies want to hear you sing.'

Ruth blushed and almost retreated, but a gently insinuating look brought her forward.

'Come, Ruth,' said her mother, 'you were singing "The Mellow Horn." Imagine yourself quite alone on the door step again and sing it for us.'

Vain request! Ruth felt herself in the presence of strangers without love, and their heedless eyes disturbed her. Nerving herself, however, for the trial, she stood stiffly before her mother, with her hands clasped in front, her face losing all its sweet nobility, began. She had not proceeded but a few notes before discovering that the pitch was too high, and not having self-command to stop and recommence, endeavored to aid herself by straining her neck, and rising on tiptoe. These instinctive movements failed to help her out; her face reddened, her veins swelled, and the chorus came out in an attenuated squeak.

'A little lower, my love,' said Mrs. Raymond, who had been gradually elevating her own head, and lifting her own feet in sympathy with Ruth, 'take the pitch a little lower, dear.' Poor Ruth began louder but not lower, and the 'Mellow Horn' was any thing but mellow. Mrs. Raymond, but too sensible of the difficulty, caught her breath, and suggested 'Away with Melancholy,' as better adapted to her voice. Ruth looked imploringly, but the ladies exclaimed, 'Oh yes, Away with Melancholy, sing that, dear, it's very low.'

And low it was. Ruth took a note as deep

'As the Domdaniel caves
At the root of the ocean,'

and having reached

'Nor doleful changes ring,'

came to a sudden halt, with a perplexed look, and caught a glimpse of one of the ladies diligently stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth.

Mrs. Raymond wisely patted the little girl on the head, and told her to go and play. And Ruth, the water standing in her eyes from physical exertion, gladly retreated, to seek companionship with nature, and send her wild notes on the winds. There unseen hands tuned her spirit's harp, that harp whose tones in after years were to tranquilize, to elevate, or inspire, as the mood of the songster changed from grave to gay; that harp which was destined to lead the soul to heaven in sacred song, to marry immortal verse to harmony, and to awaken love's chastest aspirations.

THE SET OF DIAMONDS.

Mr. E—, a physician well known for his skill in mental disorders, saw arrive at his gate one morning, a lady who seemed forty years old, although still young and fresh. Madame la Comtesse de —, was admitted within the gate of the celebrated physician. The countess introduced herself on the spot, and spoke as a mother in desolation and despair, in the following terms:

'Sir, you see a woman a prey to the most violent chagrin. I have a son; he is very dear to me as well as to my husband; he is our only son.'

Tears like rain fell, such as Artemisia shed over the tomb of Mausoleus.

'Ah, yes!—y—es, sir! and for some time we have suffered the most horrible fears. He is now at the age when the passions develop. Although we gratify all his wishes, money, liberty, &c., he evinces many signs of dementia. The most remarkable is, that he is always talking about jewelry or of diamonds, which he has sold or given to some woman, all unintelligible. We suppose that he has become amorous of a woman, no better, perhaps, than she should be, and that he has involved himself in burthensome engagements to satisfy his desires. This, sir, is but a conjecture. The father and I are lost in sounding the cause of his folly.'

'Well, madam, bring your son here.'

'Ah, to-morrow, sir—by all means, at noon.'

'That will do.'

The doctor respectfully conducted the lady to her carriage, not forgetting to scan the coat of arms and the lackeys.

The next morning the Countess drove to a famous jeweller, and after having a long time

cheaped a set of 30,000 crowns, she finally purchased it. She negligently drew a purse from her reticule, found there ten thousand francs in bank notes, and spread them out; but immediately gathering them up, she said to the jeweller, 'You had better send a person with me. My husband will pay him. I find I have not the entire sum.'

The jeweller made a sign to a young man, who proudly delighted to go in such an equipage, started off with the Countess M. She drove to the Doctor's door, and whispered to him, 'This is my son, I leave him with you.' To the young man she said, 'My husband is in his study—walk in; he will pay you.'

The young man went in. The countess and the carriage went off, at first slow, and noiseless; soon after the horses galloped.

'Ah, well, young man,' said the physician, 'you understand the business, I suppose. Let us see; how do you feel? what is going on in this young head?'

'What passes in my head, sir? Nothing except settling for the set of diamonds.'

'We understand all that,' said the doctor, gently pushing aside the bill. 'I know, I know.'

'If the gentleman knows the amount, no more remains but to pay the cash.'

'Indeed! indeed! Be calm—where did you get your diamonds? what has become of them? Say as much as you will; I will listen patiently.'

'The business is to pay me, sir, forty thousand crowns.'

'Wherefore?'

'How, wherefore?' said the young man whose eyes began to glisten.

'Yes, why should I pay you?'

'Because, Madame, the Countess, has just purchased the diamonds at our house.'

'Good! here we have you. Who is the Countess?'

'Your wife; and he presented a bill.

'But do you know, young man, that I have the honor to be a physician and a widower?'

'Here the young man became transported, and the doctor called his domestics, and bade them seize him by the hands and feet, which raised his transport to fury. He cried 'thief! murder!' but at the end of a quarter of an hour he calmed down, explained every thing soberly, and terrible light began to dawn upon the doctor.

Notwithstanding all the search that could be made this singular theft, so witty, so original from the scene of the physician and the young man, was never discovered. The ingrate had taken care to conceal every trace of herself. The drivers and lackeys were all accomplices. The carriage was hired, and this history remains a monument in the memoir of jewellers.

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

A Circular, dated July 9, 1833, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, proposing a day for a County Convention, has been received by the School Committee of Quincy, in which Circular are the following extracts:

A statute of the Commonwealth, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, enacts that the Secretary of the Board of Education, "shall once in each year, at such times as the Board of Education shall appoint, attend in each County of the Commonwealth a meeting of all such teachers of Public Schools, members of the School Committees of the several Towns, and friends of education generally, in the County, as may voluntarily assemble at the time and place in the County designated by the Board of Education, of which sufficient notice shall be given, and shall then and there diligently apply himself to the object of collecting information of the condition of the Public Schools of such County; of the fulfillment of the duties of their office by all members of the School Committees of all the Towns, and the circumstances of the several School Districts, in regard to all the subjects of Teacher, Pupils, Books, Apparatus, and methods of instruction."

After the above extract the Secretary adds: In pursuance of the above provision, and in the hope of elevating the character of our Common Schools by such a comparison and interchange of opinions, as may lead to the adoption of improvements and the rejection of errors, it is proposed to hold a Convention in your County, at Dedham, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place you are respectfully invited to attend. You are also requested to procure the attendance of all such persons as desire to promote the future well being of society, through the instrumentality of a better education of our children.

In compliance with the above "request to procure the attendance of all such persons as desire to promote the future well being of society, through the instrumentality of a better education of our children," the School Committee of Quincy take this method to invite the Clergy and the friends of education generally in this town, to attend the said Convention at the time and place above designated.

Per order of the School Committee,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Secretary.

Quincy, Sept. 26, 1833.

WEYMOUTH DEMOCRACY.

The citizens of Weymouth were convened at the Hall of Asa B. Wales on Monday evening, September 21, 1833. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Esq. was called to the chair, and ARNER W. PAINE appointed Secretary.

Voted,—To choose five delegates to attend the Worcester Convention on the 26th inst.; and MINOT TIRRELL, ASA PRATT, JOHN C. RHINES, LEONARD TIRRELL and JAMES WHITMORE were duly chosen.

A committee, consisting of MINOT THOMAS, ASA PRATT, and BENJAMIN TIRRELL, Jr. were chosen to prepare Resolutions which reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the measures of the present administration of the National Government

meet our most cordial approbation, and that our confidence remains unshaken in the ability, integrity and patriotism of MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success which has attended the present National Administration in restoring credit and the currency, and that we view this success the more signal and glorious because they have been restored during the continuance of the same measures, which the opposition predicted would bring only distress and ruin upon the Country.

Resolved, That we are most decidedly in favor of an INDEPENDENT TREASURY, and that it is the only safe and constitutional method of conducting the fiscal concerns of the Nation; thereby preventing that evil and malign influence upon the Government, which a National Bank offers by means of its discounts.

Resolved, That the success which has attended the democratic principle in Maine, affords the most lively satisfaction and the most cheering prospect of its speedy restoration in Massachusetts.

Voted—That the foregoing proceedings be published in the democratic newspapers in Boston and in the Quincy Patriot.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chairman.

ARNER W. PAINE, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1833.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The first number of the American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany, the publication of which in monthly numbers has just been commenced in Philadelphia, by A. Wadsworth, has been received at this office. The general object of the work is stated to be "to preserve from oblivion the most interesting of the numerous facts confirmatory and illustrative of Phrenology, and to show its bearings on human welfare, corporeal and mental, for time and for eternity." The articles in the present number relate to Professor Sewall's "examination of Phrenology"; Phrenological analysis of Conversation; Phrenology in Germany; George Combe, Esq. &c. &c.

Persons desirous of sustaining this work, can have an opportunity by calling at this office where the terms may be learnt—a specimen of the work examined, and subscriptions received.

"A WHAFER." We have often heard of great squashes, but never saw one of these giants of vegetation till the present season, which was in the garden of Mr. Peleg F. Jones, Quincy Point—it measures two feet one inch in length—four feet one inch in circumference, and weighs eighty pounds. It is what is called the Lemon squash. The same can be seen by calling at Mr. Jones' house. We anticipate a thanksgiving pie made from this giant squash.

EASTERN RAIL ROAD. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Rail Road, resolutions were adopted almost unanimously to go on and complete their railroad forthwith as far as Newburyport, and whenever satisfactory assurances are given, that the railroad from Portsmouth to the Massachusetts line will be built, that the Directors be requested forthwith to put the road from Newburyport to the line of the State under contract. The number of tickets sold in the twenty two travelling days which have elapsed since the road was opened to Salem, is 24,167, or an average of 1,095 a day; and the amount of receipts from the sale was \$9,379, or an average of \$425 a day.

ILLINOIS. It seems to be pretty generally conceded now by all parties, that Stuart, the Whig candidate for Congress in the third District, in Illinois, is elected by a majority from fifty to one hundred votes over DOUGLAS, the administration candidate.

A letter of the latest date, from Vandalia, says that the administration candidate for Governor (Mr. CARLIN) is elected, but that the Whigs have a majority, without the Conservatives, in each branch of the Legislature, and a majority of six votes on joint ballot.

VERMONT. It is said that Mr. Smith, the administration candidate for Congress, in the fourth District, came within fifteen votes of securing his election. The District is, at present, represented by Mr. Allen, a Whig. At the recent election Mr. Allen was a candidate, but did not command the strength of his party, and no choice was effected.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. David Sanford of the Village Church, Dorchester, at his request, has received a discharge from his pastoral labors with that Society. He has accepted an invitation of a Society recently organized in Medway village to become their minister. The installation, it is stated, will take place on Wednesday, the third day of October next.

MOBISM.—A riot recently occurred in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which continued two nights, and resulted in the destruction of six houses of questionable fame. The mob, it is said, exceeded three thousand. Detachments of the military were called out, but they offered no molestation to the rioters. No lives were lost.

CONCERT.—On Thursday evening last, Mrs. J. Y. Valentine and pupils, gave a Concert at the Hancock House to a select company. As a teacher of music Mrs. V. possesses every requisite, as those who were present can bear testimony. Our limits and time prevents us from saying more.

SHOE BUSINESS.—The Lynn shoemakers are doing a good business. The manufacturers will not be able to supply their fall orders, and so great has been the demand that they have worked off a large portion of their old stock.

TEXAS PETITIONS.—A list of petitions presented by Mr. Adams at the Extra session of Congress, as promised by him in his late letter, has been received and will appear next week.

GLOUCESTER DEMOCRAT.—This is the name of a weekly democratic paper, recently established in Gloucester, Mass. by Joseph D. Friend. It is edited with spirit and ability.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The favor of J. T. was received but mislaid. It will appear in our next paper. Other favors delayed will soon appear.

WESTERN LAKES. All accounts agree that the waters in the great western lakes have risen several feet within a few years. Since 1835, by water marks then made, it is ascertained that Lake Ontario has risen six feet ten inches, but since July it has fallen two inches, making it now six feet eight inches higher than in 1835. The excessive drought this summer, it is supposed, has evaporated the water, so as to cause it to fall since July, and it is conjectured the same cause may cause it to fall still more by December. It appears from a statement in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that the wet seasons of 1815, 16, and 17, the waters of Lake Erie rose several feet, but not so high as now, and in 1818 they fell about two feet, and continued to fall gradually till 1822 where they remained about stationary till 1836, 7 and 8, when they commenced rising and continued till July last. This rise of the waters made sad work with the speculators' water lots—covering them up so deep that they can scarcely be found. Forests of oak, some of the trees of which have been cut down indicating a growth of one hundred and forty years, have been killed by this rise of the waters. Cultivated farms, as well as city lots have become submerged, and even dwelling houses and barns stand "in the water and out of the water!" and fences which once divided estates, now only divide "watery wastes." The Cataract of Niagara, it is stated, "has gained in grandeur;"—the volume of water passing over it having been greatly increased.

PASSIONATE OBSTINACY.—A woman residing at Newport, England, has recently given a most remarkable instance of unbridled passion when her will was opposed by her husband. She wished to attend a fashionable fair given for the benefit of a new church. Her husband thought she was wanted at home to look after her domestic affairs, and objected. Upon which she swore, that if he did not allow her to go she would immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she carried her intention into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared the same fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here's go at the hand." The hatchet, the instrument used, immediately fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the bone. A surgeon was sent for, and the woman was destined to undergo a second infliction, by having the stumps of both fingers amputated, and her mutilated hand was dressed. After the operation was performed she told the surgeon she was sorry to lose her fingers, but she would do the same thing again, if her husband put any restraint on her inclinations!

AMERICAN AND IRISH CHIVALRY. Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to Great Britain, on the 9th of August, addressed a note to Mr. O'Connell inquiring of him if his speech at Birmingham, in which Mr. O'Connell is represented as saying that the American Ambassador is "a slave breeder, one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic—a man who traffics in blood, and a disgrace to humanity"—is correctly reported?—Mr. O'Connell on the 10th assures Mr. Stevenson that the paragraph mentioned is not a correct report of what he said on the occasion. Mr. S. the next day informs Mr. O.C. that presuming his reply was intended as a disavowal of what was offensive in the reported speech, he (Mr. S.) was satisfied with the answer—and should cause the correspondence to be published.

COMET. The great Encke comet receives a great deal of attention from the European papers. This comet, which completes its revolution in twelve hundred days, will be visible in the ensuing autumn. It will be in its perihelion or part of the orbit nearest the sun, on the 15th of December, and about the same period it will also be nearest the earth. It is (says M. Arago) a vast nebulosity, 64,000 times larger in volume than the earth; yet such is the tenacity of its substance that in 1765 Sir William Herschel was able to discern through its mass a star of the sixth magnitude. It must be an embryo planet not yet reduced from vapor to a liquid globe volume, afterwards to be converted into ocean, and earth, and organic formations.

TOBACCO AN ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC. The Troy (N. Y.) Whig, mentions that lately in that city, a child, two years old, which had swallowed some arsenic, immediately left mixed with flour to destroy rats, was saved from death by a free administration of a strong infusion of Tobacco, which promptly relieved the child evidently by some properties aside from those of a cathartic or emetic. This is the second life in that city, saved by the administration of tobacco.

"CORBLERS AND TINKERS."—An industrious journeyman shoemaker in Claremont, N. H., has made during the ten months ending on the first inst. one thousand five hundred and thirty seven pairs of ladies kid slips, with spring heels, for which he received nearly four hundred and seventy dollars, or at the rate of about five hundred and sixty dollars a year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TAUNTON. A very destructive fire broke out in Taunton, about four o'clock Sunday morning last, in a wooden building on the square, and destroyed about thirty or forty of the most valuable buildings in the principal business part of the town. Loss on buildings about \$100,000; insured \$50,000. The military were called out to guard the property saved.

PANACEAS. A chap calling himself Reuben Hill, recommends a quack nostrum known as "Dyspeptic Cordial" which as he says, cured himself of the Rheumatism, his wife of the sick Headache, his daughter of the Fever and Ague, and his mother of a bad Cough, besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby to sleep.

FLOOR. It is said that a few days since, twenty-three stores in New York on the North River, were filled with flour; and that there were thirty thousand barrels stored in Albany and Troy. If this is a fact, why is it that we at the North have to pay eight and nine dollars per barrel, when we ought to have it for five dollars.

ARRIVALS. Lord Charles Wellesley son of the Duke of Wellington arrived at New York last week in the packet England;—so did Madame Celeste with her husband.

A VETERAN.—Commodore Hull has been appointed to the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean.

DEDHAM COURT.—The Court of Common Pleas which has been in session at Dedham, Judge presiding, decided the following cases, which in the Patriot. The number of actions in this term of the Court was two hundred and three, and of new entries two hundred and

John P. Arling, for stealing a horse and a stable in Dorchester, plead guilty. Sent day solitary, and one year in State Prison.

John Fowle, came up by appeal from a Justice, for a breach of License Law. The Judge keeps a grocery in Quincy—sold a pint of to Mr. Seth Spear, to be used for medicine in his family. Fined ten dollars and costs.

Jason E. Hartsorn & Albert Howe, of a breach of the License Law, plead not guilty. Each sentenced to pay one dollar—for want of which they were committed to jail.

James Hanny, assaulting E. French, a Randolph while in the execution of his duty. Verdict, guilty. Sentence—three labor in House of Correction.

A large amount of unfinished business till the December term. We extract it from Hingham Patriot.

William Melcher, of Boston, about 21 years of age, was indicted for stealing a wagon and harness from Asa B. Wales of Weymouth. The facts of Melcher and his speedy detection learned from the following sketch. On the 1st of August, Melcher hired a horse and chaise of Ebed Hingham, under pretence of going to Manchester and Boston, for a musician and performed to the circus company recently in that town to Weymouth, where he left the chaise and harness of Mr. Wales; then he went to East Cambridge, and exchanged Mr. H. for one of Mr. John Ransom; thence he went and exchanged his wagon for another Hunt & Co. He then proceeded to Plymouth, having made another exchange of wagon for a chaise, he there sold Mr. Ransom's wagon for a chaise, and exchanged it with Mr. Eastman, in the employ of Mr. Ransom for the thief. He traced him on his route to Exeter, N. H. where he caused to be arrested, and afterwards the prisoner came to Newburyport, where he was detained for Mr. Eastman returned home and immediately to Dedham, where the Grand Jury held a bill was found against Melcher and a forthwith to take him to Dedham. We have been bound over till next term.

When Melcher was taken he had a coat on him, and both, we understand, were armed with pistols.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—As announced last week may be expected during the season. John Q. Adams, Hon. Samuel G. Cox, Alexander H. Everett, Hon. Abel C. W. Light, Esq., Rev. Bradley Miner, M. Cornell, Rev. Joseph Banfield, William M. D. and Frederic A. Whitney, made to procure other prominent individuals.

Mr. Adams will lecture, if his health Wednesday the 10th of October next.

As previously stated, none but members admitted according to a vote of the Lyceum will most probably be engaged to attend preserve order among the boys. Let who intends to become a member immediately apply.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—At the State Convention, that long-tried champion of equal rights, Hon. M. was nominated as a candidate for the office, and the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, a candidate of the laboring class, was selected for Lieutenant Governor. About four hundred delegates attended from the different sections and the most perfect decorum and unity prevailed, an omen of triumph on the side of November.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—A meditation among the negroes in Marshall county, recently detected in time to frustrate the movement who were at the bottom of it. The movement we learn was a white man, disclosed through the fidelity of a slave.

A FRUITFUL PEACE. The Fishburn says that three thousand dollars worth of muskmelons alone are sold in the week. The sales of melons, vegetable mount to ten thousand dollars a week in the year.

PRACTICAL CHARITY OF THE SHAKED SOCIETY (of Shakers) residing at Hancock, etc. recently sent for the robes by the late fire in Hudson, N. Y. loads, containing provisions, beds, clothing, sheep in the hoof, etc.

FISH HAWKS.—The town of Warr passed a law forbidding the killing of Quarks, or the destruction of their eggs, owner of the land on which they are permitted. The fine is five dollars and costs.

"BAKED PEARS." The Huntsville vociferate says the fruits of the orchards are upon the trees, and the circulation is rested by the intense heat of the sun.

AWFUL EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—(Indiana) Courier, thus describes the effect of lightning on a man in the open plain. "His body was found in a perfect having been divested of every article of dress was torn in thousands of pieces by being in the direct line of the lightning." His boots, numerous strips, and the soles came from the bottoms. The hair from one was taken off, the skin of one of his legs broken, and the balls of both his feet to have been burst open, where the lightning at which points the bottoms of his boots as with a rifle ball.

THIEVES. Lately every individual who might plunder of our gardens, etc. at on Monday evening next, at the Cent

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ADMINISTRATOR. The great Encke comet receives a great
deal of attention from the European papers. This
comet, which completes its revolution in twelve hundred
days will be visible in the ensuing autumn. It will be
in its perihelion or part of the orbit nearest the sun,
on the 15th of December, and about the same pe-
riod it will also be nearest the earth. It is (says M.
Arago), a vast nebula, 64,000 miles larger in vol-
ume than the earth; yet such is the tenacity of its sub-
stance that in 1759 Sir William Herschel was able to
discern through its mass a star of the sixth magnitude.
It must be an embryonic planet not yet reduced from vapor
to a liquid globe volume, afterwards to be con-
verted into ocean, and earth, and organic formations.

TOBACCO AN ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC. The Troy
(N. Y.) Whig, mentions that lately in that city, a child,
two years old, which had swallowed some arsenic, im-
prudently left mixed with flour to destroy rats, was
saved from death by a free administration of a strong
infusion of tobacco, which promptly relieved the child
evidently by some properties aside from those of a
cathartic or emetic. This is the second life in that city,
saved by the administration of tobacco.

COBBLERS AND TINKERS.—An industrious jour-
neyman shoemaker in Claremont, N. H., has made
during the ten months ending on the first inst. one
thousand five hundred and thirty seven pairs of ladies
kid slips, with spring heels, for which he received
nearly four hundred and seventy dollars, or at the rate
of about five hundred and sixty dollars a year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TAUNTON. A very destruc-
tive fire broke out in Taunton, about four o'clock Sun-
day morning last, in a wooden building on the square,
and destroyed about thirty or forty of the most valuable
buildings in the principal business part of the town.
Loss on buildings about \$100,000; insured \$50,000.
The military were called out to guard the property
saved.

PANACEA. A chap calling himself Reuben Hill,
recommends a quack nostrum known as "Dyspeptic
Cordial" which as he says, cured himself of the Rheu-
matism, his wife of the sick headache, his daughter of
the Fever and Ague, and his mother of a bad Cough,
besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby
to sleep.

FLOUR. It is said that a few days since, twenty-three
stores in New York on the North River, were filled
with flour; and that there were thirty thousand barrels
stored in Albany and Troy. If this is a fact, why is it
that we at the North have to pay eight and nine dollars
per barrel, when we ought to have it for five dollars.

ARRIVALS. Lord Charles Wellesley son of the Duke
of Wellington arrived at New York last week in the
packet England—so did Madame Celeste with her
husband.

A VETERAN.—Commander Hull has been appointed
to the command of our naval forces in the Mediter-
ranean.

WESTERN LAKES. All accounts agree that the wa-
ters in the great western lakes have risen several feet
within a few years. Since 1835, by water marks then
made, it is ascertained that Lake Ontario has risen six
feet ten inches, but since July it has fallen two inches,
making it now six feet eight inches higher than in 1835.
The excessive drought this summer, it is supposed, has
evaporated the water, so as to cause it to fall since
July, and it is conjectured the same cause may cause it
to fall still more by December. It appears from a state-
ment in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, that the
wet seasons of 1845, 16, and 17, the waters of Lake
Erie rose several feet, but not so high as now, and in
1848 they fell about two feet, and continued to fall
gradually till 1852 where they remained about station-
ary till 1856, 7 and 8, when they commenced rising
and continued till July last. This rise of the waters
made and work with the speculators' water lots—cov-
ering them up so deep that they can scarcely be found.
Forests of oak, some of the trees of which have been
cut down indicating a growth of one hundred and forty
years, have been killed by this rise of the waters. Cul-
tivated farms, as well as city lots have become sub-
merged, and even dwelling houses and barns stand "in
the water and out of the water!" and fences which
once divided estates, now only divide "watery wastes."
The Cataract of Niagara, it is stated, "has gained in
grandeur,"—the volume of water passing over it hav-
ing been greatly increased.

PASSIONATE OBSTINACY.—A woman residing at New-
port, England, has recently given a most remarkable
instance of unbending passion when her will was op-
posed by her husband. She wished to attend a fash-
ionable fair given for the benefit of a new church.
Her husband thought she was wanted at home to look
after her domestic affairs, and objected. Upon which
she swore, that if he did not allow her to go she would
immediately chop off her finger. The threat was of
course treated with contempt, but strange to say, she
carried her intention into effect, and no sooner was one
off than a second shared the same fate; when, with
the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed,
"here's go at the hand!" The hatchet, the instrument
used, immediately fell just below the wrist, and severed
the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the bone.
A surgeon was sent for, and the woman was destined
to undergo a second infliction, by having the stumps of
both fingers amputated, and her mutilated hand was
dressed. After the operation was performed she told
the surgeon she was sorry to lose her fingers, but she
would do the same thing again, if her husband put
any restraint on her inclinations!

AMERICAN AND IRISH CHIVALRY. Mr. Stevenson,
our Minister to Great Britain, on the 9th of August,
addressed a note to Mr. O'Connell inquiring of him if
his speech at Birmingham, in which Mr. O'Connell is
represented as saying that the American Ambassador
is "a slave breeder, one of those beings who rear up
slaves for the purpose of traffic—a man who traffics in
blood, and a disgrace to humanity"—is correctly re-
ported?—Mr. O'Connell on the 10th assures Mr. Ste-
venson that the paragraph mentioned is not a correct
report of what he said on the occasion. Mr. S. the next
day informs Mr. O.C. that presuming his reply was in-
tended as a disavowal of what was offensive in the re-
ported speech, he (Mr. S.) was satisfied with the an-
swer—and should cause the correspondence to be pub-
lished.

COMET. The great Encke comet receives a great
deal of attention from the European papers. This
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packet England—so did Madame Celeste with her
husband.

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to the command of our naval forces in the Mediter-
ranean.

DEBHAM COURT.—The Court of Common Pleas,
which has been in session at Dedham, Judge Williams
presiding, decided the following cases, which we find
in the Patriot. The number of actions continued to
this term of the Court was two hundred and seventy
three, and of new entries two hundred and fifteen.

John P. Arling, for stealing a horse and chaise from
a stable in Dorchester, pleaded guilty. Sentence—one
year solitary, and one year in State Prison.

John Fowler, came up by appeal from a Justice's sen-
tence, for a breach of License Law. The defendant
keeps a grocery in Quincy—sold a pint of New Rum
to Mr. Seth Spear, to be used for medicinal purposes
in his family. Fined ten dollars and costs.

Otis Wright, of Neponset Village, Dorchester, plead-
ed guilty to a breach of the License Law—fined twenty
dollars and costs.

Jason E. Hartshorn & Albert Howe, of Roxbury, for a
breach of the License Law, plead not guilty. Ver-
dict, guilty. Each sentenced to pay one hundred dol-
lars—for want of which they were committed.

James Hanny, assaulting E. French, a Constable of
Randolph while in the execution of his duty, plead not
guilty. Verdict, guilty. Sentence—three months hard
labor in House of Correction.

A large amount of unfinished business was put over
till the December term. We extract the following
from Hingham Patriot.

William Melcher, of Boston, about 21 years of age,
was indicted for stealing a wagon and harness belong-
ing to Asa B. Wales of Weymouth. The recent ex-
ploits of Melcher and his speedy detection may be
learned from the following sketch. On the 10th inst.
he hired a horse and chaise of Ebed Hersey, Esq. of
Hingham, under pretence of going to Milton or Dor-
chester and Boston, for a musician and performer attached
to the circus company recently in that town. He
went to Weymouth, where he left the chaise and hired
a wagon and harness of Mr. Wales; thence he went to
East Cambridge, and exchanged Mr. Hersey's horse
for one of Mr. John Ransom's; thence he went to Bright-
on and exchanged his wagon for another with Rice,
Hunt & Co. He then proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H.;
having made another exchange of the Brighton wagon
for a chaise, he there sold Mr. Ransom's horse and
the chaise with Mr. Wales harness. By the vigilance
of Mr. Hersey his horse and chaise was recovered; and
for the thief. He traced him on his route from Port-
smouth to Exeter, N. H. where he caused him to be ar-
rested, and afterwards the prisoner came willingly to
Newburyport, where he was detained for examination.
Mr. Eastman returned home and immediately proceed-
ed to Dedham, where the Grand Jury being in session,
a bill was found against Melcher and an officer sent
forthwith to take him to Dedham. We learn that he
has been bound over till next term of the Court.
When Melcher was taken he had a companion with
him, and both, we understand, were armed with pistols.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—As announced last week, lec-
tures may be expected during the season from the Hon
John Q. Adams, Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, Hon.
Alexander H. Everett, Hon. Abel Cushing, George
W. Light, Esq., Rev. Bradley Miner, Rev. William
M. Cornell, Rev. Joseph Banfield, William M. Dug-
gan, M. D. and Frederic A. Whitney. Efforts will be
made to procure other prominent individuals.

Mr. Adams will lecture, if his health permits, on
Wednesday the 10th of October next.

As previously stated, none but members can be ad-
mitted according to a vote of the Lyceum. A person
will most probably be engaged to attend the door and
preserve order among the boys. Let every person
who intends to become a member immediately procure
a ticket.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—At the recent Demo-
cratic State Convention, that long-tried and unwaver-
ing champion of equal rights, Hon. Marcus Morton,
was nominated as a candidate for the office of Govern-
or, and the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, the able advo-
cate of the laboring class, was selected as the candidate
for Lieutenant Governor. About four hundred dele-
gates attended from the different sections of the State,
and the most perfect decorum and unity of feeling pre-
vailed, an omen of triumph on the second Monday
of November.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—A mediated insurrection
among the negroes in Marshall county, Miss., was
recently detected in time to frustrate the purpose of those
who were at the bottom of it. The instigator of this
movement we learn was a white man, and the plot was
disclosed through the fidelity of a slave.

A FRUITFUL PLACE. The Pittsburg Intelligencer
says that three thousand dollars worth of watermelons,
and muskmelons alone are sold in that market every
week. The sales of melons, vegetables and fruit, a-
mount to ten thousand dollars a week at this season of
the year.

PRACTICAL CHARITY OF THE SHAKERS.—The United
Society (of Shakers) residing at New Lebanon,
Hancock, etc. recently sent for the relief of the suffer-
ers by the late fire in Hudson, N. Y. twelve wagon
loads, containing provisions, beds, clothing, forty six
sheep in the hoof, etc.

FISH HAWKS.—The town of Warren (R. I.) has
passed a law forbidding the killing of Fish Hawks and
Quarks, or the destruction of their eggs, except by the
owner of the land on which they are found, or by his
permission. The fine is five dollars with costs of pro-
secution.

"BAKED PEARS." The Huntsville, Alabama, Ad-
vocate says the fruits of the orchards are literally baked
upon the trees, and the circulation of their juices ar-
rested by the intense heat of the sun.

AWFUL EFFECT OF LIGHTNING. The Terre Haute
(Indiana) Courier, thus describes the effect of a stroke
of lightning on a man in the open prairie.

"His body was found in a perfect state of nudity,
having been divested of every article of clothing, which
was torn in thousands of pieces by the fluid, without
being in the least singed. His boot legs were torn in
to numerous strips, and the soles completely separated
from the bottoms. The hair from one side of his head
was taken off, the skin of one of his elbows was slight-
ly broken, and the balls of both his great toes appeared
to have been burst open, where the fluid left the body,
at which points the bottoms of his boots seemed punc-
tured as with a rifle ball."

THIEVES. Let every individual who detests the mid-
night plunder of our gardens, etc. attend the meeting
on Monday evening next, at the Centre School Room.

NOTICES.
An adjourned meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will
be held at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVE-
NING next, Oct. 3d, at half past six o'clock. Ques-
tions for discussion—

If the science of phrenology be true, what advantage
would it be to society?

Is the Seminole war of Florida and the driving a-
way of the Indians of Georgia justifiable?

Great exertions will be made to procure Lecturers
of talent the present season, and as by a vote of the
Lyceum none are to be admitted free as formerly, we
expect that all those who desire the diffusion of use-
ful knowledge and would advance the intelligence and
respectability of community will encourage Lyceums
by their attendance.

JONATHAN FRENCH, Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Secretary of the American
Peace Society, will preach next Sabbath in the Meet-
ing-house of the second Congregational Society in this
town. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, he will give a Lec-
ture upon the principles and objects of the society. As
this is a subject which is exciting much interest at the
present time, in the old world as well as the new, it is
hoped there will be a general attendance.

The Annual Meeting of the Quincy Temperance
Society, for the choice of officers and other business,
will be held at the Centre School Room on MONDAY
EVENING next, Oct. 1st, at half past six o'clock.
Punctual attendance is desired.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Quincy, one and all, are
requested to meet at the Centre School Room, Satur-
day evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of se-
lecting a suitable number of Delegates to attend the
County Convention to be held at Dedham on Tuesday,
October 9th, and the transaction of other business.
By order of the Town Committee.

A Norfolk Democratic County Convention, will be
held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, on TUESDAY,
the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the fore-
noon, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates
for the Senate, and for other business. The usual
number of delegates from each town in the county
are invited.

By order of the County Committee.

The democratic citizens of District No. 9, will have a
Convention at Medford, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th
day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for
the purpose of designating a suitable candidate for
Congress. They are invited to send from each town in
the district the usual number of delegates.

By order of the District Committee.

The Whigs in the several Towns of District No. 9,
are respectfully requested to send Delegates to a Con-
vention to be held, on TUESDAY, 16th of October
next, at the Tavern of Collins Hathorne, in Medway,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a Candidate
for Congress for said District, and attend to such other
business as the good of the Cause may require.
By order of District Central Committee.

MARRIED.

In Wakefield, N. H., Mr. John Savil, 2d, of Quincy,
to Miss Elizabeth W. Pratt, formerly of Livermore, Me.

In Abington, Mr. David Pratt of East Bridgewater,
to Miss Mary Weld, formerly of Livermore, Me.

DIED.
In this town, Nancy Elizabeth, youngest child of
George W. and Octavia W. Pratt, aged 9 months.

Lucy, youngest child Thomas and Margaret White,
aged 10 months.

In Dedham, Mrs. Frances, wife of I. Cleveland, Esq.
aged 23.

THE Quincy Union Singing Society will meet at
the Town Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at
half past six o'clock, precisely. A general attendance
is requested as business of importance will come before
the Society.

SAMUEL CARTER, Jr., Secretary.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

THE subscribers and all others friendly to the Asso-
ciation, under the name of the Quincy Association,
to prevent trespass in Gardens, Fields and Wood-
lands, are requested to meet at the Centre School
Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, October 1st,
at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other busi-
ness that may come before them.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, President.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Catlin's Indian Gallery.
THIS exhibition, in Faneuil Hall, will be open for
a very few days longer. This immense collection
contains several hundred portraits of Indian Chiefs,
painted among thirty-eight of the wildest Tribes in
America, in their native costumes.

Prizes of One hundred Landscapes of the beautiful
Prairies of the Far West, views of their Villages, Buf-
falo Hunts, Religious Ceremonies, etc., an immense
collection of their dresses, weapons, etc. etc. and a
Crow Lodge or Wigwam, twenty-five feet high, brought
from the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Open during the day and evening. Admission 25
cents.

1w Boston, Sept. 29.

NEW STORE.
THOMAS M. MARSH respectfully informs the
inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has
opened this day, and keeps constantly on hand, at his
place in Quincy, opposite Canal street, near Rev. Mr.
Cornell's Meeting-house, a general assortment of CHI-
NA, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, with a
variety of other articles, which he intends to sell on
the lowest terms for cash only.

By a constant attention to business and a desire to
accommodate his customers, he hopes to merit a share
of patronage.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

NEW MERCHANDISE.

ENGLISH and French Merinoes, superior quality
and beautiful colors, just received and for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Tin Plate and Sheet Iron.
ALBERT G. WEED respectfully announces to the
citizens of this town and vicinity, that he has re-
cently established himself in business, at the store recently oc-
cupied by Mr. George Nightingale, near of the Stone
Temple, where he is prepared to execute all orders en-
trusted to him in the TIN PLATE AND SHEET
IRON BUSINESS.

A supply of all the articles usually found in such a
Store, kept constantly on hand.

A good assortment of STOVES for sale.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Alpines.

A FEW pieces, good quality and fashionable colors,
for cloaks and dresses, just received and for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Sept. 29.

Hay for Sale.

ABOUT forty tons of excellent English Hay is of-
fered for sale by the subscriber on Pettuck's Is-
land, who will deliver it at the Quincy Point Wharf.
Further information may be obtained at this office.

JOHN M. CLEVELAND.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Stone Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are
herby notified, that their Annual Meeting for the
choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the
transaction of any other business that may then legally
come before them, will be held at the Hancock House,
in Quincy, on MONDAY, the first day of October next,
at two o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual atten-
dance is requested as business of importance will be ac-
tuated upon at that time.

A dividend will be declared and paid on the same
day to the holders of stock on the 25th inst.

Per order,

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

Weymouth & Braintree Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Union Bank of Wey-
mouth & Braintree are hereby notified that their
Annual Meeting, for the choice of Directors for the
year ensuing, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth,
on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at one
o'clock in the afternoon; and that the Act "concerning
Banks and Banking," passed April 25th, 1838, will be
presented for their consideration at said meeting.

Per order,

T. R. HANSON, Cashier.

Weymouth, Sept. 15.

Dorchester & Milton Bank.
THE Stockholders of the Dorchester and Milton
Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meet-
ing, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of
any other legal business, will be held at their Banking
Room, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, at
three o'clock in the afternoon.

A dividend will be declared and paid on that day to
holders of stock at the close of the 29th instant.

Per order,

J. L. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Dorchester, Sept. 15.

Wheelwright Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of
Quincy and the vicinity, that he continues the
Wheelwright and Carriage business, in Washington
Street, a few rods east of the Stone Temple.

Covered, Open and Stone WAGONS, HAY-RIG-
INGS, OX-CARTS, made and repaired at short no-
tice and on reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit.

Also—All kinds of BLOCKS, made and repaired,
with wood or iron Shives to suit purchasers.

All orders strictly and punctually executed, and a
share of patronage respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. KENISON.

Quincy, Sept. 8.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the
subscribers, under the firm of Tirrell, Bartlett &
Clapp, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons having demands against said firm are desired to
present them, and those indebted to make payment, to
Mr. John Hall, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL,
MATTHIAS BARTLETT,
JASON CLAPP.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.
CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of
the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be
found at the old stand, where he is prepared to ex-
ecute the orders of his friends and the public in the line
of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Blacksmithing.

MATTHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett &
Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing
at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with
fidelity and despatch all orders in this line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he ex-
pects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the
public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Jason Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, (of the late firm of Tirrell, Bart-
lett & Clapp) would respectfully inform the in-
habitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he continues
business at the stand of the late firm, where he con-
stantly manufactures, of good materials, in a work-
man-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

He will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and
BLOCK-MAKING. A supply of Blocks, with wood
or iron Shives, constantly on hand.

Lumber sawed according to order.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully so-
licited.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

To Payers of Taxes in Quincy.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Inhabitants of
the Town of Quincy, holden at the Town Hall,
in said Quincy, on Monday, April 24, 1838, it was
voted, That one half of the Taxes be paid in, on or
before the first day of September next, (the present
month) and the other half on or before the first day
of January next.

It is expected, therefore, that all those who have not
paid agreeably to the above vote, and who call them-
selves good citizens and desire to sustain the credit of
the Town, will when called upon pay cheerfully.

WILLIAM SPEAR, Collector.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following property is offered at private sale—
Six Spars, lying on the wharf, suitable for Shear's
Poles; about five acres of the first quality of Meadow
and Upland, bounding on the Quincy Canal; between
four and five acres of Wharf and Wharf Lots, on Brack-
ett's Farm; one shed at the Universal Meeting House;
a Building lately used as a school house, with half an
acre of Land; a New House, suitable for two families,
now occupied by John Parrott; twenty-nine acres of
Land in Braintree, well fenced, at eleven dollars an
acre, suitable for Woodland, Mowing and Pasturing;
a very nice House, Lot in Franklin street; twenty
shares in the Boston American Stationer's Company; a
Farm, on which is a House, three Barns, a Shop, with
thirty acres of Land; seven-sixteenths of the big Hol-
len, now loading at the Quincy Point with stone for
New York; from ten to fifteen House Lots and Wharf
Lots on the Brackett Farm; one hundred and twenty
dollars of the Commonwealth Bank. If any person
will inform the subscriber of any Stockholder pos-
sessing property in this Bank, they shall be reasonably
satisfied for their trouble. Notice is given to those peo-
ple who have bought meat for three years past of F. W.
Field, that they

POETRY.

HALLOWED BE THY NAME.

List to the dreamy tone that dwells
In rippling wave or sighing tree;
Go, harken to the old church bells,
The whistling bird, the whizzing bee.
Interpret right, and ye will find
"Tis 'power and glory' they proclaim:
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish 'Hallowed be thy Name!'"

The pilgrim journeys till he bleeds
To gain the altar of his sires;
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes or tires;
But holiest rite or longest prayer
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear
Than "Father, hallowed be thy Name?"

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks or ask a boon;
The raptures of the idiot one,
Who laughs to see the clear round moon;
The saint well taught in Christian lore,
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder, and adore:
All end in "Hallowed be thy Name!"

Whate'er may be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still;
We trace them on the bloomy mead,
We hear them in the flowing rill.
One chorus hails the Great Supreme,
Each varied breathing tells the same:
The strains may differ—but the theme
Is "Father, hallowed be thy name?"

'TIS BUT A DROP.

"'Tis but a drop," the father said,
And gave it to his son;
But little did he think a work
Of death was then begun.
The 'drop' that lured him when the babe
Scarce lisped his father's name,
Planted a fatal appetite,
Deep in his infant frame.

"'Tis but a drop," the comrades cried,
In truant school-boy tone;
'It did not hurt us in our robes—
It will not, now we're grown.'
And so they drank the mixture up,
That reeling, youthful band,
For each had learned to love the taste,
From his own father's hand.

"'Tis but a drop I need it now,"
The staggering drunkard said,
It was my food in infancy—
My meat, and drink, and bread.
A drop—a drop—oh let me have,
'T will so refresh my soul!"
He took it—trembled—drank and died,
Grasping the fatal bowl.

ANECDOTES.

REAL LIFE. "Well wife, has the paper come yet?"
"Yes, husband, and a bill came with it for one year's subscription." "Ahem! Well, what kind of a paper have they got this week, hey, pretty tolerable—any thing new?" "Oh! yes, got a glorious paper!—it's chock full of shocking accidents, elopements, robberies, and murders, and suicides, and homicides, and parricides, and—besides there is a good love story on the first page and a lot of deaths and marriages!"
I read it through and through—shall I go and fetch it for you?" "Never mind now wife—but what did you say in the first instance, a BILL came with it!"
"Yes, husband, a bill, it's in the upper drawer!"
"That's the most important item in the paper, wife—'I'll sit right down and forward the money, and then I'll read the paper!"

ACCOMMODATION NOTES. "Uncle Obadiah," said a graceless young merchant, who had about consumed his patrimony, to a shrewd old Quaker relative, "I can have a thousand dollars at the bank, which I want to use a few days, till I collect some of my heavy outstandings, and I will thank you just to put your name on the back of this note." "Why, Nathan, what does thee want my name on the back of the note for?" "O, only a mere matter of form; the Bank always requires two names." "That's the most important item in the paper, wife—'I'll sit right down and forward the money, and then I'll read the paper!"

PARADISE. An old colored man delivering a sermon, made use of the following illustration of the high state of enjoyment of the good in the other world.
"Dare, my beloved brethren, ye get de good roast goose, and dare ye get de nice baked possum, gravy, all runnin' down; squish him 'tween your teeth." Whereupon an old coon in the congregation jumped up, shook his head, and sung out, "Vhew, vhow, too good! so boss my master; you say dat agin, Cato go wid you quick!"

RUSTIC COURTSHIP. A rustic and merry making Roger was seated facing Patty, enamored of her beauty, and stung by the arrows of the little god, he vented this passion in sly looks, and now and then touched Patty's toe with his foot under the table or under the chair, determined to make the youth express a passion he seemed so warmly to feel, at length exclaimed with spirit—"If you love me, why tell me so; but don't dirty my stockings!"

PELAGIC EDUCATION. A class was reciting a lesson in Metaphysics—the chapter on motives operating on the human will—a mackerel vender went by, vociferating sonatorially, "Mackerel, fine fat Mackerel!" Suddenly disturbed by the noise, the master inquired of the class what notice the man had for making such a noise? No answer being given, he said they must be deaf as haddock and flat as flounders not to perceive that it was a selfish motive.

YANKEE WIT. A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of a battle of knives and forks, accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee sitting near by, who bawled out "I say, don't make that hole in your countenance any longer, for mercy's sake, or we shall all starve to death."

EVIDENCE OF A TENDER HEART.—A certain man in Vermont once remarked that his children were the most tender-hearted beings that he ever knew, and on being asked what made him think so, said, "Because they always cry when I ask them to get a pail of water!"

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in large portions produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11. ly

Peristaltic Lozenges,
A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve the most distressing symptoms of dyspepsia. Many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East India, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure, as ordered only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN. ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he is enabled to sell attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works, it is taken single its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 25. ly

Feathers! Feathers!!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of LIVE GEES and COMMON FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23. ly

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and the health of the community, by recommending the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of the good quality of the pills are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptiveness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial effects on the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2. ly

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS. THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do. SATINETTS, CATHSURY do. LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds. ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Pewter and Wooden Ware; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES. Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Stair and Chamber Grates; Cast Iron Stoves; Boil Steam; Boil Water; and Ash Dishes; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.
All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.
BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.
Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 28. ly

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.
Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, Mar. 17. ly

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as usual.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c., etc.
The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.
JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 5. ly

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigations, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of opium) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation have proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. ly

Citizens of Quincy.

New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS BRIESLER & CARTER, have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills, in the town of Quincy, and they have received their Certificate of Agency, together with a supply of Pills. Of them you may be assured of obtaining the genuine.

It is written in the book of Nature and Common Sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every climate, are sufficient, if properly applied, to heal all the diseases incident to that climate.

This principle is in accordance with the views of the most learned physiologists who have ever examined into the effects of vegetable medicine upon the human system. It is a fact equally notorious that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country have attained a greater skill in the administration of the simple remedies of nature, than the most scientific physicians have been able to compass with all their nostrums. This fact has induced the North American College of Health to extend the minutely into the medicines used by the most distinguished Indian doctors, and to subject them all to those chemical tests so necessary for ascertaining their precise effect upon the human system. The result of those examinations and tests, persevered in for several years, is the compounding of a simple and cheap vegetable medicine which the proprietors confidently believe, if administered seasonably, and in the more incipient stages of disease, is adequate to the cure of all the "ills of the flesh" engendered in this climate. This medicine is the Indian Purgative Pill—which has been but a short time in use, and which has already, in its numerous cures, more than realized the well founded expectations of its proprietors.

The principal diseases incident to this climate originate in the confirmed habits of the people relative to the aliment taken into the stomach. To correct the effect of these habits, a single Purgative, formed of plants indigenous to the country, and intended by the God of Nature for the purpose of purging the system of healing the ills to which human nature is subject, is as indispensably necessary as food itself. For instance, the whole class of liver diseases, in the various forms, and after performing its functions and exhausting its digestive powers, unless carried off by the application of a purgative, it is dispersed through the system, and creates all that train of inveterate bilious complaints, which are far more dangerous in their tendency and effects than is generally supposed. To relieve the mind from this most importunate and to keep all the various canals of the body open and free, is the great object of the Indian Purgative Pill; and that this medicine is fully competent to such an effect, is not only proved by repeated experiments, but is admitted also by most distinguished physicians and physiologists.

Principal Office for the New England States, for the sale of the above valuable Pills, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

All communications for Agencies must be addressed, thus—New England Office North American College of Health, No. 138 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Boston, Aug. 25. ly

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Needles, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven brads, and colored and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.
Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.
Quincy, Apr. 21. ly

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton. All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7. ly

Coach & Chaise Laces, etc.

J. MARSH & SON continue to manufacture and sell at their establishment in School Street, a large assortment of

COACH & CHAISE LACES, of elegant and fashionable patterns.

Also—A great variety of Carriage and Furniture FRINGS, HOLDER TASSELS, TUFTS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as goods of similar quality can be procured at any other establishment in the United States.
Quincy, July 14. 6m

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.
Quincy, Apr. 25. ly

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewett, the celebrated bonesetter, 277 Washington Street, (two of the most skilled practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. S. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with 'Lumbar Abscesses'—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewett's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained. Another gentleman, aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him, to be in a 'confirmed consumption,' was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.
Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.
Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.
Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.
Yours, truly,
THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9. ly

Boston Weekly Times.

ABOUT six months have now elapsed since the publication of this sheet was commenced; and though it was then considered an experiment, the result of which, owing to the great competition in the newspaper press, was very doubtful, yet so great has been the voluntary accession of names to the subscription list, that its continuance is now no longer a matter of doubt and uncertainty. The publisher has taken no pains heretofore to force the claims of this paper before the people of New England. Indeed, it is as yet hardly known, away from its immediate vicinity, that such a paper exists. But believing as he does, that it is a publication destined, with proper exertion, to become popular throughout the country, he is induced to take this mode of calling public attention to it.

The Boston Weekly Times is a miscellaneous paper, made up of the reading matter published in the Boston Times (daily) for the entire week, and thus embracing a quantity of original articles and selections, well adapted, it is believed, to the taste of the great mass of readers. The Daily Times having nearly treble the circulation of any daily paper ever published in New England, it is but fair to suppose that the weekly sheet will meet with a corresponding encouragement.

The Boston Weekly Times contains eight large quarto pages to each number, in fine type—thus embracing a quantity of reading matter seldom to be found in a single newspaper sheet. A comprehensive price current, and occasional notices of the markets—news of the results of all the general and local elections, together with a full compendium of the news of the day—police and other reports—popular tales, poetry, &c. &c. form the outline of the plan upon which this paper is conducted; and no partisan politics will be permitted to interfere with its usefulness, and its general adaptation to the whole public.

The price is TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. Postmasters and others who will act as agents, and who retain one fifth as their commission.

GEORGE ROBERTS, Publisher.

Boston, Sept. 1. ly

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the river, its existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—Troy Daily Whig.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—Boston Galaxy.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—N. Y. Daily Times.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—N. Y. Evening Star.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book of which, emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—Boston Daily Times.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will be well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—N. Y. Com. Adm.

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—Albany Argus.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7. ly

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5. ly

Feathers.

LIVE GEES and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan.